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MICROCOSMVS,

OR

A LITTLE DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT WORLD.

A Treatise Historicall, Geographicall, Politicall, Theologicall.

By P. H.

MART. EPIG. 4. Lib. 1.

Æthereas lascive cupis volitare per auras;
I, fuge; sed poteras tutior esse domi.

AT OXFORD,
Printed by IOHN LICHFIELD, and IAMES SHORT
Printers to the famous Universitie. 1621.

RPJCB

TO THE MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE CHARLES, Prince of *VVales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and *Yorke*; Earle of *Chester*, &c.

THE hearts of Princes are in a manner boundleſſe, one world is not ſufficient to terminate their deſires; which made *Alexander* expreſſe the anguiſh of his ſoule by a violent irruption of teares, when hee vnderſtood that there were more worlds then that one which he was conquering. If then the reall world fall ſhort of ſatisfactiō in this kind; what will become of me & my preſentatiue world, what a world of dutie do I owe which I cānot expreſs? yet moſt excellēt (& worthy to be moſt Excellent) Prince, haue I preſumed to lay at your Grace his feet, both the *Little VVorld* my body, and this *Little VVorld* my Booke. Which comprehendeth, though in a rude faſhion delineated, ſome fragments of hiſtory; a ſtudy

not onely absolute in it selfe, but commended by our *Prince of Peace*, as the third knowledge requirable in a iudicious potentate. Which treating of the affaires of many nations; may (I hope) be somewhat seruiceable to Princes which deale in the affaires of many nations. Which to your Highnesse may be a recreatiue retirement; when either your mind is troubled with humane passions, or your thoughts wearied with state businesse. Which may present vnto you, as in some magicall perspectiue, the liues of ancient Monarches; of whom and their acts, your hereditary discretion can make choice or refusall. Which may afford vnto your view so great a portion of earth, as your more serious negotiations will not permit you to visit. Which considering the delight with which your excellency vouchsafeth to peruse books of this nature; may serue as an abreuiarie of that knowledge to which the infiniteness of your study, and the perfection of your naturall endowments haue attained. I haue no such conceit of worth in this treatise, that I should any way thinke it worthie your iudicious eie: Nether hath ambition tickled

me

me to ſo high a patronage. But if loue of thoſe heauenly vertues which ſhine in all your actions, ſeeketh only that fauourable protection of you, which cannot misbecome your vertues; oh let me not herein liue or die vnfortunate. So ſhall I become your owne creature, if not *ſecundum eſſe*, yet *bene eſſe*: Your Gratiouſneſſe will be made apparant in mine vnworthineſſe: and a temple of what poore ſtuffe ſocuer framed; yet a temple wherein your name is adored; a temple where the honour due vnto your Graces, may meet with more religion, though perhaps leſſe ceremony, ſhall remaine vndemoliſhed. I preſent vnto your excellency this ſmall Pamphlet vtterly vndeſeruing, and with it my ſelfe altogether vnworthy your Grace his reſpect, *Librum dedico, meq; tibi.* And not ceaſing to pray vnto the king of kings for your continual proſperity here, and eternall felicity hereafter: I will neuer ceaſe from deſiring (til I ceaſe from being) to be accounted

Your Highneſſe

moſt humbly deuoted

PET. HEYLYN.

THE PREFACE.

IF ever that saying of the Comedian, Scriptorum plus est hodie quam muscarum olim cum caletur maxime, *hath or ever shall obtaine full veritie; then certainely in these our days, wherein the presse is continually pestred with vnworthy pamphlets. Whether it be out of an ambitious desire to be knowne, or whether men thinke learning which is* bonum sui diffusivum *not perfect vnlesse imparted I cannot determine: sure I am many of our paper-blurrers shew litle learning in their writings, and attaine to as litle notice in the world. I palpably perceiue this errour, yet like* Medea *cannot choose but embrace it, for excuse I must alleage the old saying of* Mallem cum multitudine insanire quam cum paucis sapere. *Yet if the causes of publishing this treatise, be ballanced in the scales of indifferencie, I hope they will not be found too light.* Plautus.

Being carried headlong to the studie of Historie *and* Geographie *partly by the swindge of my owne Genius, and partly by the pleasantnes of the subiect; I attained to some litle insight in both, perfection in neither. Oblivion is the canker of all learning, and in most men aver-mastereth memorie; to avoyd which I compiled this manuall, placing in it as in a repositorie, the totall of that litle knowledge which I had purchased out of divers authours. A discourse in which the long part'd Sisters* History *and* Geographie *haue shaken hands and kissed each other. This worke as like* Pallas *it proceeded from the brayne; so like* Vulcan *for his deformity cast out of heaven by his Mother; was it throwne aside as an imperfect issue, till at last on better cogitations, and perhaps thinking of that saying of a learned man*

Quod

Quod quisq; priuatim accipit tenetur in communem vsum depromere; *I resolued to giue it somewhat a better portion, and let it shift for it selfe. The second motiue was the generall deficiency which I had obserued in this science. Many haue written of this subiect & all after a different method, no one giuen full satisfaction in the whole body. Some slightly runne ouer the world, and obserue only the Oeconomie and politique gouernment of each kingdome: others indeed make peculiar mention of Prouinces, and in them of a citty two or three: but say no more of them then our ordinary* Almanacks *doe of the Saints in the* Calender; *giue their names, and leaue the rest to be sought for elsewhere. I haue as farre as my small skill would allow me, ioyned both kindes together. Thirdly, I obserued how forward others were, hauing thrust their sickle into the harueſt of learning, to make a shew of their reapings, & thought I as once* Aristotle *did by* Xenocrates,

Laertius Αἰσχρὸν σιωπᾶν Ξενοκράτη δ' ἐᾶν λέγειν.

Silere turpe me & Xenocratem loqui.

And therefore I resolued to shew my selfe, as the saying is, a foole in print among my fellowes.

I know men are diuersly humoured, either according to their constitution or profession: to please all were impossible, to endeauour a generall satisfaction not amisse. I haue therefore entermingled with Geographie *and* Hiſtory (*which are my chiefe scope*) *many conclusions of* pollicie: *the diuersities, and different tenents of* religions: *Here I play the* Herald *in matters both of blazon and Genealogies, there the* Statist *in matters of reuennew and gouernment; in some places an* Astronomer, *in others a* Chronographer. *I haue enterlaced those more serious affaires with Poeticall fables, and other pleasant relations; yet so that neither these will bee offensiue to graver men, nor the serious matters tedious to the younger sort: but both shall pleasantly lead along all readers, that they may steale to the end before they thinke they are at the beginning. Finally, if mixing pleasure with profit, I doe not fully hit the nayle on the head, yet I hope suiting my selfe to all humours, I shall at last please some.*

I knowe I cannot avoid the censure of curiositie in putting mine Ore into so many Boats, and of immodesty in making an open profession of that curiositie. Yet giue me leaue to make my profession but a confession

Confession of my weakneſſe; and my intermedling with diuerſe ſtudies, an intent only to pleaſe men of diuerſe ſtudies. A fault confeſſed is halfe excuſed, and I count him if not inhumane, yet vnkinde who will not freely pardon the remainder. Well then: if any hap to inueigh againſt this method, which I acknowledge not to be vulgar, they haue that great advantage mentioned by Tully, confitentem reum. Pro ligario. *Howſoeuer I hope for fairer play, better meaſure, and more ingenuous cenſures of all them, into whoſe profeſſion I may ſeeme to haue diued, than* M^r Milles *hath receaued from ſome of our* Heralts, *for dealing in an art of which he was neither graduated, nor openly practiſed. I haue no cauſe to beare affection to the man, to his worke I may: and I may doubt the like proceedings to me from others, feare I cannot but I will hope the contrary.*

I thruſt no falſe wares vpon the buyer, ſuch as I haue I took vpon truſt, and haue ſet downe in the margent the names of my creditours: let them beare the burden of falſehood when they are convinced of it, and receaue the glory whereſoeuer the truth is approued.

I haue cited theſe authors ingenuouſly, not ambitiouſly; to iuſtifie the truth, not to ſet forth the variety of mine owne reading: yet herein are my beſt intentions miſconſtrued, and a note of I knowe not what folly faſtned on me for quoting authors of inferiour worth: If herein I haue done amiſſe, I profeſſe it is but a fault of too much integrity: I alwaies deemed it beſt to bee thankefull for knowledge, though taught me by farre worſe writers; and iuſt, to acknowledge how farre I was indebted euen to the meaneſt, Cur neſcire pudens praue quam diſcere mallem? *I am more aſhamed to bee ignorant in any thing, then to learne of any body.*

Some may now iuſtly inferre that Cum nihil dictum ſit quod non dictum eſt prius: *neither I mine owne ſelfe doe deſerue thankes or my booke praiſe, I confeſſe both: yet to avoid the infamous brand of a plagiarie let me ſay, that I invent not but compile a worke. And as hony though ſuckt from diuerſe flowers, is yet called the hony of the Bee: ſo this ſmall volume, though collected out of diuerſe Authors, may yet be properly called the iſſue of mine owne braine.*

The matter I deriue from others, the wordes for the moſt part are mine owne, the method totallie. I haue reduced no volume into a pocket Epitome, neither haue I aſcribed to my ſelfe any part of an-

others labour; like one which hath taken 23 leaues together verbatim out of one booke, & halfe as many together out of another, not so much as telling to whom he was beholden. I may say of such as was said of Chrysippus, Si quis tollat e Chrysippi libris quæ aliena sunt, facile illi vacua relinquerentur pergamena.

Laertius

No question but some out of their reading may finde many remarkable actions and famous places omitted, and perhaps some things vntruely related. I knowe that it may be said of the memory which the Popes vsed to speake of England, *it is* puteus inexhaustus, *yet with all it cannot be expected that all things laid vp in that treasurie should bee found at first search: the great Geographer* Strabo *herein excuseth me with these words (pardon the ineligancy of the phrase)* Qui terræ descriptionem reuera exponit, si multa particulatim omittat, venia concedenda est ei. *Againe; the little time I haue delighted in these studies, and the few yeares I haue liued, cannot attaine to such a height of perfection as to be exquisite in learning of such variety. The faults herein are either of words, which the reader may by looking in the Errata, correct with his pen: or of matter, which I hope are of no great number; such as are, vpon any ingenuous information, I will both acknowledge and amend. For as to be absolutely free from errour, were to be better then a man, so to persevere in it were to be worse then a beast.*

Strabo.

If itching eares which commonly follow shallow iudgements expect contradictory epithites, fustian phrases or a stile which no common capacity can goe ouer, I professe no satisfaction for them. I had rather informe the minde then please the hearing, and could wish my booke were laid rather next my readers heart then hung like a Iewell in his eare. Againe the brevitie which I vse, and the subiect concerning which I write are not capable of strong lines, and elegant raptures. But as Tullie *saith* of Cato, in eadem est hæresi quæ nullum sequatur florem orationis.

In parad:

I should now conclude with a supplication to the Readers, *that I may obtaine at their hands gratious acceptance and favourable censures, with a promise of an other booke if this be kindly entertained, and so shutt vpp all with* Thine as thou vsest mee &c. *But I intend not to spend my wordes so idely. For the ingenuous will out of their owne candour iudge the best of every thing, and such as were borne*

with,

with Criticiſmes in their mouthes (like King Richard *with teeth) will be allwayes biting in ſpight of all intreaties. As I ſhall ever honour the former ſo ſhall I as little reſpect the latter. Now as* Langius *ſaid vnto* Lipſius, Hoſtem apud te reperies & in tuo penetrali: *ſo doe I expect hardeſt meaſure where I am beſt knowne, euen in this Univerſitie, amongſt thoſe, with whom I liue and am conuerſant. What ſaid I? Doe I expect it? Farre be it from me ſo to doe. Till I haue proofe I will not feare it, and when I haue proofe I will not regard it. But if either neglect of what they can doe, nor contempt of what they will doe; can hinder their cenſorious detractions; I wiſh that ſome booke were made for their palat of the nature of the hearb* Ferula, *which being venomous to all other beaſts, is nourriſhing food only for Aſſes. To conclude this preface, leaſt (like the Gates of* Mindum) *it ſhould be too bigge for this Treatiſe, I will ſet downe my reſt with* Mimnermus *reſolution, cited by* M^r Camden *in the end of his* Brittanie, *and thus engliſhed by* D^r Holland. De Conſt.

Heart take thine eaſe,
Men hard to pleaſe,
Thou haply mightſt offend,
Though one ſpeake ill
Of thee, ſome will
Say better: ther's an end.

TO MY BROTHER
The Author.

Should *Phidias* cut a ſtatue to the life:
Or ſhould *Apelles* with his pencill draw
A curious *Picture*: having by his wife
A child, whoſe like *Dame Nature* neuer ſaw:
Or ſhould *Prometheus* ſteale Celeſtiall fire,
And make a living man, like to his ſonne:
They equally would loue them, and admire
Their worke-manſhipps, as did *Pigmalion*.
If then *Mechanick Artiſts* loue be ſuch
Vnto their handy-worke: may not the ſtraynes,
Of weli-digeſted labours challenge much
More loue, they being the *Iſſue* of the braines?
A birth ingendred by the nobler part
Of man, wherein both parents are in one:
The mothers ſhare is greateſt in the mart
Of Corporall birthes; ours leſt: but ſhee hath none
In this, ſaue what we call the *mother witt*:
Which married is to *Art*, and now the *bride*
Delivered of a happie worke: by it,
Some eternized are, ſome Deified,
And worthily: ſith it doth paſſing-cleere
Our cheiſe Deſignes direct; to which intent,
Alphonſus ſaid that the beſt *Counſellers* were
The *Dead*, whereby he learned *Authors* ment.
Whence *Dionyſe* exceeding grace doth ſhow
To *Plato*, his mature intelligence:
Whence *Scipio* doth delightfull paines beſtow
To read the workes of *Xenophon*. And whence
Octauius wrapt in high delight, beguiles
Sad time, with ſtories that in *Virgil* bin;
And *Alexander* from *Darius* ſpoiles,
A Casket takes to keepe his *Homer* in.
Such is the worth of Bookes: which memorize
The Stories and the Hiſtories of old:

And to ſuch, may thy MICROCOSMVS riſe,
Which doth the worlds circumference vnfold.
Wherein thy PRINCE perſpectiuely may read
The *Theorique of Iraueil*: and withall
The confines of *America*, may tread,
By a *Deſcription Topographicall*.
In the purſute whereof, thou doeſt combine
Hiſtoricall diſcourſes (like the maine
And mutuall office of the Elme and Vine)
Together with *Geographie*. Againe,
Sometimes an *Herauld* thou doeſt ſeeme to be,
Anon againe thou plaieſt the *Stateſmans* part,
Now the *Diuines*; So tis more hard to me
To iudge what thou art not then what thou art.
Thy abler *Genius* ſleights the *Paſtorall*,
Ode, *Satire*, *Elegie*; nor doeſt thou ſing
The *Epigram*, nor *Tragick-Comicall*,
Theſe only pleaſe, where that doth profitt bring.
Let humble-ſtil'd *Bacchilides* ammuſe
Himſelfe 'bout ſuch, (at leaſt let him that can)
Thoſe were the paſtimes of thy yonger *Muſe*,
Nor do thy yeares, or beard, yet boaſt thee man.
Great things thou writ'ſt: of Kings and kingdomes oft,
Of Citties, Caſtles, Riuers, Seas al-one,
And Falcon-like with *Pindare* flieſt aloft,
Vnto the *Frigid*, and the *Torrid Zone*.
What then availes this ſlight *Encomion*?
What neede *Eulogia's* of thee the while?
Whoſe muſe hath bath'd her ſelfe in *Helicon*,
As deepe as are the Cataracts of *Nile*.
What needes I ſay an *Obeliſque* for thee?
Or *Pyramis* on which thy fame to rayſe?
The booke it ſelfe to future times will be
An *Epicœdium* of out-living Prayſe.
Which who-ſo reades with more then vulgar witt:
Sit lectus ita, Vt intellectus ſit.

EDW: HEYLYN.

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THE GENERALL PRÆCOGNITA OF GEOGRAPHIE.

GEOGRAPHIE is (according to *Ptolomei*) an imitation of the picture of the whole Earth. But since the method I intend to followe cannot bee confinde within the narrow limits of this briefe definition, it is requisite I should propose another of more large extent, which may bee coresponden to my purpose. Which before I will here set downe, I will briefly explaine certaine Geographicall notions, & rehearse some of her *generall Præcognita*. And since *Ovid* hath giuen me so exact a patterne to imitate, I cannot but make vse of it. The words are these with some little alteration. *Stafford.*

Terra, viros, vrbesq; gerit frugesq; feraſq;
Fluminaq;, hæc ſuper eſt cœli fulgentis imago. *Met. lib. 2.*

The earth beares men, Citties, Fruits, Beasts and Flouds,
O're which hang's Heauen adorned with glittering studs.

TERRA.

We take not the Earth simply in its own nature as it is an element, for so it belongeth to *Philosophy*, but for the terrestriall Globe, so it is the subiect of *Geographie*, and is defined to bee a Sphericall body, proportionably composed of earth, and water. *Keckerm.*

The EARTH, is by the best writers concluded to be 21600 miles in compasse; who withall coniecture, that if there were a path made round the earth, a nimble footman might easily goe it in 900 dayes.

Keckerm. The parts of the earth { are either { Reall, Imaginarie.

The reall parts { are either { Continents. Ilands.

A *Continent* is a great quantity of land, not interlaced or separated by the Sea, in which many kingdomes and principalities are confined.

An *Iland* (called in Latine *Insula quasi in salo*) is a part of the earth enuironed round with waters, as *Brittaine, Corsica, &c.*

Theſe againe are ſubdiuided into { *Peninsula.* *Istmus.* *Promontorium.*

Peninsula, quasi pene insula, is a tract of land, which being almoſt encompaſſed round by water, is ioyned to the firme land by ſome little *Istmus:* as *Pelopenneſus, Taurica,* and *Peruana.*

Istmus, is that little narrow neck of land which ioyneth the *Peninsula* to the Continent, as the ſtraights of *Dariene* in *Pera,* and *Corinth* in *Greece.*

Promontorium, is a high mountaine which ſhooteth it ſelfe into the Sea, the outmoſt end of which, is called a *Cape,* as the *Cape of good hope* in *Africk. &c.*

The other reall parts of the earth, as Mountaines, Vallies, Fields, Plaines, and the like, I will not ſtand to define, ſince they are knowne euen to infants.

The *Imaginary* parts of the earth are ſuch, which not being at all in the earth, muſt yet be ſuppoſed to be ſo, for the better teaching and learning this ſcience; and are certaine circles going about the earth anſwerable to them in heauen in name.

Keckerm. Theſe circles are either { Greater { Leſſer } in both which there are 360 degrees, which in the greater circles are greater then thoſe in the leſſer; and euery degree is 60 miles.

The greater circles are either { Immutable as the *Æquator.* Mutable as the { *Meridian.* *Horizon.*

The *Æquator* is a greater circle going round about the terreſtriall Globe from Eaſt to Weſt. It paſſeth through *Habaſſia,*

Sam-

Sammatra, and *Guyana*. The vſe of it is to ſhew the latitude of any country towne, or Promontory. Now the latitude is the diſtance of a place South or North from the Æquator or middle of the world, and muſt be meaſured by the degrees in the *Meridian*.

The *Meridian* is a greater circle rounding the earth from pole to pole. There are manie *Meridians* according to the diverſe place inwhich a man liveth but the cheife and firſt *Meridian* paſſeth through the Ilands called *Azores*, the vſe of it is to ſhew the longitude of any place. Now the longitude of a Region cittie or Cape is the diſtance of it Eaſt and Weſt from the firſt *meridian*, and is vſually meaſured by the degrees of the Æquator.

The *Horizon* is a greater circle, deſigning ſo great a ſpace, of the earth as a quick ſight can kenn in an open feild. The vſe of it is to diſcerne the diverſe riſings and ſettings of the ſtarrs.

The leſſer circles either are
- Noted with ſome name as
  - Tropicall
    - of *Cancer*.
    - of *Capricorne*.
  - Polare, either
    - *Articke*.
    - *Antarticke*.
- Noted with no name, and are the *Paralels*.

Idem.

The Tropicke of *Cancer* (ſo called of the celeſtiall ſigne *Cancer*) is diſtant from the *Æquinoctiall* 23 degrees northward, and paſſeth through *Barbary*, *India*, *China*, and *Nova Hiſpania*.

The Tropick of *Capricorne* equally diſtant from the *Æquator* ſouthward, paſſes through *Æthiopia inferior*, and the midſt of *Peruana*.

The *Articke* circle (ſo called, for that it is coreſpondent to the circle in heauen call'd the Beare (in Greecke *Arctos*) is diſtant from the Tropicke of *Cancer* 45 degrees; it paſſeth through *Norway*, *Muſcovie*, *Tartary*, *&c.*

The *Antarticke* circle (becauſe oppoſite to the other) is as much diſtant from the Trope of *Capricorne*, and paſſeth through *Terra auſtralis incognita*. The vſe of theſe foure circles, is to deſcribe the *Zones*.

The *Zones* are ſpaces of earth included betwixt two leſſer circles *Dodoneus.*

circles. They are in number fiue, one ouer-hot, two ouer-cold, and two temperate.

The ouer-hot, or *Torrid Zone* is betweene the two *Tropicks*, and continually ſchorcht with the preſence of the Sunne.

The two ouer-cold, or *Frigid Zones*, are ſituate betweene the two Polare circles and the very Poles continually wanting the neighborhood of the Sunne.

The two temperate Zones, are betwixt the Tropicke of *Cancer* and the *Articke*, and twixt the Tropicke of *Capricorne* and the *Antartick* circles, enioying an indifferency betweene heat, and cold, ſo that the parts next the torrid zone are the hotter, & the parts next the frigid zones are the colder.

Theſe fiue zones are diſpoſed according to the order of the zones in heauen.

Ovid. Met.

Vtq; duæ dextra cœlum, totidemq; ſiniſtra
Parte ſecant zonæ, quinta eſt ardentior illis
Sic onus incluſum, numero diſtruxit eodem
Cura Dei, totidemq; plagæ tellure premuntur;
Quarum quæ media eſt, non eſt habitabilis æſtu
Nix tegit alta duas, totidem inter vtramq; locauit
Temperiemq; dedit miſta cum frigore flamma.

And as two zones doe cut the heauens right ſide
And likewiſe other two the left diuide,
The midſt in heat exceeding all the reſt,
Euen ſo it ſeem'd to the Creator beſt,
That this our world ſhould ſo diuided be,
That with the heauens in zones it might agree.
The midſt in heat, the outwardmoſt in cold
Exceed, and none to dwell in them are bold,
Betwixt theſe two extreames, two more are fixt,
Where heat with cold indifferently is mixt.

Keckerm. *Paralels* called alſo *Æquidiſtants*, circle the earth from Eaſt to Weſt, and are commonly ten degrees aſunder; their vſe is to ſhew the climats.

A *Clime* is a ſpace of the earth comprehended betweene two Paralels, or three leſſer innominate circles: they ſerue to diſtinguiſh the length and breuitie of the dayes in all places, for vn-

der

der the *Æquatour*, and three *Paralels* on either ſide diſtant, the dayes are of the iuſt length of twelue houres, but after in euery clime increaſe the length of halfe an houre, ſo that there are numbred 48 Paralels, or 24 *Climats* before the dayes extend to 24 houres of length, which once attaind, they increaſe by weekes and moneths, vntill they come to the length of a yeere; we therefore are to reckon 24 climats Northward, and as many Southward. The climes toward the North are knowne by peculiar names, as *Dia Meroes*, *Dia Sienes* &c. and the climes toward the South are knowne by the ſame names, onely with the addition of *Anti*, as *Anti Dia Meroes*, and *Anti Dia Sienes*. Indeed the antient Coſmographers made but 7 climes, and ſome 9, neither needed they to adde more, ſince they knew not the extent of the habitable world toward each Pole ſo exactly as now we doe.

The SEA or WATER is divided into { 1. *Oceanus*, 2. *Mare*, 3. *Fretum*, 4. *Sinus*.

Oceanus, the Ocean is that generall collection of all waters, which enuironeth the world on euery ſide, according to that of the Poet. *Kecker.*

Tam freta diffudit, rapidiſq; tumeſcere ventis
Iuſſit, & ambitæ circundare littora terræ: *Meta. lib. 1.*

He ſpred the Seas, which then he did command,
To ſwell with windes and compaſſe round the land.

Mare the Sea, is a part of the Ocean; to which wee cannot come but through ſome ſtreight, as *Mare Mediterraneum*. *Archb. Abb.*

These two take their names, { Either from the adiacent places as the *Britiſh* Ocean, the *Carpathian* Sea, / Or from the firſt diſcouerer as *Mare Magellanicũ*, / Or from ſome remarkeable accident, as *Mare Rubrum* from the colour of Sands, &c.

Fretum, a ſtreight is a part of the Ocean reſtrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the Sea, as the Streights of *Gibralter*, *Helleſpont*, *&c.*

Sinus a creeke is a crooked ſhore, thruſting out as it were two armes to imbrace the louely preſence of the Sea, as *Sinus Perſicus* or *Corinthiacus*.

VIROS.

The Earth being thus deſcribed, it is neceſſarie we ſhould ſpeake ſomewhat of the Lord of the Soyle, viz. man: who was created laſt of all, as that creature to whoſe conſtitution the perfections of all the reſt were vnited. This Epitome of the great volume of nature, borroweth from the Angels ſoule, from the brute Animals ſenſe, from Plants life, from other creatures bignes: and aboue all inferiours is indowed with this prerogatiue.

Meta. lib. 1.

Pronaq; cum ſpectant animalia cætera terram
Os homini ſublime dedit, cœlumq; videre
Iuſſit, & erectos ad ſydera tollere vultus.

And where all beaſts looke downe with groueling eye,
He gaue to man lookes mixt with maieſtie,
And wild him with bold face to view the Skie.

Men thus one by originall, are of diuerſe complexions of body, and conditions of mind, according to the diuerſe climats of the Earth.

Du Bart.

O ſee how full of wonders ſtrange is nature,
Sith in each climate, not alone in ſtature
Strength, colour, haire, but that men differ doe
Both in their humours, and their manners too.
The Northrene man is faire, the Southerne foule
Thats white, this blacke, that ſmiles and this doth ſcoule:
Th'ones blith and frolicke, th'others dull and froward,
Th'ones full of courage, th'other a fearefull coward, &c.

Boterus. The Northerne man is more ſtronge, the Southerne more politicke, the Northerne more able, and the Southerne more cc-uetous of veneriall combats, &c.

In the men moreouer we will conſider Religion (being the ſoule of the life, and that life of the ſoule) then their diſpoſitions and cuſtomes.

VRBES.

We haue brought man into the world, and cannot but afford him houſeroome: which at firſt was very meane and vnfurniſhed.

Ouid. Met. *-----Domus antra fuerunt.*

Et

Et denſi frutices, & iuncta cortice virgæ.

Their houſes were but hollow caues, or thickes,
Of buſhie heaths and hurdles made of ſtickes.

Many of theſe houſes ioyned together made a Vicus, two or three Vici made a Pagus, and two or three Pagi a Towne or Citie, of whoſe magnificence and greatneſſe, Boterus aſſigneth many cauſes, we will onely rehearſe the principall.

1. Firſt then there is required to the magnificence of a citie, a Nauigable riuer or eaſie paſſage by Sea, by which there may be a continuall concourſe of all kind of Merchants, as now at *Venice*, *Amſterdam*, *London*, *Conſtantinople*. *Boterus of Citties.*

2. The Pallace of the Prince for *Vbi Imperator ibi Roma*, and there where the Court is, there wil continually be ſtore of yong Nobles to buy, and tradeſmen to ſell vſuall commodities, as now *Madred* in *Spaine*, growne from a meane Village to a popolous Citie, onely by the Kings Court.

3. The reſidence of the Nobilitie which raiſeth a Citie with ſtately and beautifull buildings: hence the Cities of *Italie* excell ours, their Nobles and Gentrie ſtill liuing in the Citties, ours in the Villages.

4. The Seate or Tribunall of Iuſtice, which inuiteth Lawers and their Cliants in abundance to the great inriching of a Citie, as the Parliamentarie Cities in *France* doe euidently teſtifie.

5. Publique ſchooles of good literature which ſummon the youth of the adioyning Countries as it were to make their perſonall appearance, to the great benefite of a Towne, as *Paris* well knoweth.

6. Immunities from taxes and the like oppreſſions, which draw men from all quarrels to inhabite there where their income will be greateſt, their priuiledges moſt, and disburſing leſt: as in *Naples*, *Florence* and *Venice*, which being almoſt deſolate by a plague, were againe very ſuddenly peopled by granting immunities to all commers.

There are many other ſecondarie cauſes, as commoditie of conduct, pleaſantneſſe of ſight, fruitfulneſſe of ſoyle and the like: which much further the populouſneſſe riches and flouriſhing beautie of Cities.

For

For a generall example we need not go farre. *Worceſter* hath a pleaſant ſight and fruitfull ſoyle. *Briſtoll* a commodious Hauen, *Oxford* is a famous Vniuerſitie, and *Yorke* is a ſeate of Iuſtice, yet are all but of a meane compaſſe. But *London* hauing all the requiſite conditions, lifteth vp a head of maieſtie as high aboue the reſt as the Cypreſſe trees aboue the low ſhrubbes.

FRVGES.

Our moſt prouident and glorious Creator ſo furniſhed Countries with ſeuerall commodities, that amongſt all there might be ſociable conuerſation, and one ſtanding in need of the other, all might be combined in a common league, and exhibite mutuall ſuccours.

Hence come our Sugars from Canarie Iſles,
From Candie Currants, Muskadels and Oyles:
From the Mohuccoes Spices: Balſamum
From Ægypt: Odours from Arabia come:
From India Gems, rich drugs and Iuorie:
From Syria Mummie: blacke red Ebonie
From burning Chus: from Peru Pearle and Gold:
From Ruſſia Furres, to keepe the rich from cold:
From Florence ſilkes: from Spaine fruit, Saffron, Sackes:
From Denmarke Amber, Cordage firres and Flax:
From Flaunders and France, Linnen Woade and Wine:
From Holland hoppes: Horſe from the bankes of Rhine:
From England Wooll: All Lands as God diſtributes,
To the worlds treaſure pay their ſundrie tributes.

Bart. Col.

This abundance of all countries in euery thing, and defect of euery countries in moſt things maintaineth in all Regions, and euery Prouince a moſt ſtrict combination. So that as in the bodie of the little world, the head cannot ſay to the foot, nor the foot to the head, I ſtand in no need of thee: ſo in the body of the great world, *Europe* cannot ſay to *Aſia*, or *Aſia* to *Africke*, I want not your commodities, or am defectiue in that, of which thou boaſteth of an abundance.

FERAS.

Nature neuer ſhewed her ſelfe ſo exact a miſtreſſe in her arte, as in the framing and moulding vp that infinite number of

ſtrange

ſtrange and vnheard of Beaſts, the rehearſall of whom though not neceſſarie, yet cannot but be ornaments vnto a Geographicall Treatiſe and tricking vp nature in her Holy-day colours.

FLVMINA.

Riuers are ſaid to be ingendred in the hollow concauities of the earth, and deriue both their birth and continuall ſuſtenance from the aire, which penetrating the open Chaſmas of the earth, and congealed by the extreme cold of that Element, diſſolues into water (as we ſee the Ayre in winter-nights to be melted into a pearlie dewe ſticking on our glaſſe windowes) and being growne to ſome quantitie, will like *Annibal* in the Alpes either find a way, or make a way to vent its ſuperfluitie. This beginning is ſeconded by the Ocean, which running through the hidden paſſages of the earth, ioyneth it ſelfe with this aeriall vapour, and continueth the begun current, this Sea water though in it ſelfe of a ſalt and brackiſh ſauour, yet paſſing through diuers windings and turnings of the earth, is depriued of all vnpleaſantneſſe, and by how much the Spring-heads of riuers are remote from the Sea, by ſo much are their waters affected with a delightfull reliſh. Riuers hauing thus entred themſelues in a good courſe, are neuer without the aſſiſtance of neighbouring ſprings and riuers, by whoſe addition they augment their waters, till they diſchanell themſelues into the Sea. The chiefe riuers of *Europe* are *Danubius* and the *Rheine*, of *Africa Nilus* and *Niger*, of *Aſia Ganges* and *Euphrates*, of *America Orenoque* and *Maragnon*. *Magirus.*

COELVM.

Heauen is defined to be the moſt ſimple bodie or moſt free from an elementarie commixture of any: it is tranſparent ſphæricall and conſiſteth in perpetuall motion. It vndergoeth a fourefold conſideration. *Magirus.*

- The naturall Philoſopher who treateth of heauen as of a naturall bodie compoſed of matter and forme: and ſo it is the ſubiect of *Ariſtotles* booke intituled, *De Coelo*. *Keck. in Aſtron.*
- The Aſtronomer who inueſtigateth the reaſon of the varietie of heauenly motions, the diuerſitie of circles

 aſteriſmes,

asteriſmes, riſings and ſettings of Starres and the like.

Viz. of
- The Aſtrologer who diſcuſſeth of the varietie of conſtellations, planeticall aſpects, diſpoſing of the houſes, and by theſe and their diſpoſitions conjecture-reth of future occurrences.
- The Geographer who medleth with the heauens, becauſe on their motions depend the being or not being of all inferiour bodies, and for that the earth hangeth in the middeſt of it like *Architas* or *Archimedes* Pigeon equally poized with 'its owne weight.

Hauing thus briefly and rudely as I muſt confeſſe glided ouer theſe generall notions of Geographie, I will now ſet downe my promiſed definition.

GEOGRAPHIE is a deſcription of the earth, by her parts and their limits, ſcituations, inhabitants, cities, riuers, fertilitie and obſeruable matters, with all other things annexed thereunto.

The worth of this ſcience is apparent, if you conſider its
- Species,
- Vtilities.

The Species are
- *Hydographie* which is the delineation of the Sea by her ſeuerall names, promontories, creekes and affections.
- *Topographie* which is the deſcription of a particular place, be it Towne, Citie or Village.
- *Chorographie* which is a decyphering of any whole Region, Kingdome or Nation, and is twofold.

viz.
- Ancient by Tribes and Families, as *Germanie* was diuided betweene the *Chatti Cheruſci &c.*
- Moderne into Shires and Prouinces, as *Germanie* now is into *Franconie*, *Saxonie, &c.*

The Vtilities of Geographie though many in number, are reduced to fiue, ſuch
- To Mercature and Navigation.
- To Aſtronomie which by this is informed of the appearance

pearance of diuers Starres in diuers places, &c.

To Statesmen, which out of this fountaine draw the knowledge of their Princes bounds, and his neighbours incroachings, &c.

as appertaine

To Physicke, which is hereby able to know the diuersitie of temperatures in different climes, the nature of Simples, and where their growth is most natural, &c.

To Historie both Diuine and Humane, that wee may know in what place euery particular action hath beene effected: for the knowledge of the place, crowneth the delight of the enterprise.

THE GENERALL PRÆCOGNITA OF HISTORIE.

AS Geographie without Historie hath life and motion but at randome, and vnstable: so Historie without Geographie like a dead carkasse hath neither life nor motion at all, and as the exact notice of the place addeth a satisfactorie delight to the action: so the mention of the action beautifieth the notice of the place. Geographie therefore and Historie like the two fire-lights *Castor* and *Pollux*, seene together crowne our happinesse, but parted asunder menace a shipwracke of our content, and are like two sisters entirely louing each other, and not without (I had almost said impietie) great pittie to be diuided, so as that which Sr *Phillip Sidney* said of *Argalus* and *Parthenia*,

Her being was in him alone,
And she not being he was none.

I may iustly say of these two *Gemini* Historie and Geographie.

Before we come to the definition of Historie, it is requisite we should distinguish it from such as at first blush, doe challenge this name, and then to diuide it into its subordinate Species.

The Treatises to whom this name is generally giuen, and *Pezelius.*

from which Hiſtorie is indeed really diſtinct, are *Commentaries*, 2. *Annals*, 3. *Diaries*, and 4. *Chronologies*.

Sr Fr. Bac. Aduanc. of Learning.

1. *Commentaries* ſet downe a naked continuance of the euents and actions, without the motiues and deſignes, the counſels, ſpeeches, occaſions and pretexts, with other paſſages: ſo that *Cæſar* modeſtly rather then truely applied the name of Commentarie to the beſt Hiſtorie in the world; though that Archcriticke *Lipſius* call them *nuda & ſimplex narratio*.

Pezelius.

2. *Annals* are onely a bare recitall of the occurrents happning euery yeere, without regard had to the cauſes, and with a general neglect of Hiſtorical ornaments: ſo that *Tacitus* named his worthie booke much amiſſe.

3. *Diaries* conteine (as the name importeth) the particular actions of euery day, now not vſed but by Princes in their Iourneyes, and trauellers in their voyages.

4. *Chronologies* are onely bare ſupputations of the times, without any regard of the acts then happening, ſuch are the Chronologies of *Funceius*, *Scaliger*, and *Heluicus*.

But Hiſtorie is as it were a quinteſcence extract out of theſe 4 Elements, borrowing from them all ſomewhat to beautifie her ſelfe withall, eſpecially from Annalls time, from Commentaries matter, and from Chronologie conſent of times and Coetanitie of Princes, hauiug thus gotten matter to worke on, and time in which ſhe may effect her enterpriſes, ſhe addeth of her owne ſtore whatſoeuer ornaments are deficient in the reſt, and maketh her complete in euery particular.

Hauing thus diſtinguiſhed Hiſtorie from its Cognata, it remaineth we ſhould diuide it into its ſubordinate Species.

Hiſtories are either of the { Greater world, / Leſſer world, or of man that Microcoſmos.

The

- The former is
  - Vniuerſall of the world, and all things in it, this is Coſmography, and is beſt handled by *Pliny* in his *Naturall hiſtory*, &c.
  - Particular
    - Of Heauen and its affections, this is Aſtronomy, and is beholding to *Aratius* and *Ptolomey*, &c.
    - Of the Earth and her parts, this is Geography, and ſet forth by *Strabo*, *Mela* &c.

Frigij Synopſis.

- The latter tell
  - The inward works of man, as his opinions touching Religion or Philoſophie, whoſe Hiſtory is compiled by *Diogenes Laertius*, &c.
  - The outward workes are
    - Manners, Cuſtomes, and Lawes, theſe belong to Policy, and Stateſmen.
    - Actions
      - Sayings
        - Of ſome length, and ſuch are Orations and Speeches.
        - Succinct
          - Of one man, & are called Apothegmes.
          - Of many & are called Proverbs, digeſted beſt by *Eraſmus*.
      - Deeds which branch themſelues.

- Into two parts being
  - Either of one man alone, ſuch hiſtories are called Liues, and are beſt done by *Plutarch*.
  - Or of many whoſe hiſtory is
    - Vniverſall, belonging to the whole in generall, with relation to the particular, or ſuch of thē as are of note.
    - Particular
      - Eccleſiaſtical which deſcribeth the acts of the Church, her beginning, increaſe, decreaſe, reſtoring, and continuance.
      - Ciuil, which relateth the occurrēces of Cōmōwealths, their beginnings, &c.

Hauing thus propoſed a generall ſcheme of Hiſtories, and ſhewed who deſerue the greateſt applauſe in penning the firſt, I wil alſo name ſuch as haue enlightned our knowledge, with the relations of the three laſt.

THE BEST WRITERS OF GENERALL HISTORIE

Bodinus. 1 *Moſes*, from the beginning of the world till the confuſion of tongues: he liued before Chriſts natiuity 1519 yeares, in the yeare of the world 2443.

2 *Beroſus* a *Chaldæan*, from the beginning of the world till *Sardanapalus* death. Clar. 3630.

3 *Trogus Pompeius*, epitomized by *Iuſtin* from *Ninus* to *Nero*. A C. 150.

4 *Diodorus Siculus*, till the time of *Cæſar* A. M. 3922.

5 *Euſebius*, from *Adam* to the yeare of Chriſt, 300. Cl. 312.

6 *Beda* from *Adam* to the yeare 700. Clar. 730.

7 *Zonaras* from *Adam* to the yeare 1117. Clar. 1120.

8 *Abbas Vſpergenſis* from *Adam* to *Frederick* the 2d Cl. 1229

9 *Philippus Bergomenſis ſupplementum ſupplementi Chronicorum*, to the yeare 1503.

10 *Melanchton* augmented by *Carion* to the yeare. 1255.

11 *Paulus Iouius* from the yeare 1494 to the yeare 1540.

12 *Sleidan de quatuor Imperijs* moſt excellently commentated on by *Chriſtoph. Pezelius*, and extended to the yeare 1616.

13 *Sebaſtian Munſter* a Coſmographicall hiſtorian of all the world, but eſpecially of *Germanie*, till the dayes of *Charles* the fifth.

THE BEST WRITERS OF ECCLESIASTICALL HISTORIE.

First of the *Iewes*.

The word of God in the old Teſtament. 2 *Philo Iudæus*, 3. *Flauius Ioſephus*, 4. *Egeſyppus* from the *Machabees* till the yeare of Chriſt 72. Clar. 130.

2. Of the *Christians.*

The new Testament. *2 Eusebius, Socrates,* and *Evagrius* for the first 600 yeares after Christ. *3* M. *Fox* in his *Acts & Monuments* till the yeare 1558. *4 Sleidan* in his Ecclesiasticall commentaries from the yeare 1517, in which *Luther* began to batter downe the walls of Popery, till 1560. *5 Historia Magdeburgensis* till the yeare 1200. *6 Platina de vitis Pontificum.* *7 Philip Morley Du Plessis* the history of the Papacy.

3. Of the *Heathens.*

Irenæus B. of *Lyons adversus Gentes.* *2 Clemens Alexandrinus.* *3 Arnobius aduersus Gentes.* *4 Lactantius Firmianus de falsa religione.* *5 Orosius* against the Pagans. *6 Giraldus de Dijs omnium gentium.* *7 Iohn Gaulis de religione veterum.*

THE BEST WRITERS OF CIVILL HISTORY.

Of the *Assyrians, Chaldæans, Medes, Persians,* & *Parthians.*

Herodotus. *2 Ctesias Cindius.* *3 Xenophon.* *4 Berosus.* *5 Metasthenes a Persian.* *6 Manethon* an *Ægyptian.* *7 Hegesippus.* *8 Procopius.*

Bodinus & Frigius.

Of *Greece.*

Dictis Cretensis de Bello Troiano. *2 Herodotus,* whose history containeth 211 yeares. *3 Thucidides* from the flight of *Xerxes* where *Herodotus* left writing of *Greece* to 90 yeares farther. Clar. A M. 3622. *4 Xenophon* beginning where *Thucidides* left, continued 43 yeares. Clar. 3608. *5 Gemistus* continued *Xenophons* relations: *6 Diodorus Siculus* followed *Gemistus,* and writte till the dayes of *Alexander,* Claricul: 3922. *7 Procopius rerum sub Iustiniano.* Clar: A C. 540. *8 Zonaras* from *Constantine* to *Alexius Comnenus,* anno 1113. *9 Nicetas* from *Alexius Comnenus ad annum* 1203. *10 Nicephorus* from *Theodorus Lascaris* to the ruine of the *Constantinopolitane* Empire.

Of *Rome* and *Italy.*

The writers of the Roman Histories follow in this order. *Livie.* *2 Florus.* *3 Sueton.* *4 Tacitus.* *5 Spartianus.* *6 Capitolinus*

nus. 7 Lampridius. 8 Herodian. 9 Cuſpinianus. 10 Marcellinus. 11 Eutropius. 12 Proſperus Aquitanicus, who endeth in the yeare 447 when *Genſericus* took Rome, after which euery Prouince hauing peculiar Princes, had alſo peculiar Hiſtoriographers. *1 Platina* for *Rome* and her Popes till the yeare 1472. *2 Sabellicus* and *Bembus* for *Venice*. *3 Pontanus* and *Collenutius* for *Naples*. *3 Machiavell* for *Florence*. *4 Vergerius* for *Mantua*. *5 Stephanus* for *Millaine*. *6 Bracellus* for *Genoa*, and *7* for them all, from the yeare 494 to 1536. learned *Guicciardine*. *8 Paulus Diaconus* for *Lumbardie*.

Of *Germany* and her neighbours.

Bodinus & Frigius.

For *Germany* in generall *Cornelius Tacitus*. *2 Beatus Rhenanus*. *3 Munſter*. *4 Otto Friſigenſis*. *5 Luitprandus*. *6 Aventinus*. but in particular. 1 for *Bohemia Æneas Silvius*, or *Pope Pius Secundus*, and *Dubravius*. *2* for *Auſtria Wolfangus Lazius* and *Bartolinus*. *3* for *Hungary Ioh. Turotius*, *Ant. Bonfinius* and *Melchior Soiterus*. *4* for *Poland Cromerus* and *Callimachus*. *5* for *Sclavonia Helmoldus*. *6* for *Danemarke*, *Swethland*, and *Norway*, *Crantzius* and *Saxo Grammaticus*. *7* for the *Gothes Olaus Magnus*, *Procopius*, *Agathias Smirnæus*, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, *Idacius*, *Iornandes*, *Aurelius*, *Caſſiodorus*, and *Leonard Aretine*. *8* for *Saxonie Crantzius* and *Witikind*. *9* for the *Low Countries Gerrardus Noviomagus*, and *Iohn Petit*. *10* for *Pruſſia Eraſmus*, *Stella*. *11* for *Helvetia Stumpſius* and *Simlerus*.

Of *France*.

Cæſar de bello Gallico. *2 Titius Pariſienſis* from *Pharamund* to *Henry* the 2. *3 Paulus Æmilius* to *Charles* the 8. *4 Gregory* B. of *Tovars*. *5 Froiſardus de bellis Anglorum & Francorum*. *6 Philip Comineus* who together with *Francis Guicciardine* the Italian, are accounted the ſoundeſt and moſt vſefull of any of our moderne hiſtorians, and nothing inferiour to *Livie*, *Saluſt*, or *Tacitus*. *7 Remundus* for *Burgundie* and its appendices, viz. *Flanders*, *Holland*, *&c*. *8 Iohn de Seirres*.

Of *Spaine*.

Francis Tarapha from the beginning till *Charles* the fifth. *2 Petrus Antonius*. *3 Rodericus Valentinus*. *4 Petrus Medina*. *5 Damianus a Goes*. *6 Marius Siculus*. *7* The Generall Hiſtory

Of

of Spaine by *Maierne* a Frenchman. *8 Conteſtagio* of the Vnion of *Portugal* with *Caſtile.*

Of the *Turkes* and *Sarracens.*

Andreas Cambinus of the originall of the *Turkes.* *2 Leonicus Calchondiles.* *2 Gulielmus Poſtellus.* *3 Martinus Barletius*, who writ alſo the life of that worthy Prince *George Caſtriot*, *vulgò Scanderbeg.* *4 Paulus Iouius.* *5 Knowles* in his Turkiſh hiſtory. *6 Leo Afer.* *7 Henricus Dalmata.* *8 Rupertus Monachus.* *9 William* B of *Tyre*, theſe 4 laſt concerning the Sarracens.

Of the *Muſcovites* and *Tartars.*

Mathias à Michou, de Sarmatia Europæa & Aſiatica. *2 Paulus Iouius de legatione Muſcovitarum.* *3. Sigiſmundus ab Heberſteine.* *4 Paulus Venetus.* *5 Haiton* Prince of *Armenia de Imperio Tartarorum.*

Of *Africa* and *America.*

Leo Afer. *2 Franciſco Alvarez.* *3. Aloyſſius Cadamiſtus.* *4 Acoſta*, the nauigations of *Columbus*, *Veſputius*, *Patritius*, and others. As *Ouiedus*, *Cortez*, *Guſman*, *Nonius*, *Gomara*, *Benſo*, *Lyrius.*

Of the *Britiſh Iles.*

Gildas of *Brittaine* in generall. *2 Polydor Virgil* of *England* till *Henry 8*, a Hiſtory ſufficiently good, if not ouerladen with malicious or accidentary lyes. *3 Geofrie* of *Monmouth's* Catalogue of Britiſh kings, a writer meerely fabulous. *4 Beda.* *5. Voluminous Stow*, and *Holingſhead* full of confuſion, and commixture of vnworthy relations. *6 Speed* delighting the eare, and not a little informing the minde. *7 Martin* from *William* the Conquerour, to the death of *Henry* the 8, a pithie and worthy hiſtoriographer. Of *Scotland* I finde *Hector Boetius* to bee the true paralell of *Geofrie* of *Monmouth*, and *Buchanan* far worſe then *Polydor Virgil*, for *Wales Humfrey Lloyd*, and *David Powell*; and for *Ireland*, and the out Iles *Giraldus Cambrenſis.* But for all & aboue them all, iudicious M. *Camden*, in his book intituled *Britannia*, wherein hee hath giuen great light to Hiſtories already extant, and to ſuch as future ages ſhal produce. And if he would take in hand a plenary hiſtory of this Ile, or any one part thereof, it would I am ſure bee matchleſſe. But I will ſuſpend my iudgement with that of the Hiſtorian. *Vivorum vt magna admiratio ita cenſura eſt difficilis.* *Paterculus.*

Thus much of the authors of vniuerſall, Eccleſiaſticall and Ciuill Hiſtory, a word or two only of Computation, and then to the Definition.

The two eyes of the body of a well compacted hiſtory, are place and time, the former belongeth to Geography, the latter is the terminus of all *Epoches* in computation. Now an *Æra* or *Epoche* is the *terminus à quo*, from which euery reckoning of times taketh its beginning. Theſe haue among diuerſe nations, beene as diuerſly different. The *Chriſtians* make their *Epoche* the birth of Chriſt. The *Mahumetans* beginne their *Hegira* from the returne of their Prophet to *Mecha*. The *Greekes* vſe to reckon by *Olympiads*. The *Romans* from the building of the Citty, afterward from the raigne of *Auguſtus*. But the *Iewes* had diuerſe *Epoches*, 1 from the Creation. 2 from the Deluge. 3 from the confuſion of tongues. 4 from *Abrahams* iourney out of *Chaldæa* into *Canaan*. 5 from the departure out of *Ægypt*. 6 from the yeares of Iubile. 7 from the building of the Temple. 8 from the captiuity of *Babylon*. Reiecting the reſt wee will in our hiſtoricall computation of time vſe only the two moſt infallible certaine Epoches of the worlds creation, & Chriſts appearance in the fleſh.

Frigius.

The name of Hiſtory is deduced ἀπὸ τῦ ἱςορεῖν, id eſt, videre, and doth properly intimate a relation of ſuch remarkable actions, at the performing of which the author was preſent: but the cuſtomary vſe of the word hath now taught it a more ample exception, *Hiſtory* being defined to be a memoriall or relation of all occurrents obſeruable, hapning in a commonwealth, deſcribed by the motiues, pretexts, conſultations, ſpeeches, and events together with an eſpeciall care had of time and place.

Cicero beautifieth Hiſtory with theſe attributes, *Lux veritatis, teſtis temporis, vitæ magiſtra, nuncia vetuſtatis, & vitæ memoria*, concerning which laſt particle, I finde theſe verſes prefixed to a worthy Chronicle of our ſtate.

For though in theſe dayes myracles be fled
Yet this ſhall of good Hiſtories be ſe'd,
They call backe time that's paſt, and giue life to the dead.

Martyn.

Pezelius. Beſide theſe conditions, it is requiſite that the relations ſhould be

be absolutely true, neither swaruing to one side through malice,nor leaning to the other through affection; so that two things are requisite in an Historiographer, a generous and resolute spirit. 2 An vpright and sincere conuersation, that shee may neither be daunted by a tyrannicall Prince,nor transported with partiality,that he might dare to deliuer all the truth without feare, and yet not dare to relate any thing which is false through fauour.

Thus much of History,its distinctions, diuisions, affections, authors,and properties,now only of its commodities,and so we will hoyse sayle for *Europe*.

Although to number vp the especiall delight and profit gathered from the reading of histories,be but as it were to light a Candle before the Sunne, and speake of such things as require no Rhetoricke to adorne them, yet I hope I shall no waies doe amisse in laying before you some of the chiefe. The profits then of Histories are these.

1 It is the rule of direction,by whose square we ought to rectifie our obliquities,and in this sense the Orator calleth it *Magistra vitæ*. *Bodinus de method.hist.*

2 It stirreth men to vertue,and deterreth them from vice, by shewing the glorious memory of the one,and stinking repetition of the other,but especially it keepeth many men of place and calling in a continuall feare of ill doing,knowing that their villanies shall there be laid open to the view of the vulgar. Let *Tiberius* be example.

3 It hath beene not onely the inventour but the conserver of all actes,such especiallie whose end consisteth in action.

4 It informeth a mans minde in all particular observations, making him serviceable to his Prince and countrie.

5 It is the best Schoolmaster of warre, the teacher of Stratagems, and giueth more directions then a whole Senate; *Alexander* learned of *Achilles*, *Scipio* of *Xenophons Cyrus*,& *Selim* the first of *Alex*: all which became valiant and politique Captaines.

6 It is the Polititians best assistant and chiefe Tutor, who hence suck their obseruations and conclusions,and learne ability to rule both in peace and warre,who like *Archimedes* in his stu-

dy,or *Demoſthenes* in his gowne can more dangerouſly trouble their enemies,than the *Syracuſans* and *Athenians* in armour.

7 It is moſt auailable to the ſtudy of Diuinity, ſince the increaſe,original,defects,reſtauration and continuance of religion is a dependant on hiſtory,which alſo hath many other rare paſſages for the vnderſtanding of the text.

8 It is(laſtly and leaſt of all)the only ſtudy which affordeth a man the greateſt aid in diſcourſing, it delighteth the eare, contenteth the minde, and is endued with thouſands varieties of pleaſure mixt with profit, but theſe ſhall ſerue as a taſt for the reſt.

OF

OF THE VVORLD:

AND FIRST OF EVROPE.

THE WORLD is divided into two parts,

Vnkowne, or not fully discouered and it lieth either vnder the *Artickes*, or vnder the *Antartick* circle, the former is rather supposed then knowne, the latter a little knowne, and hath the names of *Nova Guinea*, *Terra del fuego*, *Psittacorum regio*, *Maletur* &c. of which in the end of this book. *Maginus.*

Knowne either { Anciently { *Europe.* *Asia.* *Africa.* ; Lately, as *America.*

EVROPE is ioyned to *Asia* by that space of earth between the heads of *Tanais* and *Duina*: *Asia* is ioyned to *Africk* by the *Ægyptian Istmus*: *America* is ioyned (as most coniecture to none of them. *Europe* is seperated from *Asia* by *Duina*, *Tanais*, *Palus Mæotis*, *Pontus*, *Propontis*, *Hellespont*, and the *Ægean*. *Asia* is parted from *Africa* by the *Red Sea*, *Africa* from *Europe*, by the *Mediterranean*: *Africa* is greater then *Europe*; *Asia* thē *Africa*; and *America* bigger then all.

EVROPE though the left (as being in length but 3800. in breadth but 1200. miles) is yet of most renowne: first because of the temperature of the ayre, and fertilitie of the soyle; secondly from the studie of all Arts, both ingenious and mechanicall: thirdly, because of the Romane and Greeke Monarchies; *Botervs.* *Keckerm.*

fourthly from the puritie and sincerenesse of the Christian faith: fiftly becauſe we dwell in it, and ſo firſt place it.

Maginus. EVROPE is diuided into Continent and Iſlands; the Continent is ſubdiuided into *1. Spaine*, *2. France*, *3. Italie*, *4. Belgia*, *5. Germanie*, *6. Denmarke*, *7. Norway*, *8 Sweden*, *9. Muſcouia*, *10. Poland*, *11. Hungarie*, *12. Dacia*, *13. Sclauonia*, and *14. Greece*. The Iſlands are alſo in Generall, either diſperſed in the *1. Ægean Sea*, *2.* the *Ionian* Sea, *3.* the *Adriatique*, *4.* the *Mediterranean*, *5.* the *Britiſh*, and *6.* the *Northerne* Seas, of all which in the order and method, here and before propoſed.

Sabinus. EVROPE is ſo called from *Europa*, daughter to *Agenor*, King of the *Phœnitians*, brought hither (as the Poets faine) by *Iupiter* in the ſhape of a Bull: but as Hiſtories wright by a *Cretan* Captaine named *Taurus*.

OF SPAINE.

Maginus. THe moſt Weſterne countrie of the Continent of *Europe*, is *Spaine*, inuironed on all ſides with the Sea, except towards *France*, from which it is ſeparated by the natural ſtrength of the *Pyrenean* mountaines, and the artificiall fortreſſe of *Pampelune* on the Northweſt and *Perpigna* on the Southeſt.

Strabo. *Hiſt. Sp.* The figure of it is by *Strabo* compared to an Oxehide ſpread on the ground, whoſe necke being the *Iſtmus* which tieth it vnto *France*, is not of ſuch breadth but that in a cleere day one may diſcouer the Sea on both ſides.

Hiſt. of Sp. The Countrie hath beene in diuers ages diuerſly named as *1. Heſperia* either from *Heſperus* a ſuppoſed King hereof, or from *Heſperus* the euening Starre, vnder which it was ſuppoſed to be ſcituate, as being the fartheſt Countrie Weſtward. *2. Iberia* either from the famous riuer *Iberus*, or from the *Iberi*, inhabiting the Countrie in *Aſia*, which we call *Georgia*. *3. Hiſpania*, as their old Legends report from *Hiſpanus* one of the Kings; but as the ſoundeſt iudgements agree from *Panus* the *Iberian* Captaine. The old *Romanes* cald it *Spania*, to which the *Spaniards* adding, E. (as in *eſchole echarte &c.*) made it *Eſpania*, and now *Hiſpania*.

The

The whole Circuit is 2480 *Italian*, or 1893 *Engliſh* miles. It is ſcituate in the more Southernly part of the Northerne temperate *Zone*, and almoſt in the middeſt of the fourth and ſixth *Climats*, the longeſt day being fifteene houres in length. *Grimſton & Maginus.*

Boterus reckoned the number of the inhabitants to be 8 millions of liuing ſoules, which computation may yet ſtand good. 1. If the heate of the Countrie vnfit for generation; 2. the barrenneſſe of the ſoyle vnfit for ſuſtenance, and 3, the number of Colonies planted in other Kingdomes; and 4. the great warres of the laſt King haue not diminiſhed them. *Boterus in his relations of China.*

They are a mixt people deſcending from the *Gothes*, *Sarracens* and *Iewes*: from the *Iewes* they borrow ſuperſtition, from the *Sarracens* melancholie, from the *Gothes* deſire of libertie. They are much giuen to women, impudent braggers, and extreamely proud in the loweſt ebbe of fortune; as appeareth by the poore cobler at his deathbed, who commaunded his eldeſt ſonne comming to him for his laſt bleſſing, to endeuour to retaine the maieſtie worthy ſo great a famiſy. *Archb. Ab. Hiſt. of Sp. Euphormio.*

It is ſaid, *that the French are wiſer then they ſeeme, and the Spaniards ſeeme wiſer then they are*; wherein they agree with many particulars of other nations, who carrie the baſeſt ſpirits vnder the proudeſt lookes, and little ſound ſchollerſhip vnder the moſt promiſing viſages: and according to the Philoſopher, *Sapientes potius cupiunt videri & non eſſe quam eſſe & non videri.* *Ariſtotle.*

In matters of warre the *Spaniards* are too ſlow and dull, the *French* too headie and precipitate, the one looſing as many faire occaſions by delayes, as the other ouerthroweth by too much haſte: but betweene them both, they make one good Souldier, who according to the preſent opportunities, is to make vſe of the ſpurre of courage; or the bit of reſpect.

The women are ſober, louing their husbands, or frends wonderfully delicate, curious in painting & perfuming, and though they haue wine in abundãce, yet are they not permitted to drink it; verifying therein the Engliſh prouerbe, that *none are worſe ſhod then the Shoomakers wifes.* They were wondrous ſtrong and beyond beliefe, patient in the throwes of childbed. *Strabo* telleth *Hiſt. of Sp.* *Strabo.*

leth out of *Possidonius*, of a woman that being hired for harueſt worke, felt her trauell comming on her, who becauſe ſhe would not looſe her dayes wages, withdrew her ſelfe vnder a buſh, where being eaſed of her burden, ſhe returned from one labour to another.

Breerwood. The language hath much affinity with the Latine. *Breerwood*, in his Enquiries reporteth that he hath ſeen a letter, euery word whereof was both good Latine and good Spaniſh. *Merula* ſhewes a Copie of the like, pag. 300.

Hiſt. of Sp. The Country heretofore was very abundant in Mines, inſomuch that it was neuer free from Rouers of all nations, and it is affirmed that *Annibal* out of one onely mine in the Country of the *Turdetani*, (now part of *Andaluzia*) receiued 3000l. daily.

Hiſt. of Sp. Blundeuil. It is enriched alſo with Sackes, Sugars, Oyle, Mettals, Liquoras, Rice, Silke, Lamb-skinnes, Wooll, Corke, Roſin, Steele, Orenges, Raiſons, and fruit of the like nature.

Here liued in ancient times the Gyants *Gerion* and *Cacus*, which were queld by *Hercules*, and in the flowriſhing of the Romane Empire, *Seneca* the Tragœdian and a Philoſopher of the ſame name; a man of that happie memorie, that he could repeate 2000 names in the ſame order that they were rehearſed.

Blundevil. *Quintilian* the Oratour, *Lucan* & *Martial* excellent in their kindes, and *Pomponius Mela* the Geographer. In the middle times *Fulgentius* and *Iſidore* Biſhop of *Sevill.* And in our Fathers dayes *Arias Montanus*, *Oſorius*, *Toſtatus* and *Maſius.*

Hiſt. of Sp. The principall Souldiers were *Theodoſius* the Great, *Bernard del Carpio*, *Cid Ruis Dias*, *Sancho* the great of *Nauarre*, *Ferdinand* the Catholique, and *Charles* the Emperour.

The Chriſtian Religion was firſt here planted, (as they ſay)

Hiſt. of Sp. by S^t *Iames* Anno 37. They were all conſtant to the Biſhop of Rome, inſomuch that in the ſixt Councell of *Tolledo* it was enacted that the King ſhould ſuffer none to liue in his Dominions that profeſſe not the Roman Catholike Religion, of which their King is ſo great a patron, that a late Pope being ſicke, and hearing diuers moane his approching end, vttered words to this effect, *My life can nothing profit the Church, but pray for the king of Spaine as its chiefe ſupporter.*

The

The chiefe Riuers are *1. Tagus* celebrated for his golden sands, the head of it is in the mountaine *Seira Molma* neere to *Cuenca*, from the which it runneth by the citty *Tolledo*, and then smoothly gliding by the walls of *Lisbon*, doth pay his tribute to the Westerne Ocean. 2 *Ana* (now *Guadiana*) which rising about the same place, runneth afterward vnder the ground the space of fifteene miles, and hence the Spaniards bragge that they haue a bridge whereon 10000 cattle dayly feed. 3 *Bætis* (now *Guadalquivir*) which in the Arabique signifieth a great Riuer, this together with *Guadiana* augment the South Sea with their liquid currents. 4 *Duerus* which arising from the hills of *Biscay* runneth Westward. 5 *Iberus* which hauing his head among the same mountaines, runneth Eastward almost 400 miles, and is nauigable 200 miles, the other I will hereafter specify. *Hist. of Sp.*

The chiefe hills are two. 1. *Idubeda Iubalda*, or *Aurentius Saltus* stretching from the *Pyrenei* towards *Portugal*. 2 *Seira Morena* declining frō the midst of *Spaine* towards the streights of *Gibraltare*. A chaine of hills sufficiently famous, were it only in this that *Cervanses* the wit of Spaine made it the scene of many of the warlike exploits atchieued by the flower and creame of the Knight errant *Don Quixote de la Mancha*.

Consent of time.

This kingdome was first inhabited by *Tuball* the sonne of *Iaphet*, from whom to *Gargarus Melicola*, are numbred twenty fiue Kings; who had lasted 988 yeares, the chiefe of which are said to haue beene *1 Hesperus*, who subduing also *Italy*, named both countries *Hesperia*. *2 Hispanus*. *3 Sicileus*, from whom the Ile of *Scicile* may seeme to take denomination. *4 Hispalus*, who is reported to haue built the Citty *Sivill* or *Hispalis*. *5 Brigus* the founder of *Flavio Briga*, & other towns. & *6 Lusus* King of *Portugall*. The Catalogue of these Kings I desire no man to beleeue farther than that of our owne state from *Brute* to *Gassibeline*. Somewhat before the time of *Gargarus Melicola*, the *Iberians* came in vnder *Panus*, and immediatly after his death, the country was diuided amongst many Princes and Commonweales, till the comming of the *Carthaginians*, for the space of nine hundred and odde yeares. *Hist. of Sp.* *Lloyds consent of time.*

The Romans first becomming Masters of it, diuided it into

Maginus. *Vlteriorem*, lying from the riuer *Iberus* westward, and 2 *Citeriorem* betweene the *Iberus* and *Pyrenean* Hills. But hauing totally wrested it from the Carthaginians, they diuided it into *1 Tarroconenſem*, ſo call'd of *Tarragon* the Metropolis containing *Caſtile*, *Navarr*, *Arragon*, *Biſcay*, &c. *2 Baticam* of the riuer *Batis* running through it, comprehending, *Granada*, *Andaluzia*, and *Eſtremadura*. *3 Luſitanicam* from *Luſus* the 17 King, and *Tania*, which ſignifieth a Region, it is ſomewhat of larger extent then *Portugall*.

Hiſt. of Sp. *Scipio Africanus* laid the firſt foundation of the Roman gouernment in this country, which building, though vndertaken by many excellent workmen, was not throughly finiſhed til the dayes of *Auguſtus*, being almoſt 200 yeares ſince the firſt attempt. He roofed it, ſtrengthned it, & made it a principall houſe in his Monarchicall citty. It continued a Roman Prouince till about the yeare 400, when it was ſubdued by *Gundericus* & his *Vandals*, of which people their beginnings, atchieuments, and period, we will dilate when we come into *Africa*, where the glory of them was moſt eminent, and where they ended like a Candle in a ſtinke. Theſe *Vandals* were not warme in their new conqueſts when the *Gothes* (of whom more in *Sweden*) ceazed on this country, confining the *Vandals* within *Betica*, which afterward they left, partly to eſchew the neighbourhood of a potent enemie, and partly on better hopes in *Africke*.

Hiſt. of Sp. The *Gothes* now ſeated in *Spaine*, had yet the Romanes as pearles in their eyes, and prickes at their hearts, neither were they totally expell'd till 642. This people were Chriſtians, though infected with *Arrianiſme*, which ended in the dayes of *Leonigild*, anno 586. Their Kings were choſen by election, and an excommunication laid on ſuch by the fifth councell of *Tolledo*, as withſtood the choice of the people. Their Lawes moſt in vſe were cuſtomary, writtē Statutes being firſt made by King *Henry*, which the inſuing Princes perfected and eſtabliſhed.

The *Gothiſh* Kings in Spaine.

421	1	*Vallia* 22	459	4	*Theoderic* II. 14
443	2	*Theoderic* 13	473	5	*Henry* 18
456	3	*Thoriſmund* 3	491	6	*Alaricus* 21

512	7	*Genſalaric* 23	639	20	*Richared* II. 2
515	8	*Amalaric* 11	641	21	*Sunitilla* 3
527	9	*Theudes* 18	644	22	*Siſenanda* 7
543	10	*Theodogiſdus* 3	651	23	*Sunitilla* II. 4
546	11	*Agila* 5	655	24	*Tulgas* 2
551	12	*Athanagildus* 14	657	25	*Vidiſuindus* 10
565	13	*Luiba* 3	667	26	*Receſuind* 13
568	14	*Leonigild* 18	680	27	*Bamba* 9
586	15	*Richared* 15	689	28	*Ering* 7
601	16	*Luiba* II. 2.	696	29	*Egypea* 7
603	17	*Victoricus* 7	703	30	*Vitiza*
610	18	*Gundemaris* 20	716	31	*Roderick.*
630	19	*Siſebulus* 9			

Who ſent Count *Iulian* on an honorable Embaſſie to the *Moores* of *Africa*, and in the meane time deflowred his daughter *Cana*, which the father tooke in ſuch indignation, that he procured the Moores, amongſt whom he had much credit to come ouer into *Spaine*, which requeſt they performed vnder the conduct of *Muſa* and *Tarif*, and hauing made a full conqueſt, erected their kingdome. *Hiſt. of Sp.*

It is written that before the comming of thoſe *Saracens*, king *Rodoric* vpon hope of ſome treaſure, did open a part of the Pallace of long time forbidden to be touched, but found nothing but pictures which reſembled the *Moores*, with a Prophecy, that whenſoeuer the Pallace was there opened, ſuch a people as was there reſembled, ſhould ouercome *Spaine*, and ſo it hapned. *Archb. Abb.*

The *Moores* now Lords of *Spaine*, by the treaſon of *Iulian* (who hauing ſeene the miſerable death of his wife and children, was ſtarued in priſon by the *Africans*) permitted free vſe of religion to the old inhabitants, leaſt they ſeeking new dwellings for the liberty of conſcience, ſhould leaue their natiue ſoyle deſolate. The *Moores* finiſhed their conqueſt in fiue yeares, ſay ſome, others in two, and ſome againe, in eight months. But long they enioyed not ſole ſoueraignty herein, for the Chriſtians hauing now recouered breath, choſe themſelues Kings: and the authority of the *Caliphs* declining, gaue the *Saracen Moores* liberty to erect diuerſe pettie Royalties, ſo that at laſt Spaine fell to a twelue-partite diuiſion, viz: into the kingdomes and proprie- *Hiſt. of Sp.*

Ortelius. tary eſtates of *1 Leon* and *Oviedo. 2 Navarre. 3 Corduba. 4 Gallicia. 5 Biſcay. 6 Tolledo. 7 Murcia. 8 Caſtile. 9 Portugall. 10 Valentia. 11 Catelogne.* and *12 Arragon*, of which in order.

LEON and OVIEDO.

The kingdome of LEON and OVIEDO (of old the *Aſturias*) hath on the Eaſt and South) *Biſcay* and *Caſtile*, on the north the Ocean, on the Weſt *Gallicia.*

The chiefe townes are *1 Aviles* on the Sea ſide. *2 Palenza*, which firſt felt the armes of the *Suevi. 3 Oviedo*, which gaue title to the firſt Chriſtian Kings after the Mooriſh conqueſt, it was ioyn'd in title with *Leon* 896, and quite left out by *Ramir* 904. *4 Aſtorga*, a Towne happy in this, that it felt not the fury of the luſtfull king *Vitiza*, who to ſecure himſelfe in vnlawfull pleaſures, and weaken his ſubiects, if they ſhould attempt revenge, diſmanteled all the Townes in Spaine except *Leon*, *Tolle-*
Mercator. *do*, and this *Aſtorga. 5 Leon* recouered from the Moores 722, & by ſome called *Legio*, becauſe they gueſſe the 11th Legion to haue here lodged.

Hiſt. of Sp. That kingdomes are to be kept by the ſame meanes they are got, is an axiom among Polititians, but that they are loſt by the ſame, would ſeeme harſh vnto them, yet ſo it hapned to the Moores. The luſt of *Roderick*, a Spaniſh king, brought them thither, and the luſt of *Magnutza*, a Mooriſh Viceroy, gaue the firſt checke to their fortune, which proued at laſt the ouerthrow of that kingdome: for *Magnutza* hauing employed *Pelagius*, a young Prince of the *Aſturias*, on an Embaſſie to *Muſa*, the Captaine Generall of the Moores, then reſident at *Corduba*, in his abſence rauiſhed his ſiſter, & at his returne died by the edge of his ſword, in applauſe of which noble act, and hope of greater exploits, *Pelagius* was by the people made king of *Oviedo.*

The Kings of *Oviedo*, and *Leon.*

720	1	*Pelagius* 15	778	6	*Silo* 6
735	2	*Falſila* 2	784	7	*Mauregatus* 3
737	3	*Alphonſus* 23	787	8	*Veramund* 2
760	4	*Phroilla* 12	789	9	*Alphonſo* the chaſt.
772	5	*Aurelius* 6			36

825

825	10	*Raymir* 6				
831	11	*Ordogno* 10	1025	24	*Sancha Q. of Leon Fernand k. of Caſt.*	42
841	12	*Alphonſo* the great 46				
887	13	*Garcia* 4	1067	25	*Alphonſo* VI	41
891	14	*Ordogno* II 5				
898	15	*Phroilla* II 2	1108	26	*Vrraca of Leon Alphonſo of N & Ac.*	14
900	16	*Alphonſo* IV 5				
905	17	*Raymir* II 19				
924	18	*Ordogno* III 5	1122	27	*Alphonſo* VIII	35
929	19	*Sancho* 11	1157	28	*Fernand* II	31
940	20	*Raymir* III 25	1188	29	*Alphonſo* IX	42
965	21	*Veramund* II 17	1230	30	*Fernand* III	
982	22	*Alphonſo* V 35	who by the power and pollicie of his mother, ceazed on			
1018	23	*Veramund* III 6				

the *Caſtiles* which were neuer ſince diſioyned from *Leon*.

The Armes of this kingdome are *Argent* a Lyon *paſſant* crowned *Or* *Bara. in Blazon his Armes.*

2. *NAVARRE.*

NAVARR is the ſecond kingdome for antiquitie in *Spaine*, it hath on the Eaſt the *Pyrenean* mountaines, on the Weſt *Iberus*, on the North *Biſcay*, on the South *Arragon*.

The chiefe Cities are *1 Victoria* made a cittie by *Iohn* King of *Arragon* and *Nauarre*. *2 Viana* the title of the Nauarran Prince. *3 Sangueſſa* whoſe inhabitants and neighbours in the beginning of this Pyrenean kingdome paid a tribute of kine yeerely. And *4 Pampelune* the Metropolis of this Countrie, a towne banded by the racket of fortune into the hazards of Gothes, Moores, Nauarrois, French, and now Caſtilians. *Hiſt. of Sp.*

It tooke the name of *Nauarre* either from a towne amongſt the mountaines, called *Nauarrin*, a place moſt likely by reaſon of its ſtrong ſcituation to reſiſt the furie of the Moores, and to ſupport the title of a new Potentate: or 2 from *Navois*, ſignifiing a champion countrie. It was alſo called the kingdome of *Sobabre*, for that the *Pyrenei* are in this place ſo called, The firſt king was *Gareia Ximines*, who with 600 men onely began to oppoſe *Mercator. Hiſt. of Sp.*

oppoſe the Sarracens, and left both title and poſſeſſion vnto his ſucceſſours. The ſixt from the *Garcia* was *Inigo* ſurnamed *Ariſta*, who began this ceremonie of crowning and annointing in this continent, according to the Spaniſh Hiſtorie. But the old Romane Prouinciall cited by Mr *Selden* in his *Titles of Honour*, acknowledgeth no ſuch honour due hereto, aſcribing it onely to the Emperours of the Eaſt and Weſt, the Kings of *Hieruſalem*, *England*, *France* and *Scicile*.

Selden.

The old inhabitants hereof were the *Vaſcones*, who paſſing ouer the Hills into *France*, poſſeſſed that part called ſince *Gaſcoygne*, Some of them alſo retyred to *Cantabria*, naming the Countrie *Vaſcaia*, *Viſcaia*, and now *Biſcaia*.

Mercator.

The Kings of *Nauarre*

Hiſt. of Sp.

716	1	*Garcia* 42			
758	2	*Garcia* II 44	1236	22	*Blanch of Nauarre* 19 / *Theobald of Champagne*
802	3	*Fortun* 13			
815	4	*Sancho* 17			
832	5	*Ximenes* 18	1255	23	*Theobald* II 18
840	6	*Inigo* 27	1273	24	*Henric* 3
867	7	*Garcia* III 18			
885	8	*Fortun* II 6			*Ioane of Nauarre*
901	9	*Sancho* II 19	1276	25	*Philip of France* 31
920	10	*Garcia* IV 49			
969	11	*Sancho* III 24	1307	26	*Lewis Huttin* 10
993	12	*Garcia* V 7 (34	1317	27	*Philip the long* 5
1000	13	*Sancho the great*	1322	28	*Charl. the faire* 8
1034	14	*Garcia* VI 20			
1054	15	*Sancho* V 22			*Ioane of Nauarre*
1076	16	*Sancho* VI 18	1330	29	*Philip of Euroux* 21
1094	17	*Pedro* 10			
1104	18	*Alphonſo* 30	1351	30	*Charles* II 37
1134	19	*Garcia* VII 16	1388	31	*Charles* III 39
1150	20	*Sancho* VII 46	1427	32	*Blanch of Nauarre wife to*
1196	21	*Sancho* VIII 40			

1427

		Iohn of		1517	36	*Hen. of Albret*	39
1427	32	*Arragon*	54			*Ioan of*	
		Leonora of		1555	37	*Abr.*	6
		Nauarre				*Anth. of*	
1481	33	*Gaston of*	0			*Burbon*	
		Foix		1562	38	*Henrie of Burbon*	
1485	34	*Fran. Phœbus*	4			*K. of Fr. and Na.*	48
		Katherin. of		1610	39	*Lewis*	
		Nauarre					
1485	35	*Iohn of*	32				
		Albrett					

King of *France* and *Nauarre* now liuing with whom remaine the rights; but not the Possession of this kingdome, for in the raigne of *Katherine* and *Iohn* of *Albret*, *Ferdinand* the Catholique gathered a great power vnder pretence of rooting out the *Moores*, and surprised this kingdome altogether vnprovided and destitute of all means to make the smalest resistance Anno 1512.

The Armes of *Nauarre* are *Gules* a Carbuncle nowed *Or*. *Bara. Grimston.*

In this kingdome was the order of Knighthood called the *Lillie*, begun by *Garcia* the sixt: their blazon is a pot of Lillies on which is graued the protraiture of our Ladie, their duty was to defend the faith, and dayly to repeate certaine *Aue Maries*, &c.

3 CORDVBA.

The Kingdome of CORDVBA comprehended *Andaluzia*, the Countrie of *Granada* and *Estremadura*. *Ortelius.*

1 *Andaluzia* called by *Plinie Conuentus Cordubensis* is betweene the hill *Seira Morena* North, *Granada* East, and the Sea: it is so called *quasi Vandaluzia* from the *Vandals*, who long time, and till their expulsion into *Africa* possessed it. *Maginus.*

This is the most rich and fertile Countrie of all *Spaine*, watred with the riuers *Anas* 2 *Odier* 3 *Batis* and 4 *Teneo*.

The chiefe cities are *Corduba* the Royall seate of the Moorish Kings: here were borne *Lucan* and both the *Seneca's*.

Duosq; Senecas vnicumq; Lucanum,
Fœcunda loquitur Corduba. *Martial.*

Corduba gloring in her fruitfull field,
One Lucan and two Seneca's did yeeld.

This

This citie is vulgarly called *Cordova*, and hence come our true *Cordouan* leather, made of the skinne of a *Sardinian* beast: neere vnto this citie is a wood of 30. miles in length, hauing nothing but Oliue trees. 2 *Marchena* where the best Gennets are, not of this Prouince alone, but of all *Spaine*; the riuer *Batis* (as it is thought) conueying some secret vertue vnto them. Of this race was the horse which *Cæsar* so loued, that at his death he erected his statue in the Temple of *Venus*. And the ancient *Lusitani* thought they were ingendred by the wind. 3 *Medina Sidonia*, whose Duke was Captaine Generall of the inuincible *Armada* 1588. 4 *Lucar di Barameda* a great Hauen Towne, at which the man which either was the true *Sebastian* King of *Portugall*, or else would so haue beene accounted, arriued in a Galley from *Naples*, where he had beene kept in a darke dungeon three dayes without any sustenance but a knife and a halter: if mans iudgement durst herein be free, I could say that the arguments laid downe in the Spanish Historie on his behalfe, are both vnanswered, and better then such as were brought against him. 5 *Xeres* whence come our Xeres sackes, commonly called *Sherrie sackes*: And 6 *Seuill* the faireſt cittie in Spaine, in compasse sixe miles, it was recouered from the *Moores* by *Fernand* the 2 of *Castile* Anno 1248. from hence come our Seuill Orenges, from hence the *Castilians* hoyse saile toward the *Indians*, lastly here is the bodie of *Christopher Columbus* with this (I cannot say worthily) Epitaph.

Hist. of Sp.

Boterus.

Hist. of Sp.

Stafford

Archb. Ab.

Quade.

Christopherus (genuit quem Genoa clara) Columbus
(Numine perculsus quo nescio) primus in altum;
Descendens pelagus solem versusq; cadentem,
Directo cursu, nostro hactenus abdita mundo.
Littora detexi Hispano paritura Philippo,
Audenda hinc alijs plura & maiora relinquens.

I Christopher Columbus whom the land
Of Genoa first brought forth, first tooke in hand;
(I know not by what Deitie incited)
To scull the Westerne waues, and was delighted
To find such coastes, are were vnknowne before
Th'euent was good, for I descried the shore

Or

Of the New World that it might learne t' obey;
Phillip which ore the Spaniſh ſhould beare ſway,
And yet I greater matters left behind
For men of more meanes, and a brauer mind.

2 *Granada* is bounded with *Murcia* on the Eaſt, *Andaluzia* on the Weſt, *Caſtile* North, and the *Mediterranean* South. The chiefe Cities are *Granada*, a fine and ſtately Towne whence come our *Granada* Stockings. 2 *Alamia* famous for her Bathes, 3 *Almeria* a great Hauen towne. 4 *Oſuna*, 5 *Malaga* whence come our *Malaga ſacks*. This towne to the great preiudice of the *Moores*, was taken by *Fernand* the Catholique, 1487. *Maginus.* *Hiſt. of Sp.*

3 *Eſtremadura* hath on the Eaſt and North *Caſtile*, on the Weſt *Portugal*, on the South *Vandaluzia*, it was once called *Bætica* from the *Bætis* which runneth through it. The chiefe Cities, are 1 *Merida* (formerly called *Auguſta Emerita*) nigh vnto which was the battle betweene *Vallia* King of the *Gothes*, and *Atace* King of the *Alani*, and *Vandals* (ſurnamed *Silinges*) the victorie whereof falling to the *Gothes*, cauſed the *Vandals* to leaue their firſt footing in *Spaine*. 2 *Guadalcanall* famous for mines of gold and ſiluer. The firſt Incolæ were the *Veſtones*. It was taken from the Moores 1147. *Mercator.* *Hiſt. of Sp.*

The *Sarracens* hauing made almoſt a plenarie conqueſt of *Spaine*, and vtterly ſubuerted the *Gothiſh* kingdome, were firſt ſubiect vnto the *Caliphs* of *Babylon*, but after ſome few yeeres the vaſt Empire of the Sarracens ouerburdened by it's owne waight began to bend downewards, and the *Sultans* who by inſtitution were but Vicegerents to the *Mahumetan Pope of Badget*, inveſted themſelues with the wreathes of royall authoritie: euery one plucking ſome feathers from this Arabian Peacocke to hide his owne nakedneſſe withall. In this confuſion the more potent *Sarracens* of *Spaine* fortified themſelues as they beſt could, making as many Kingdomes as Citties, and almoſt as many Citties as Townes. Yet did the more ſplendid Sunne of Maieſtie ſhine in the Sphere of *Corduba*.

The Mooriſh Kings of *Corduba.*

757	1	*Abderamen*	30	989	11 *Zulcimen* 4
787	2	*Hizen*	7	993	12 *Mahomet* II 10
794	3	*Haliathan*	25	1001	13 *Hali* 2
819	4	*Abderamen*	II 20	1003	14 *Cacin* 4
839	5	*Mahomet*	35	1007	15 *Hiaia* 1
874	6	*Almudix*	2	1008	16 *Abderamen* IV 1
876	7	*Abdalla*	13	1009	17 *Mahomet* III 1
889	8	*Abderamen*	III 50	1010	18 *Hizen* III 1
939	9	*Hali Hatan*	17	1011	19 *Ioar* 3
956	10	*Hizen*	II 35	1014	20 *Mahomet* IV

after the death of this *Mahomet*, the kingdome of *Corduba* was toſſed with diuers fortunes, as being ſometimes vnder the protection, ſometimes the command of the Kings of *Feſſ* and *Morocco* : but alwayes ſupported by the *Africans* againſt the Chriſtians in *Spaine*, till at laſt the kingdome was ruinated by King *Fernand* of *Caſtile* 1236 after it had flouriſhed vnder 20 Kings almoſt 260 yeeres *Corduba* thus taken the Moores flie to *Granada* and there renew their ſtrength and kingdome.

The Mooriſh Kings of *Granada.*

1236	1	*Mahomet Alcamir* 36
1272	2	*Mahomet Mir Almir* 30
1302	3	*Mahomet Aben Ezar* 7
1309	4	*Mahomet Aben Evar* 0
1309	5	*Iſmael* 13
1322	6	*Mahomet* 12
1334	7	*Ioſeph Aben Amet* 20
1354	8	*Mahomet Aben* 23
1377	9	*Mahomet Vermeil* 2
1379	10	*Mahomet Guadix* 13
1392	11	*Ioſeph* II 4
1396	12	*Mahomet Aben Balva* 11
1407	13	*Ioſeph* III 16
1423	14	*Mahomet Aben Azar* 9
1432	15	*Ioſeph Aben Almud* 13
1445	16	*Mahomet Oſmen* 13
1458	17	*Iſmael* II 6

1464 18 *Muley Alboacen* 16
1482 19 *Mahomet Boabdelin*,

He was the laſt King of the Moores in *Spaine*. For as the kingdome of *Granado* began vnder a *Mahomet*, a *Fernand* King of *Caſtile*, ſo it ended vnder a *Mahomet*, a *Fernand* being King of *Caſtile*: In the tenth yeere of this mans reigne, about the yeere 1492. the Moores were generally baniſhed Spaine (by *Ferdinand* the Catholique, and *Iſabel* his wife) after their firſt entrance into it more then 760 yeeres. Such as after the decay of their kingdome ſtaied in Spaine, were by a ſtatute in that caſe prouided to be Chriſtened, & that they might be known to be as they profeſſed, the *Inquiſition* was ordained conſiſting of a certaine number of *Dominican* Friers, who finding ſuch counterfeiting Chriſtians, were firſt gently to reproue and exhort them, & after if no amendment followed, to inflict ſome mulct vpon them. This cuſtome in it ſelfe was wondrous tollerable and laudable: but from the *Moores* it is turned on the *Proteſtants*, and that with ſuch violence and extremitie of torture, that it is counted the greateſt tyranny and ſeuereſt kind of perſecution vnder heauen. The Armes are *Or*, a Pomgranat ſlipped *Vert*. *Hiſt. of Sp.*

4. GALLICIA. *Guillam.*

Gallicia hath on the Eaſt the *Aſturias*, on the Weſt and North the Sea, on the South the riuer *Minius*. The former inhabitants were of *Gallaici*, whence the name is deriued. The country is like that of the *Aſturias* mountanous, & almoſt inacceſſible, and ſo the fitter to hold out againſt forreine inuaſions, and to defend the perſon of its owne Princes and the common libertie.

The chiefe Cities are 1 *Compoſtella* vulgarly S^t *Iago* in the honour of Saint *Iames*, who lieth here buried, and of whom there is an order of Knights. 2 *Baiona* at the mouth of *Minius*. and 3 *Coronna*, not farre from the Promontory *Nerius*. Heere alſo is the *Groyne*. *Maginus.*

When the *Vandals* made their firſt inrodes into *Spaine*, there entred with them a people called the *Suevi*, who (according to the diuiſion made betweene them, the *Vandals* and *Alani*) laid hands on this Prouince, vnder the conduct *Hiſt. of Sp.*

of *Hermerie* the first King. The third King *Reccaire* did receiue the Christian faith, and with it also *Arrianisme*, he surprised *Nauarre* and *Arragon*, but could not defend his owne countrie frō *Theodoricke* the Gothe, who after gaue the *Gallicians* leaue to choose a new King. Hereupon insued diuers bloodie factions, betwixt the more potent of the nobilitie, till at last the honour fell on *Arismund*. Finally after this kingdome had indured 177 yeeres it was subdued by *Leonigild* a king of the Gothes. *Gallicia* was againe made a kingdome by *Alphonso* the great of *Leon* and by him giuen to his sonne *Ordogno*, Anno 886. and was againe incorporated to *Leon* by *Alphonso* the sixt who wrested it from *Don Garcia* 1081.

5 BISCAIE.

Biscay called formerly *Cantabria* is betwixt *Nauarre* East, old *Castile* South, *Leon* West, and the *Cantabrian* Ocean North.

Maginus. The chiefe cities are 1 *Tholosa* 2 Saint *Sebastians* 3 *Fonterabia* both portes on the Sea 4 *Bilbo* (anciently called *Flauionauia*) two miles distant from the Maine, it aboundeth with good wines, much cattle, the best bread and tried blades.

Maginus. The countrie is mountainous and wooddie, out of these hills arise 150 Riuers, of which *Iberus* and *Duerus* are the chiefe, here is excellent timber to build shippes, and abundance of iron almost beyond beliefe.

Hist. of Sp. The people of this Prouince vse a language different from the rest of *Spaine*, and is reported to haue continued without great alteration since the confusion at *Babell*, neither differ they in language, but in customes, two of which I will set downe as a light to the rest: first they admit no Bishops to come amongst them, and when *Fernand* the Catholique came in progresse hither, accompanied amongst others, by the Bishop of *Pampelune* the people arose in armes, draue backe the Bishop, and gathering all the dust on which they thought he had trodden, flunge it into the Sea. 2 The women at all meetings doe first drinke, a custome which hath continued euer since *Ogno* Countesse of *Castile*, would haue poysoned her sonne *Sancho*.

A good place for Puritanes to dwell in.

The ancient inhabitants were the *Cantabri*, a people of that courage

courage, that they defended the liberty of their Country against the *Romans*, when the residue of *Spaine* was subdued, and were at last not without great effusion of blood, and manifest tokens of manly resolution, and Heroick spirits, on their parts, vanquished by the darling of fortune *Augustus*. They were the last also that submitted to the fury of the *Moores*, whom shortly after they droue thence by the valour of *Soria* a Noble Scot 870, whose posterity enioyed this proprietary Lordship, till that *Nero* of *Spaine*, *Don Pedro*, violently tooke it from the true heire *Donna Iane* and her husband 1358.

Augustus life at the end of Plutarch.

Hist. of Sp.

6 TOLLEDO

TOLLEDO is now accounted as a citty of *new Castile*: The kingdome embraced the Towne and Territories extending ouer the Southeast of *Castile*, now called *Campo di Calatrava*, and so downeward toward *Murcia*: this Citty was taken by the Moores at their first entrance into *Spaine* 715. therein behauing themselues more aduisedly in striking first at the head, then could be expected of such Barbarians. It was first vnder the Mahumetan *Calyphs*, and their Vicegerents, after it became a peculiar kingdome, and was taken from *Haia Alcaducbir* by *Alphonso* the first, king of *Castile* 1083. This Citty was the seat of the *Gothish* Kings, one of which viz. *Bamba*, walled this towne.

Hist. of Sp.

Erexit (fautore Deo) Rex melytus vrbem
Bamba, sua celebrem protendens gentis honorem.
King Bamba (God assisting) wall'd this Towne
Extending so the ancient Gothes renowne.

Next it was the seat of the *Moorish Princes*, and now of the Archbishops, who are the chiefe Prelats of Spaine, & Presidents for the most part of the *Inquisition*: their reuenewes (I will not say come neere) are certainely the greatest of any, except the Popes, as amounting to the yearely value of 300000 Crownes. This Citty is seated on *Tagus* (or *Taio*) & honored with an Vniuersity, as also with 18 Nationall Councells here held vnder the Gothish Kings. The next Citty of any note is *Caldraua*, on the riuer *Ana*, famous for its order of Knights.

Hist. of Sp.

Archb.
Abb.
Hist. of Sp.

7 MVRCIA.

MVRCIA, is enuironed with *New Castile*, or the country

of TOLLEDO West, *Granada* South, *Valencia* North, and the *Mediterranean* East: The chiefe Citties are *Murcia* (by *Ptolomie Murgis*) on the riuer *Segourg*, from whence the whole country is named. 2 *Noua Carthago*, or *Cartagena*, a famous Port Towne built by *Asdrubal* of Carthage. *Leonigild* tooke this Towne and Countrey from the *Romans*, and it was recouered from *Alboquis* the last Mooriſh King, by *Fernand* of *Caſtile* 1241. The chiefe riuer of this Country is *Guadalaquin*.

Maginus. Hiſt. of Sp.

8 CASTILE.

CASTILE is bounded on the East with *Navar*, *Arragon*, and the Countrey of *Tolledo*; on the West with *Portugal*; on the North with the *Aſturias*; on the South with *Andaluzia* and *Granada*. This was the moſt preuailing kingdome to which the reſt were all vnited, either by conqueſt, or inter-marriages. It is now diuided into the *New* and the *Old*.

The *Old Caſtile* is ſituate on the North of the *New*, the chiefe Citties are, *1 Soria* or *Numantia*, in which 4000 Souldiers withſtood 40000 Romans, for fourteene yeares. *2 Segouia*, a Towne famous for cloathing. *3 Valladolit* a neat Towne, and an Vniuerſity. *4 Burgos* built, or rather repaired by *Nugno Belides* a *German*; this towne contendeth with *Tolledo* for the Primacy of *Spaine*. *5 Salamanca*, the famouſeſt Academy of this Countrey, inſtituted by *Fernand* of *Caſtile*, anno 1240, and was by the edicts of the Popes, together with *Oxford*, *Paris* and *Bononia*, created a *Generale ſtudium*, wherein ſhould be Profeſſours of the *Hebrew*, *Chaldaick*, and *Arabicke* tongues.

Hiſt. of Sp. *Rex Platonicus.*

The chiefe Riuers of this Prouince, are *Kelannos* riſing nigh to *Burgos*. *2 Tormes* gliding by *Salamanca*. *3 Duerus* the moſt violent riuer of all Spaine.

The *New Caſtile* is on the South of the *Old*, the chiefe Citties there are, *1 Madrid* the Kings ſeat; whoſe reſidence, though the Countrey be neither fruitfull nor pleaſant, hath made that place, of a Village the moſt populous towne of all *Spaine*. It is a cuſtome, that except ſome compoſition be made, all the vpper ſtories of houſes belong to the King. *2 Alcala de Henares*, an Vniverſity famous for the ſtudy of Diuinity. *3 Alcantara*, of which there is an order of Knights. *4 Signenca*, a ſmall Academy. Here alſo

Boterus of Citties.

alſo is the *Eſcuriall* or *Monaſtery of* S. *Lawrence* built by King *Philip* the ſecond. A place (ſaith one, who ſpendeth 13 pages in its deſcription) of that magnificence, that no building in times paſt, or this preſent, is comparable to it, & ſuch, as a voyage into Spaine were well imployed, were it only to ſee it and returne. *Quade.*

The chiefe riuers are *1 Tagus*. *2 Xaruma* honored with the neighbourhood of *Madrid*: and *3 Tauina*.

The old inhabitants of theſe *Caſtiles*, were the *Vaccai*, *Vento-nes*, *Carpentani*, *Oretani*, *Baſtetani*, *Dittani*, &c. From none of which the name of *Caſtile* can be deduced; ſo that we muſt fetch it either from the *Caſtellani*, once the inhabitants of *Catelogne*, or from ſome ſtrong fortified Caſtle in theſe parts, which conie-cture may ſeeme probable, becauſe the Armes of this kingdome are *Gules* a *Caſtle*, tripletowred *Or*; and the former Etimologie appeareth moſt euidently, in that the people are by the Latines called *Caſtellani*, the Country *Caſtella*. *Hiſt.of Sp.* *Mercator.* *Bara.* *Maginus.*

Caſtile was an Earledome vnder the command of *Leon*, till the dayes of *Sancho* the firſt, whoſe ſubſtitute in this Countrey was then one *Fernand Gonſales*, who comming brauely accom-panied to the Court of *Leon*, ſold vnto the king *Sancho* an Hauk and an Horſe of excellent kindes, on this condition, that if at a day appointed, the mony agreed on were not paid, it ſhould be doubled and redoubled euery day till the payment. This mony, by the negligence of the kings Officers, grew ſo great a ſumme, that to ſatisfie *Gonſales*, the king made him the Proprietary Earle of *Caſtile* 939. The heire to the fift Proprietary Earle was *Donna Nugna* married to *Sancho* the great of *Navarre* 1028, by whom this Earledome was made a kingdome, and giuen to *Ferdinand* his ſonne 1034. *Hiſt.of Sp.*

The Kings of *Caſtile*.

1034	1	*Ferdinand* 32	1214	8	*Henry* 3
1067	2	*Sancho* 6	1217	9	*Ferdinand* II. 35
1073	3	*Alphonſo* 34	1252	10	*Alphonſo* IV. 32
107	4	*Varraca* 15	1283	11	*Sancho* III. 12
122	5	*Alphonſo* II. 35	1295	12	*Ferdinand* III. 17
157	6	*Sancho* II. 2	1312	13	*Alphonſo* V. 38
159	7	*Alphonſo* III. 55	1350	14	*Pedro* the cruell, whoſe

whose eldest daughter was wife to *Iohn* of *Gaunt* 18.

1368	15	*Henry* II. 11	1452	19	*Henry* IV. 21
1379	16	*Iohn* 11	1475	20	*Isabell* of *Castile.* *Ferdinand* of *Arragon.*
1390	17	*Henry* III. 17			
1406	18	*Iohn* II. 48			

Of whose acts and issue wee will make more ample mention when we shall come too speake of the *Spanish Monarchie*, which in the dayes of these Princes tooke beginning.

Grimston. There are in these kingdomes of *Castile* and *Leon* three principall orders of Knighthood.

Of S^t *Iago* instituted according to *Mariana* by the Chanons of *Eloy*, and confirmed by *Alexander* the third 1175. Their ensigne is a red crosse like a sword. Others make K. *Raymir* of *Leon* the founder anno 948, and some referre it to *Fernand* of *Castile* 1170.

2 Of *Calatraua*, a towne abandoned by the Templers (to whom it was giuen by *Sancho* of *Castile* 1158) and defended against the Sarracens by *Raimund* Abbot of *Pisoria*, who began this order, confirmed by Pope *Alex.* the 3^d 1164. their Roabe is white, on their brests a red Crosse.

3 *Alcantara*, a towne of new *Castile* defended by *Fernand* of *Leon*, against the *Moores*, where he framed this order, confirmed by Pope *Lucio* 1183. Their devise a Peare-tree *Vert* in a field *Or*, to which hanged a paire of Shackles, as a signe of their subiection to them of *Calatraua*. These Armes were changed anno 1411, into a white Roabe & a green crosse on their brests.

Grimston.

Selden. These orders, as also the *Templers*, of S. *Iohn*, of the *Sepulchre*, & the like are by M. *Selden* thought vnfit to be put among titles Honorary, in that what they doe is in a certaine place, and for a stipend. I omit the order of the *Doue* and *Reason* instituted by *Iohn* of *Castile*.

9 PORTVGALL.

PORTVGALL is bounded on the North with the riuer *Minius*: on the South with the riuer *Ana*: on the West with the *Ocean*: and on the East by the *Castiles*. It is so called from the Hauen towne *Porto* at the mouth of *Duerus* where the *Gaules*

Maginus.

vsed

vſed to land with their Merchandize, which was therefore call'd *Portus Gallorum*, and ſince the whole countrey *Portugall*.

The length hereof is 320 miles, the bredth 60. in all places very fruitfull, but eſpecially about *Conimbra*.

The people haue a naturall antipathy to the *Spaniards*, for bereauing them both of liberty and glory, they are excellent Seafaring men; and happy in forraine diſcoueries. *Keckerm. in Nauticis.*

Riuers it hath great and ſmall almoſt 200. The chiefe are *1 Minius* full of red lead, which is nauigable 100 miles. *2 Duerus. 3 Lethes* now *Cavada. 4 Muliadas* now *Mondego. 5 Tagus*, and *6 Ana* common to the reſt of Spaine.

The ancient Incolæ were the *Oretani*, *Lubeni*, *Veliones*, *&c.* The chiefe Citties are *Liſbon* vpon *Tagus*, a famous Citty for traffique, the *Portugals* in all their nauigations ſetting to Sea from hence. It was taken from the Moores by *Alphonſo* the ſecond King of this Countrey 1147. *2 Miranda. 3 Braga* an Archiepiſcopall See, and a Dukes honour. *4 Porto*. and *5 Conimbra* a famous Vniuerſity, the Maſters of which made the Commentarie vpon the moſt part of *Ariſtotle* called *Schola Conimbricenſis*. *Archb. Ab. Hiſt. of Sp.*

At the Southerne end of *Portugal* ſtandeth *Algarue* called of old, *Regnum Algarbiorum*: The chiefe Townes are *Favila. 2 Faro*. and *3 Silvis*. The vtmoſt end of it was anciently called *Promontorium Sacrum*, and now the *Cape* of S^t *Vincent*, becauſe the bones of S^t *Vincent* religiouſly preſerued by the Chriſtians, were here burnt and ſcattered about by the *Saracens*, who were the poſſeſſours of this Prouince: at laſt they gaue way to the good fortune of the Kings of *Leon*, to whoſe Crowne this little Countrey belonged, till *Alphonſo* the tenth of that name in *Leon*, & fourth in *Caſtile*, gaue it in dowry with *Beatrix* his daughter to *Alphonſo* the third, King of *Portugall*. From this coniunction iſſued *Dionyſius* or *Denis* king of Portugall, who was the firſt that euer vſed the title of *Rex Algarbiorum* 1274. *Hiſt. of Sp.* *Mercator.*

That part of *Portugall* which remained free from the Moores was giuen by *Alphonſo* the ſixt of *Leon*, in dower with his baſe daughter *Tereſa* to *Henry* of *Lorreine*, whoſe vertue in the diſcipline of warre merited no leſſe a reward. Anno 1099, who ha- *Hiſt. of Sp.*

ving gouerned fortunately as Earle, the ſpace of 22 yeares, left his ſonne *Alphonſo* heire to his vertues and poſſeſſions, with the title of K. of *Portugal*, conferred on him by the Soueraignes of *Leon*, for demeaning himſelfe ſo brauely in the battle of *Obrick*.

The Kings of *Portugall.*

1112	1	*Alphonſo* 72	1438	12	*Alphonſo* V. 43
1184	2	*Sancho* 28	1481	13	*Iohn* II. 14
1212	3	*Alphonſo* II. 11	1495	14	*Emanuel* 26
1223	4	*Sancho* II. 34	1521	15	*Iohn* III. 36
1257	5	*Alphonſo* III. 22	1557	16	*Sebaſtian* 21
1279	6	*Denis* 46	1578	17	*Henry* the Cardinal 2
1325	7	*Alphonſo* IV. 32			
1357	8	*Pedro* 10	1580	18	*Antonio* Gouernour of *Portugall* and King elect. But
1367	9	*Ferdinand* 17			
1385	10	*Iohn* 48			
1433	11	*Edward* 5	1580	19	*Philip* the 2d of

Spaine pretended a right to the Crowne of Portugall, & though he made ſhew it ſhould be lawfully debated, to whom it truely appertained, yet meaning to make ſure work, he made Canõs & Swords his Oratours, by maine force took it and ſo keepeth it.

Archb. Ab.

The Pretenders to the Crowne of *Portugall* were *1 Philip* of *Spaine*. *2 Emanuel* of *Savoy*. *3 Antonio* Prior of *Crato* (who though a baſtard, had yet a ſentence of legitimation) *4 Rainuccio Farneſis* ſonne to the Duke of *Parma*. *5 Iohn* the Duke of *Bragance*, their ſeuerall pretenſions appeare by this ſubſequent Genealogie.

Hiſt. of Sp.

Emanuel had theſe children

1. *Iohn* king of *Portugall* — *Iohn* Prince of *Portugal* — *Sebaſtian* K. of *Portugal.*
2. *Henry* the Cardinall King of *Portugall.*
3. *Lewis* — *Don Antonio* a Baſtard. — *Chriſtopher* yet liuing.
4. *Edward*
   1. *Mary* wedded to the Duke of *Parma* — *Rainuccio Farneſis.*
   2. *Catharine* married to *Iohn* D. of *Bragance.*
5. *Mary* married to *Charles* the fifth, King of *Caſtile.* — *Philip* the II. K. of *Spaine.*
6. *Beatrix* married to *Charles* Duke of *Savoy.*

Where

Where the right is, may as eafily bee diſcerned as it is generally knowne where is the poſſeſſion. Thus after the death, or if not death, yet ouerthrow of *Sebaſtian* in that battle of *Africa*, where three Kings fell in a day, the royall line of *Portugal* which began in a *Henry*, made its period in a *Henry*, & that flouriſhing kingdome was conſtrained to ſtoope to the *Spaniards*, of whoſe Garland, it is accounted the chiefeſt flowre, & the chiefeſt pearle of his Cabinet: The king of *Spaine* in right of this kingdome, poſſeſſing much in *Barbarie*, *Æthiopia*, and the *Eaſt Indies*.

The Armes of *Portugal* are *Argent*, on fiue Eſcotcheons *Azure*, as many *Beſants* in *Saltier* of the *firſt* pointed *Sable*, within a border *Gules*, charged with ſeauen Towres *Or*. The fiue Eſcotcheons were giuen in remembrance of 5 Kings, whom *Alphonſo* ſlew at the battaile of *Obrique* 1139. *Bara. Hiſt. of Sp. Grimſton.*

The principall order of this kingdome is of *Ieſus Chriſt*, inſtituted by *Denis* king of *Portugall*, and confirmed by Pope *Iohn* the 22, anno 1321. Their duty was to expell the Sarracens from *Batica*, they haue much enlarged the *Portugall* dominion in *India*, *Braſil*, and *Mauritania*. Their roabe is a blacke Cloake, vnder a white veſture, ouer which a blacke croſſe.

10 VALENTIA.

VALENTIA is enuiron'd with *Arragon*, *Caſtile*, *Murcia*, and the Sea, it is watred with the riuers, *1 Xucar*, called of old *Surus*. *2 Guadalander*, ſignifying a riuer of pure water. and *3 Millar*. The former inhabitants were the *Baſtiani*, *Æliani*, &c. *Ortelius.*

The chiefe Citties are *Valencia*, giuing name to the whole Prouince *2 Moruedre* anciently *Saguntum*, a Towne ſo faithfull to the Romans, that the people being beſieged by *Annibal*, choſe rather to burne themſelues then yeeld. *3 Segorbe*. *Plutarchs Annibal.*

Here is the Promontorie *Terraria* once called *Promontorium Dionium* the refuge of *Sertorius* that worthy Captaine in his warres againſt *Metellus* and *Pompey*, both braue Souldiers: the firſt aged, and of great experience: the ſecond young and of high reſolutions; yet the former gaue greater checke to *Sertorius* proceedings then the latter. So that *Sertorius* often times ſaid, that were it not for the old woman *Metellus*, he would haue whip- *Plutarchs Sertorius.*

ped the boy *Pompey* home with rodds.

Hist. of Sp. This kingdome was taken from the Moores by *Iames* the first of *Arragon*, Anno 1238.

11 CATELOGNE.

CATELOGNE is betweene *Iberus* on the South, *Arragon* on the West, the Sea on the East, and the *Pyrenean* mountaines on the North.

Maginus. The present name *Catalonia* is diuersly deriued, some bringing it from *Gothalania* of the *Gothes*, and *Alani*. Some from the *Hist. of Sp.* *Castellani* the old inhabitants hereof, others from the *Cattalonies*, who also had their dwellings here: others from the *Catti* of *Germany*, and the *Alani*, and some finally from *Carthalot* a Noble man of this Country: of these opinions all of which (the last excepted) are euen equally probable, it matters not which is taken.

The chiefe cities are 1 *Girone*, the title of the *Arragonian* Prince, seated on the riuer *Batulus*. 2 *Barcelone* on the Sea, 3 *Perpigna* called in *Iohnsons* Mappe of *Spaine*, *Perpinha* in the Countie of *Rossillon*. This towne and the countrie was pawned *Guicciard.* by *Iohn* King of *Arragon* 1462. to *Lewis* the 11th of *France* for 300000 Crownes, and restored to *Fernand* the *Catholique* by *Charles* the 8th 1493, that he might not be hindered in his iourney to *Naples*.

Hist of Sp. The first Earle of this Countrie was one *Bernard*, by the grant of *Charles* the great 795. It continued a principallitie of its owne power, till *Raymund* Earle hereof marrying *Petronilla*, daughter and heire to *Don Raymir* of *Arragon*, vnited this Earledome to that Kingdome Anno 1134.

12. ARRAGON.

ARRAGON is limited Eastward with *Catelogne*, Westward with *Castile*, Northward with *Navar*, Southward with *Valencia*: the *Iberus* runneth iust through the middle of the countrie.

The ancient Incolæ were the *Iaccetani*, the present name is taken from *Tarragon*, a cittie which once gaue denomination to the greatest part of *Spaine*, and is scituate on the borders of this Countrie, where it is confined with *Catelogne*.

The

The chiefe citties of *Arragon* are 1 *Iaca*, 2 *Hueſca*, 3 *Lerida*, an Vniuerſitie, 4 *Moſon*, famous for entertaining the king of *Spaine* euery third yeere, and 5 *Saragoſſa* (anciently named *Caſarea Auguſta*) which vnder the Moores was a peculiar kingdome. One of the kings was *Aigoland*, who long time made *Charlemaigne* beleeue he would be baptized, and the time now at hand in which he ſhould fulfill his promiſe, he very gallantly accompanied, came to the *French* Court, where ſeeing many Lazars and poore people expecting almes from the Emperours table: he asking what they were, was anſwered that they were the meſſengers and ſeruants of God; on theſe words he ſpeedily returned, deſperately proteſting that he would not ſerue that God which could keepe his ſeruants no better. This towne was recouered from the Moores by *Alphonſo* of *Nauar*, 1118.

Maginus.

Hiſt. of France,

Hiſt. of Sp.

About the firſt erecting of the kingdomes of *Ouiedo* and *Sobabre*, one *Agnar* obtained lands in *Arragon*, with the title of Earle Ann. 775. which he left to his ſonne *Galinde*, from whom the ſixt Earle was *Don Fortun*, whoſe daughter *Vrraca* marrying to *Garcia Inigo* of *Nauarre* Anno 867. conueied this Earledome to the kingdome, of which it continued a member, till that *Sancho* the great made it a kingdome, and gaue it to his naturall ſonne *Raymir*, 1034.

The Kings of *Arragon*.

1034	1	*Raymir* 42	1276	10	*Pedro* III 9
1076	2	*Sancho* 18	1285	11	*Alphonſo* III 6
1094	3	*Pedro* 14	1291	12	*Iames the* II 36
1108	4	*Alphonſo* 26	1322	13	*Alphonſo* IV 14
1134	5	*Raymir* 0	1336	14	*Pedro* IV 51
1154	6	*Petronilla* of *Arrag.* *Raimund* of *Catt.* 28	1387	15	*Iohn* 8
			1395	16	*Martin* 17
			1412	17	*Ferdinand* 4
			1416	18	*Alphonſo* V 42
1162	7	*Alphonſo* II 34	1458	19	*Iohn* II 20
1196	8	*Pedro* II 28	1478	20	*Ferdinand* the Great, who by marriage with *Iſabel*, vnited *Caſtile* and *Arragon*, ſo that adding his other conqueſts,

queſts, he deſerues to be accounted the firſt Monarch of *Spaine*.

The Armes are *Or*, eight *pallets Gules*.

The principall order of Knights here was of S^t *Sauiour*, inſtituted by *Alphonſo* the firſt of Arragon 1118. to animate the *Spaniards* againſt the *Sarracens*.

Hitherto of Spaine diſtracted into many royalties, now one word of the Vnion of it into one body, and ſo an end.

THE MONARCHIE OF SPAINE.

Before the raigne of the laſt *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, *Spaine* being deuided amongſt many Potentates, was little famous, leſſe regarded: the kings as the Authour of the Politique diſpute &c. well noteth, being onely kings of Figges and Orenges. Their whole puiſſance was turned one againſt the other, and ſmall atchieuements had they out of the continent, vnleſſe thoſe of the houſe of *Arragon* in *Sicile*, *Sardinia* and the *Baleares*.

Hiſt. of Sp. But this Prince worthily ſurnamed the *Great* ſeized on the kingdome of *Nauarre*, ruined the kingdome of the *Moores* in *Granada*, began by the conduct of *Columbus* the diſcouerie of the *Weſterne Indies*, baniſhed 124 families of the *Iewes*, ſurpriſed the kingdome of *Naples*, vnited *Caſtile* to *Arragon*, and laſtly by marrying his daughter *Ioane* to *Philip* ſonne to *Maximilian* the Emperour, Duke of *Burgundie*, and Lord of *Belgia*, laid the foundation of the preſent *Auſtrian* greatneſſe. Betweene whoſe ſucceſſours and that familie haue beene ſo many intermarriages, that K. *Philip* if he were aliue, might haue called the Archduke *Albertus*, Brother, Couſen, Nephew and ſonne.

S^r W Ra. in his preface.

Sands in the diſc. of relig.

Hiſt. of Sp. Concerning the Title of the *moſt Catholike king*, reattributed to this *Ferdinand*: I find that *Alphonſo* the firſt, of *Ouiedo* was ſo named for his ſanctitie: with him this title died, and was reuiued in *Alphonſo the great*, the twelfth king of *Leon* and *Ouiedo*, by the grant of Pope *Iohn* the 8. after it lay dead till the dayes of this Prince, who reobtained this title from Pope *Iulio* 2. Either becauſe he compeld the *Moores* to be baptized, baniſhed the *Iewes*, and in part conuerted the *Americans* vnto Chriſtianitie: or becauſe hauing vnited *Caſtile* to his Dominions, ſurpriſed the kingdome of *Nauarre*, and ſubdued that of *Granada*; he

was

was in a manner the *Catholique* or generall king of all *Spaine*. *Selden.* This title on what consideration soeuer regranted is assumed by his posteritie, it being to them as the *most Christian* to *France*, and the *Defender of the Faith* to *England*.

The ordinarie reuennue of this Monarch his crowne and its *Boterus.* appendices, are eleuen Millions of crownes. Viz. Foure from his Dominions in *Italie*, two from *Portugall* and her territories, three from the *Westerne Indies*, and the other two remainder from his other kingdomes of *Spaine* and the *lesser Islands*. His extraordinarie reuennues are very great, as being Master of the Orders of Saint *Iago Calatraua* and *Alcantara*, incorporate to *Hist. of Sp.* the crowne by *Ferdinand* the Catholique, and that on good pollicie: for the Masters of these seuerall orders drew after them such a troope of the Nobilitie, that their power began to be suspected to the kings. On this and other considerations, the Author of the generall Historie of Spaine reckoneth his reuennues according to diuers opinions, to 14, 18, and 23, millions of crownes to make vp the summe: he addeth, the first fruits and some part of the tithes amounting vnto three millions, and the Authour of the Politique dispute about the happiest &c. affirmeth the pardons sent into the Indies, which are giuen him by the Pope, to be worth halfe a million of Crownes yeerely. Yet is he not rich, his expences being very great, first in keeping Garrisons in the heart of all his countries, against the reuolt of the natiues: secondly in maintaining fortresses on the frontires against forreine inuasions, thirdly in continuall pay of an Armada, for the conducting of his gold from *America*: and fourthly the vnprofitable warres of the last king, haue plunged the crowne so in the gulfes of Bankers and Money men, that much of the kings lands is ingaged for their repaiment.

The Monarchs of *Spaine*.

1475 I { *Ferdinand* K. of *Arrag. Scilie, Sardinia, Maiorca, Valencia*, Earle of *Catelogne* surprised *Nauarr.* *Isabel* Q. of *Castile, Leon, Gallicia, Tolledo, Murcia*, Lady of *Biscay*, conquered *Granada*.

1504

1504 2 { *Ioane* Princesse of *Castile, Granada, Leon, &c.* and of *Arragon, Nauarre, Scicilie*, &c. *Philip* Archduke of *Austria*, Lord of *Belgia.*

1506 3 *Charles* king of *Castile, Arragon, Naples*, &c. Archduke of *Austria*, Duke of *Millaine, Burgundie, Brabant*, &c. Earle of *Catelogne, Flanders, Holland*, &c. Lord of *Biscay, Freizland, Utrect*, &c. and Emperour of the *Germans.* A man of that magnanimity and puissance, that had not *Francis* the first, in time opposed him, he had euen swallowed all *Europe.* He was of great strength and reputation in *Tunis*, and other parts of *Africa*, disposing Kings at his pleasure, but the *Turke* broke his power there, and being hunted also out of *Germanie*, he resigned al his kingdomes and died private. 52.

1558 4 *Philip* the II of more ambition, but lesse prosperity then his father, for whilst he catched after the shaddow, he lost the substance. The *Hollanders*, and their confederates droue him out of eight of his *Belgique* Prouinces. The *English* ouerthrew his Armada, and awing the Ocean almost impouerished him, onely hee held for a time, a hard hand ouer *France*, but casting vp his accounts, found that himselfe was the looser: and were it not that the inuasion and detention of *Portugall* (iust or vniust let the world iudge) had beene a stay vnto him, hee had vndone himselfe and his issue for euer. 40.

1598 5 *Philip* the III (his elder brother *Charles* permitted to be put to death by his father in the *Inquisition* house, for seeming to fauour the miserable estate of the Low-countrey-men) succeeded 22

1621 6 *Philip* IV of the age of 15 yeares is now liuing.

Iohnson in additions to Boterus.

This Empyre consisting of so many severall kingdomes vnited into one body, may seeme to be inuincible. Yet had our late Queene followed the counsell of her men of warre, shee might haue broken it in pieces. With 4000 men, shee might haue taken away his *Indies* from him, without whose gold the *Lowcountrie* armie, which is his very best, could not be paid, and so must needs be dissolued. Their owne Prouerbe saith, the Ly-

on

on is not so fierce as he is painted, yet the *Americans* tremble at his name; its true: and it is well obserued by a great pollitician, that things which seeme to be and are not, are more feared farre off, than neere at hand. *Machiauil. Hist. of Florence.*

There are in *Spaine*

Archbishops 8	Bishops 48
Dukes 23	Earles 106
Marquesses 45	Vicount 10

Arch. Abb.

Vniuersities 15.

1 *Tolledo*	6 *Volladolit*	*Cast.*	11 *Saragossa*	*Ar.*
2 *Sivill. And.*	7 *Alcata He.*		12 *Lerida*	
3 *Valencia*	8 *Salamanca*		13 *Huesca*	
4 *Granada*	9 *Siguenca*		14 *Lisbon*	*Port.*
5 S[t] *Iago. Gall.*	10 *Ebora Port.*		15 *Conimb.*	

And let this suffice for *Spaine*.

THE PYRENEAN HILLS.

Betwixt *Spaine* and *France*, are the Mountaines cal'd *Pyrenei*, either because they are often strucken by thunder, or because they were once fired by certaine shepheards, 880. yeeres before Christ: at which time the Mines of gold and siluer ranne streaming downe for many dayes. Insomuch that the fame hereof incited forreiners to make an entrie into this Country, or lastly of *Pyrene* a Nymph, the daughter of one *Bebrix*, supposed by some fabulous writers to haue beene here rauished by *Hercules*. *Hist. of Sp.*

The *French* side of these Hills is naked and barren, the *Spanish* very fertile, and adorned with trees, on this side standeth *Roncevalles* so famous for the battle betwixt the *Frenchmen* and the *Moores*; in which 20000 of the *French* were put to route together with *Rowland*, cousen to *Charles* the great, *Oluer* and other Peeres of *France*, of whom so many fabulous stories are related in old stories. *Hist. of Fr.*

OF FRANCE.

Maginus. FRANCE is bounded on the North with *Mare Britannicum*, on the Weſt with the *Aquitaine* Sea, on the South with the *Mediterranean*, on the Southeaſt with the *Alpes*, & on the Eaſt with the Riuer *Rhene*, and a line drawne frō *Straſbourg* to *Callice*.

It was firſt called *Gallia* from γάλα, milke, becauſe of the inhabitants white colour, and afterwards *France* of the *Francones* a people of *Germanie*, which in the decay of the Romane Empire here ſeated themſelves.

The figure of it is almoſt ſquare, each ſide of the quadrature being in length 600 miles, it is ſited in the Northerne temperate *Zone* betweene the ſixt, and eight *Climates*, the longeſt day being 16 houres.

Boterus relations. *The veiw of France.* *Florus.* The countrie is wondrous populous, ſuppoſed to conteine 15 Millions of liuing ſoules for the moſt part being of an ingenious nature, curious, luxurious, and inconſtant, as now ſo in *Cæſars* time they were noted for ouermuch precipitation in all affaires, both Martiall and Ciuill, entring an action like thunder, and ending it in a ſmoake; *Primus impetus maior quam virorum, ſecundus minor quam fœminarum*, indued with *Phrygian wiſedome*, whence it is ſaid, *That the Italian is wiſe before hand, the Germane in the action, the French after it is done*; they are very litigious, inſomuch as it is thought that there are more controuerſies tried there betweene ſubiect and in ſeuen yeeres, then haue beene in *England* ſince the *Conqueſt*, they are great ſcoffers, yea euen in matters of Religion, as appeareth by the ſtory of a *Gentleman* lying on his deathbead, who when the Prieſt had perſwaded him that the ſacrament of the Altar was the very body and blood of Chriſt: *refuſed to receiue it becauſe it was Friday.* The women are witty but apiſh, wanton, and incontinent, where a man at his firſt entrance may haue acquaintance, and at his ſmalleſt acquaintance may enter: willing to be courted at all times, and places.

The chiefe exerciſes are. 1. *Tennis*, euery village hauing a

Tennis

Tennis-Court, Orleans 60, *Paris* many hundreds, 2. *Dancing*, a sport to which they are so generally affected, that were it not inueighed against by their straight-laced Ministers, it is thought many more of the Catholiques had beene reformed. *The veiw of France.*

The language of the Spaniards is said to be manly, the Italians Courtly, and the French amorous. A smooth language truely it is, the people leauing out in their pronuntiation many of their consonants, and therewithall giuing occasion of this Prouerbe, *The French-man writes not as he pronounceth, speaketh not what he thinketh, nor singeth as he pricketh:* it is a compound of the old *Gallique*, and *Latine* tongues. *Idem.*

The soyle is extraordinarily fruitfull, hauing three loadstones to draw riches out of other countries: Corne, Wines and Salt, in exchange of which is yeerely brought into France 1200000 pounds Sterling; the custome of Salt onely is worth to the king 70000 Crownes yerely: it cannot but be well stored with fish, for beside the benefit of the Seas, the Lakes and Pondes belonging onely to the Clergie, are 135000. There are reckoned in it about 27000 and 400 Parishes: the other Merchandize of this florishing kingdome, are Beises, Hogges, Nuts, Almonds, Coroll, Oade, Linnen, Canvis, and Skinne. *Boterus rel.* *The veiw of France.* *Blundeuill.*

This countrie could neuer boast of any famous Captaine but of *Charles the Great*, the founder of the Westerne Empire, and one of the three Christian Worthies, and of late glorieth in the valour of *Henry* the fourth. For learning it is somewhat better, as producing *Ausonius*, *P. Ramus*, S^t *Bernard*, *Calvin*, *Beza*, and that worthy Poet the darling of the Muses *Salustius Du Bartas.*

The Christian Religion was first planted here by S^t *Remigius* in the time of *Cloris* the Great. The people are now diuided some following the *Romish* Synagogue, others the *Reformed* Church, these latter being called *Hugonotts*, so named as they say of a gate in *Tours* (where they first began) called *Hugo's* gate, out of which they vsed to goe to their priuate assemblies. There were reckoned some 50 yeres since about 2150 Churches of them, which cannot in such a long time but be wonderfully augmented, though scarce any of them haue scaped some Massacre, or other. *Munster.* *The veiw of France.*

The reuennewes haue much altered. *Lewis* the 11th gathered one Million, and a halfe of Crownes, *Francis* the first brought them to three Millions, his succeſſour *Henrie* the ſecond to ſixe. *Charles* the 9th to ſeuen. *Henrie* the third to ten, and now they are inhanced to fifteene. But what need more be ſaid then that of *Lewis* the 11th, who ſaid that *France* was a Meddow which he mowed euery yeere, and as often as he liſt; indeed their impoſitions cannot but be great, ſince there are no leſſe then 30000 vnderofficers imployed to gather them, hence I beleeue ſprunge that wiſh of *Maximillian* the Emperour, which was that he (if it were poſſible) might be a god, and that hauing two ſonnes, the eldeſt might be a god after him, and the ſecond K. of *France*. And this alſo was the cauſe that in the wars betweene *Charles* the fift, and *Francis* the firſt, when the Emperours Herald had bid defiance to the king from *Charles* Emperour of *Germanie*, king of *Caſtile*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, king of *Naples* Archduke of *Auſtria*, with the reſt of his titles, the king commaunded the Heraulds to returne the challenge from *Francis* king of *France*, commaunding them to repeate *France* as many times as the other had pettie Earledomes in his titles.

Archb. Ab.

Memorable conceits.

Archb. Ab.

The veiw of France.

The lawes of this kingdome are either temporall, or fundamentall, which no king or Parliament can alter. Of the latter of theſe the *Salique* law is the chiefe, whereby the crown of France cannot fall *from the Lance to the Diſtaffe* (as their ſaying is) which law one vndertaking to proue out of holy writ, vrged that place of *Matthew*, where it is ſaid, *Marke the Lillies* (which are the armes of France) *and ſee how they neither labour nor ſpinn.*

I.S in his memorable conceits.

The veiw of France.

This law they pretend to haue beene made by *Pharamond* their firſt King, and yet the words *Si Aliqua* ſo often mentioned gaue it the name of the *Salique* law, *Hailan* one of their beſt writers ſaith it was neuer heard of in *France* till the dayes of *Philip* the faire 1321. Others ſay it was framed by *Charles* the great after his Conqueſts in *Germany*, where th incontinent liues of the women liuing about the riuer *Sala* (now called *Miſnia*) gaue both the occaſion and name to this law, the words are to this effect, viz. *In terra Salica ne ſuccedant mulieres.* If that were the *Salique* land where now is *Miſnia*, how can this law barre

Hailan.

Speede.

Feinales

Females from the Diadem of *France*?

Moreouer, is it not againſt the law of Nations, and (which is more) contrary to the directeſt word of the moſt high? We read in *Numbers, cap. 27.* that the daughters of *Zelopedah* were adiudged to poſſeſſe the inheritance of their father, all kingdomes elſe admit women to the Regency, yea euen *France* it ſelfe moſt ſeruilely hath ſubmitted it ſelfe twice to the imperious cõmand of two women of the *Meslices*. But ſuppoſe this law to be made by *Pharamond*, to concerne France, to bee conſonant with the lawes of other nations, and the word of God, doth it therefore appertaine to all *France*? Nothing leſſe. *Pharamond* had then not ſo much as the *Ile* of *France*, wherein *Paris* is ſeated, and it had beene an abſurdly mad thing in him, to giue the law to Princes more potent then himſelfe, and to whoſe territories hee had neither right, nor hope. *Haillan.*

Againe, we ſee the *French* for their own particular good, not a whit to haue regarded it, King *Pipin* hauing put his Maſter *Childericke* into a Monaſtery to patch vp his broken title to the Crowne, drew his pedegree from ſome of the daughters of the iſſue of the former Princes, as alſo *Hugh Capet* putting aſide *Charles* of *Lorraine* the right heire of the ſtocke of this *Pepin*, to make his bad attempts more ſeemingly honeſt, drew his title by the Daughters of the iſſue of *Charles* the great. And *Lewis* the ninth, ſo renowned for his ſanctity, neuer enioyed the Crowne with a quiet conſcience, till it was proued vnto him, that by the Grandmothers ſide, hee was deſcended from the heires of the fore-mentioned *Charles* of *Lorraine*: thus hath it beene with them for *France* it ſelfe. Haue they delt thus with other Provinces? Certainely thus and no otherwiſe. *Charles* the 8th ſeized on the Dutchy of *Britt:* and his ſucceſſours ſince haue kept it by the right of *Anne* his wife, the daughter vnto *Francis* the laſt Duke. I aske then this queſtion; did this law extend to one only part of *France* (namely the Iſle wherein *Pharamonds* poſterity firſt raigned) or to euery part? If to all ioyntly? with what right could *Charles* the 8th keepe *Brittaine*, or the preſent kings his ſucceſſours, not deſcending from her defend their title? (The Dutches of *Auſtria* and *Savoy* lineally deſcending from the fore *Speed and Hollinſhead.* *Hiſt. of Fr.*

ſaid *Anne*, and that in the firſt line) if it belong to that part only, with what colour can they dawbe their forcible withholding of it from the true heire of *Anne* the Dutches, whoſe daughter and Heire *Claude* by *Lewis* the 12 of *France* her ſecond huſband, had iſſue by *Francis* the 1. *Henry* the ſecond her ſonne and heire, whoſe eldeſt Daughter and Heire (after the death of her 4 brothers, *Francis* the ſecond, *Charles* the 9th, *Henry* the 3d, and *Francis* Duke of *Anioy*, all dying without iſſue) was *Elizabeth* married to *Philip* the 2d of *Spaine*: So that it is euident by whomſoeuer this law was enacted, and howſoeuer it did extend it is of no ſuch force, but that the *Labels* of it may eaſily bee cut in peeces by an Engliſh ſword well whetted.

Hiſt. of Fr.

The view of France.

The chiefeſt enimies to the *French* haue beene the *Engliſh* & *Spaniards*, the former had here great poſſeſſions, diuerſe times plagued them and tooke from them their kingdome, but being call'd home by ciuill diſſentions, loſt all at their departure. The *French* ſcoffingly asked an *Engliſh* Captaine when they would returne. Who feelingly anſwered, *when your ſinnes are greater then ours*. The *Spaniards* began but of late with them, yet haue they taken from them *Navarre*, *Naples*, and *Millaine*; they diſplanted them in *Florida*, poyſoned the *Dolphin* of *Viennoys*, droue their King *Henry* the 3d out of *Paris*, & moſt of his other Cities which they poſſeſt, at laſt they cauſed him to be murdered, and entended the like to his ſucceſſors, a *Series* of iniuries more memorable then marriageable.

Camden in his Remaines. The politick diſcourſe about &c.

This Countrey is wonderfully ſtored with riuers, the chiefeſt whereof is 1 *Seine*, which ariſing in *Burgundy*, watring the Cities of *Paris* and *Rome*, and receauing into it nine nauigable ſtreames disburdeneth it ſelfe into the *Britiſh Ocean*. 2 *is Some* vpon which ſtandeth *Amiens*, it hath its head about St *Quintius* and diuideth *Picardie* from *Artoys*, and hauing receaued eight leſſer ſtreames looſeth it ſelfe in the Sea. 3 *Loyre*; on which are ſeated *Nantes* and *Orleance*, it riſeth about the mountaines of *Avergne* (being the greateſt in *France*) and hauing runne 600 miles, and augmented his Channel with the entertainment of 72 leſſer riuulets, mingleth his ſweet waters with the brackiſh *Aquitane Ocean*, 4 *Rhone*, which ſpringing at *Briga*, three miles from

The view of France.

from the head of *Rhene*, watreth *Lyons* (where it receaueth *Sone* hasting from *Alsatia*) then *Avignion*, and lastly taking in 13 lesser brookes, stealeth into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Arles*: and 5 *Garond*, which running from the *Pyrenean* Hills to *Blay*, standing on the *Aquitaine* Ocean, glideth by the walls of *Bordeaux*, and *Tholouse*, and receaueth 16 lesser riuers, of these the *Seine* is the richest, the *Rhone* the swiftest, the *Garond* the greatest, & the *Loyre* the sweetest.

This fruitfull Region (if we may giue credence to report) was first peopled by *Samothes* the sixt sonne of *Iaphet*, called in the Scriptures *Mesech*, in the yeare of the world 1806, the offspring attributed to him were certainely a warrelike nation, without whose loue no king could secure himselfe from imminent dangers, they were very sparing in their diet, and vsed to fine any one that out grew his girdle; these men vnder the conduct of *Brennas* (said to be the brother of *Belinus* King of England) sacked *Rome*. Anno M.3577.V.C.365. But being after much insolent behauiour discomfited by *Camillus*, (who was therefore tearmed *Romes second Founder*) some retired home, others followed their Captaine into *Asia*, and there gaue name to that Countrey now called *Gallatia*.

Consent of Time.

Holinshead.

Plutarch in Camillus.

The antique Gaule in rouing every way
As farre as Phœbus darts his golden ray,
Seiz'd Italy: the worlds prowd mistresse sackt
Which rather Mars then Romulus compact,
Then spoiles Pisidia, Misia doth inthrall,
And midst of Asia plants another Gaule.

Du Bart. in his Colonies.

This Countrey after 40 yeares resistance by the valour & good fortune of *Cæsar* became tributary to the *Romanes*, and so remained till their apparant declining, when their *Francones*, the *Burgundians*, and *Gothes* wrested the most of it from the *Roman* Monarchie By the *Romans* it was diuided into *1 Aquitanica*, so named for its multitude of waters lying betweene the *Alpes*, and *Garond*. *2 Celtica* betweene *Garond*, and the riuer *Seine*: and *3 Belgica*, beyond the last riuer, these names being taken from the chiefe nations in them: after the comming of these new conquerours, it was diuided into many Prouinces, whereof the chiefe

Hist. of Fr.

View of Fr.

chiefe are. *1 Gascoyne*, and *Guyen: 2 Poictou. 3 Aniou. 4 Brittaine. 5 Normandy. 6 France. 7 Berry. 8 Limosin. 9 Languedocke. 10 Provence. 11 Picardie*, and *Campaigne. 12 Daulphine. 13* The *Dutchy. 14* The *Earledome* of *Burgundy. 15 Savoy.* the *16 Lorraine.* Of some of these *La Noue* passeth this censure. The men of *Berry* are Leachers: they of *Touraine* or *Anion* Theeues. They of *Languedocke* Traitours: they of *Provence* are Atheists. they of *Rhemes* (in *Champaigne*) superstitious. They of *Normandy* insolent, they of *Picardie* prowd, and so of the rest.

1 GASCOYNE and GVIEN

GASCOYNE and GVIEN comprehend in a manner all *Gallia Aquitanica* bounded with the *Pyrenean* hilles, the *Aquitaine* Ocean, and *Garond*, it tooke this name from the *Vascones*, a people of *Spaine*, who here seated themselues. Next to the *Pyrenean* Hills lieth the Lordship of *Bierne* belonging to the house of *Nauarre*, the chiefe Citty is *Oleron*: this Principality was adioyned by the marriage of *Marguerit* heire heereof, vnto *Roger Bernard* Earle of *Foix*, vnto this last Earledome, 1262, and both together connected to the Crowne of *Nauarre* by the matrimoniall vnion of *Leonora* Princesse of *Nauarre*, and *Gaston* of *Foix*: here is also the Earledomes of *Arminacke*, and *Albret*, The chiefe citties in this tract generally are 1 *Tholouse*, supposed to be built when *Deborah* iudged *Israel*, here was a Parliamentary Court erected for the administration of Iustice in these partes, 1302. It was obserued that certaine souldiers hauing stolne sacrilegiously some gold out of the Temples of *Tholouse*, (when it was sackt by *Cepio* a Romane Consul) came all to miserable, and vnfortunate ends, hence grew that Adage, *Aurum habet Tolosanum*: applied to vnhappie men. 2 *Burdeaux* where our king *Richard* he second was borne, and all about whose territories there are yet very apparant footsteppes of the *English* tongue, it is honoured with an Vniuersitie, as also with Parliamentary authoritie for the adiacent Countries Anno 1443. and 3 *Bazas* on *Garond*.

Paradine.

Ortelius.

Eras. Adag.

Accidence of Armoric.

View of Fr.

On the Northerne end of this Country ioyneth the little Province *Xaintigne*, the chiefe Townes are *Saintes*, (*olim*, *Mediolanum*) and *Rochel*, the best fortefied Towne of all France, and the

the beſt fortreſſe of the Proteſtants.

The chiefe riuers in all this Tract are *1 Iearn. 2 Lot. 3 Baize. 4 Liſle. 5 Dordone* all paying their tributary ſtreames to *Garond. 6 Sonſon.* filling the Ocean.

The Dutchy of *Aquitaine* was giuen by *Charles* the Bald vnto *Ranulph* a *Burgundian* for his good ſeruice againſt the *Normans*, Anno 844. To whoſe ſecond ſucceſſour, called *Eudes* were added the Earledomes of *Poicton* and *Avergne*, Ann. 902 in whoſe linage it continued till the yeare 1152. when *Elenor* the daughter and heire to *William* the 5[t] of that name, was married to *Henry* the 2[d] king of *England*, from whoſe yongeſt ſon *Iohn*, vniuſtly detaining the Crowne of *England* from *Arthur* of *Brittaine* ſonne to *Geofrie* his eldeſt brother, it was taken by *Philip* of France, Anno 1202, the ſaid *Iohn* being firſt lawfully conuicted by his Peers for fellony and murther of his Coſen *Arthur*, and condemned to forfet his eſtates in *France*. After about the yeare 1259, S[t] *Lewis* of *France* gaue vnto *Henry* the third of *England* the Dutchie of *Guien*, conditionally that hee ſhould renounce all title to his other inheritances. This Dutchy being the hethermoſt part of *Gaſcoyne* continued Engliſh til the yeare 1452. When by reaſon of the ciuill warres betweene *Yorke* and *Lancaſter*, the Gariſon Souldiers were recall'd to maintaine factions at home, and *Charles* the 7[th] of *France* recouered *Guien*, and other Engliſh poſſeſſions.

Paradine.

Martins hiſt. of Eng.

2 POICTOV.

POICTOV hath on the North *Brittaine* and *Aniou*; on the Eaſt the Dutchy of *Berrie*; on the South *Saintogne*, and *Guien*; on the Weſt the *Aquitaine* Seas. It is called in Latine *Pictavia*, from the *Pictones*, being the ancient inhabitants. A country ſo great and plentifull that there are numbred 1200 Pariſhes, & three Biſhopricks: The chiefe Citties are, *1 Poicteirs*, in Latine *Pictavis*, ſeated on the riuer *Clavius*, famous for the ſtudy of the Ciuill Law, and being the next to *Paris* for greatneſſe. 2 *Maileſay. 3 Laſſon. 4 Rocksurion.* and *5 Catell Herauld* (or *Caſtrum Heraldi*) the title of which place was in the dayes of *Henry* the 2. and *Francis* the 2 his ſonne giuen to the family of the Earles of *Hamilton* of *Scotland*.

Ortelius.

Camden in Scotland.

Martin. In the Vine-field of this Countrey, was fought that memorable battaile betweene *Iohn* of *France*, and our *Blacke Prince*, who being distressed by the number of the French, would willingly haue departed on honourable tearmes, which the French not accepting, insteed of Conquest found an ouerthrowe, for they presuming on their owne worth alwaies to their owne disaduantage bereft the enemy of all opportunity of retiring, whereas ordinary pollicie would instruct the leader of an Army to make his enemy if he would fly a bridge of gold as *Count Pitelan* vsed to say: hereupon *Themistocles*, would not permit the Grecians to break the Bridge made ouer the *Helespont* by *Xerxes* least the *Persians* should bee compell'd to recouer their former losses, and *Charles* the 6^t^ lost his Army by intercepting of our 5^t^ *Henry* in his march to Calice, for where all way of flight is stopt, the baseſt Souldier will rather dye with glory in the front of his battle, then fly and be kil'd with ignominie. So true a Mistresse of hardy resolutions is despaire, and no lesse true this proverbe of ours, *Make a Coward fight and he will kill the Divell.*

S. in his memorable conceits.

Plutarch. in Themistocl.

Speed.

Ortelius. This Countrey is watred with *Clavius Vienne* and *Crevise*, three riuers which runne into the *Loyre*. This Prouince hath followed the fortune of *Aquitaine*.

3 ANIOV.

Ortelius. ANIOV in Latine *Andegavium*, though but little, is excellently fruitfull, and yeeldeth the best wines of France. To it are annexed the Provinces of *Touraine* and *Maine*, this last formerly inhabited by the *Cenomani*, the latter is diuided by the *Loyre*; the chiefe Townes of *Aniou* are *Angiers* (of old *Iulio Magus*) where *Lewis* the 2 Duke hereof founded an Vniuersity an° 1438. 2 *Saumur*; of *Touraine*, the mother Citty is *Toures* (or *Turena*) where the Protestants first began, and neere vnto which *Charles Martell* father to *Pepin*, King of France, discomfited an host of 400000 *Sarracens*, led by *Abderamen*, and slew of them 370000 about the yeare of our redemption 732. 2 *Amboyso*. 3 *Bloys*, where *Henry* of *Loraine* Duke of *Guise* the originall, & first mouer of the Ciuill warres in *France*, and the great contriuer and enginer of the terrible Massacre in *Paris*, Anno 1572. was slaine in the Senate house by the command of *Henry* the 3^d^.

Hist. of Fr.

Some-

Somewhat higher vpon the *Loyre* ſtandeth *Orleance*, once a kingdome, a Citty that long felt the force of an *Engliſh* ſeige, before whoſe walls died great *Montacute* Earle of *Saliſbury*, glorying in that ſhe caſt a bone of diuiſion betweene the *Burgundian*, and *Engliſh*, to the eternall preiudice of the latter, and diſgrace of the former, as alſo in the birth and education of *Ione* the Virgin: it was called by *Cæſar*, *Genabum*, by the Moderne Latiniſts, *Aurelia*. *Martin*, & *Speed*.

Anion was giuen to *Robert* a *Saxon* Prince, by *Charles* the Bald, for his valour ſhewne againſt the *Normans* 870. The third in direct line from this *Robert* was *Hugh Capet* king of *France* by generall election, who gaue the Earledome of *Anion* vnto *Geofry Griſogonelle* a *Saxon* Knight, Anno 926. The firſt of his Succeſſours that poſſeſſed *Maine* was *Foulke* the third 1083. by the right of *Sybell* his wife daughter to *Helie* Earle of *Main*. Their ſonne *Geofry* was afterwards enriched with the County of *Touraine*; and *Maude* daughter and heire to *Henry* the firſt of *England*, and widdow of *Henry* the 4th Emperour: from theſe 2 proceeded *Henry* the 2 King of *England*, and Earle of *Anion*, whoſe fourth ſonne *Iohn* loſt all his eſtates in *France* by confiſcation, 1202. Then it was giuen to *Charles* ſonne to *Lewis* the eight, in right of his wife, Earle of *Prouence*, and by gift of the Pope *Vrban* the fourth King of *Naples* and *Sicily* 1262. It was raiſed to a Dutchy by *Charles* the 5, Anno 1380. And laſtly giuen by *Rene* the laſt Duke to *Lewis* the eleuenth, Anno 1430. *Paradine*.

4 BRITTAINE.

BRITTAINE is enuironed with *Maine*, *Touraine*, and the Sea, it was firſt called *Armorica*, quaſi *Admare ſita*, and now *Brittaine* of the *Brittaines*, which in the raigne of *Maximinus* came hether and ſeated themſelues, to whom there flocked infinite others at the *Saxons* tyrannizing in *Brittaine*; theſe people both conquered, & new named the Country according to theſe Verſes. *Camden in his Britan.*

Vicit Aremoricas animoſa Britannia gentes
Et dedit impoſito nomina priſca iugo.

The ancient Brittaines by the Saxons chaced
From's natiue Albion ſoone the Gauls diſplaced *Du Bartas Col.*

From Armorick, and then victoriously
After his name surnamed it Britanny.

The Parliament of *Brittaine* was erected 1553. There is not any notable riuer in this Prouince: Cities it hath many, the chiefe whereof are. *1 Nants* hard by the banke of *Loyre*. *2 Rhenes* on the little riuer *Vilent*. *3 Vannes*: the chiefe Hauens are *Breist*, and S^t. *Malo*.

Paradin. The Lords of *Brittaine* sometimes stiled themselues Kings, but afterward Earles about the yeare 859, and so continued till the time of *Iohn* the Red Earle of *Brittaine*, who by *Lewis* the 9 was made a Duke Anno 1250, in whose posterity it continued till the dayes of Duke *Francis* the second, who ioyning himselfe in league with *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, & *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* against *Lewis* the 11^th, drew ruine on his head, which hee could not possibly avoid. *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, as it was *Comineus.* thought, was poysoned, *Charles* of *Burgundy* lost his life at the Battle of *Nancie*, 1476. and his country was conquered by the French King. And *Francis* this Duke hauing embarqued him- selfe in the same troublous Ocean, must needs suffer shipwracke *Martin.* with his Copartners. The King of *France* inuadeth *Brittaine*, The Duke ouercharged with melancholy dies 1488, leauing *Anne* his daughter and heire in the power of his enemy *Charles* the eight, who contracts a marriage with the Orphan, and vniteth *Brittaine* to *France*.

Camden in Richm: shire. Most of our former Earles of *Richmond*, were Earles and Dukes of this house.

5 NORMANDIE.

Ortelius. NORMANDIE hath on the South *Maine*, and the Isle of *France*; on the East the riuer *Some*, on other parts the Ocean. It *Munster.* was formerly called *Neustria*, corruptly for *Westria*, the word *Westenrich*, signifying in the *Germane* tongue, the Westerne limit of the Empire: and now *Normandy* of the *Normans*.

The riuer *Sequana*, or *Seine* runneth quite through it, as also two lesser riuers *Orne*, and *Anon*.

Martin. It containeth 80 Cities, the chiefe whereof are. 1 *Constance*, 2 *Cane* famous for the long resistance it made to *Henry* the fift of *England*. 3 *Bayeux* the Bishop whereof *Odo* was the Earle of

of *Kent*; this man hauing displeased King *William* his brother, was committed to prison by a witty distinction, not as the Bishop of *Bayeux* (for then the Clergie was free from all secular iurisdiction) but as the Earle of *Kent*. 4 *Pontoyse*. 5 *Roane* the Metropolis of *Normandie*. In the chiefe Church of this towne is the Sepulcher of *Iohn* Duke of *Bedford Regent* of *France*; whose monument when a fooliſh Courtier perſwaded *Charles* the eight to deface, God defend (ſaid he) that I ſhould wrong him dead, whom liuing all the force of *France* could not reſiſt: 6 *Caux*. 7 *Verneile*. It is reported that when *Philip* the ſecond of France had beſieged this towne, and that newes of it came to *Richard* the firſt of *England*, that he ſhould proteſt in theſe words. *I will neuer turne my backe till I haue confronted the French.* For the performance of which Princely word, he brake a way through his Pallace of *Weſtminſter*, and came ſo vnexpected to *France*, that the *French* raiſed their ſiege and departed. The chiefe Hauen townes are *Hareflewe*, and *Deepe*, the Parliamentary Cittie for this and the adioyning Prouinces, is *Roane* (of old *Rothomagus*) erected Anno 1501.

Camdens Remain.

Camden in Bedf. Sh. Id. in Reme.

The veiw of France.

The *Normanes* were a people of *Norwegia*, & made their firſt irruptions about the yeere 700. When they ſo ranſacked and plagued the Maritime townes, that it was inſerted into the Letanie. *From Plague, Peſtilence, and the furie of the Normanes, good Lord &c.* To quiet theſe people and to ſecure himſelfe, *Charles* the *Bald* gaue them a part of *Neuſtria*, by them ſince called *Normannia*, their firſt Duke was *Rollo* Anno 900. from whence in a direct line, the ſixt was *William* the Baſtard Conquerour, and king of *England* Anno 1067. After this *Normandy* continued Engliſh till the dayes of King *Iohn* when *Philip Auguſtus* ſeized on all his eſtates in France as forfeitures, Anno 1202. The *Engliſh* then poſſeſſing the Dukedomes of *Normandy*, *Guyen*, and *Aquitaine*, the Earledomes of *Anion*, *Touraine*, *Maine*, *Poyctciers*, and *Limoſin*, being in all a farre greater, and better portion of the countrie then the Kings of *France* poſſeſſed.

Camd. in Brit.

9. THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

THE ISLE OF FRANCE is ſeited in the circlings & con- *Ortelius.*

fluences of *Seine*, and other pettie riuers (as our Isle of *Ely* in *Cambridgeshire* on the confluence of diuers riuers) it tooke its denomination from the *Francones*, who did first erect their kingdome in this place. The chiefe cittie is *Paris*, formerly *Lutetia, quasi Luto sita*, as being scited in so clayie a soyle, that they vse as a common Prouerbe. *It staines like the dyrte of Paris.* The Vniuersitie here is accounted the first of *Europe*, containing 55 Colledges, built by *Charles* the *Great* at the perswasion of *Alcuind* an *English* man An. 800. This Cittie is in compasse 12 miles, and reported to haue beene built in the time of *Amasias*, King of *Iudah*. It standeth in a most fertile soyle, insomuch that when it was besieged by the Dukes of *Berry*, *Burgundy*, and *Brittaine* with an armie of 100000 men, neither the assailants without, nor the defendants within felt any want of victualls, and yet the cittizens besides the common souldiers, are reckoned to be 4 or 500000. It is honoured with a Parliament to which all other may appeale, from which not one; these French Parliaments are as our Law Courts are, our Parliaments as their *Conuentus ordinum.* It is seated on *Seine* which serueth the towne with little boates, and barges (as the *Thames* westward doth *London*) the riuer ebbing and flowing no farther then *Pontelarch* distant from *Paris* 75 miles.

Iohnson in his addition to Boterus.

Camden.

Boterus of cities. Iohnsons Boterus.

Boterus of cities. Archb. Ab. Iohnsons Boterus.

The veiw of France. The *Parisians* bragge that their towne was neuer conquered the reason is, it is very weake, and compoundeth with the enemie, this towne was held by the *English* 16 yeeres, and solemnized the Coronation of *Henry* the sixt of *France* and *England* with all ioyfull acclamations in the Church of *Nostre Dame* being long 65 faddome, broad 24, high 17, aboue which the steeples are eleuated 34 fadome. Secondly, also here is S. *Vincents* where victorious *Henrie* the fift ended his dayes. Thirdly somewhat Eastward *Soysons*, once the seate of the king of *Soysons*, for onely their kings of *Paris* were called kings of *France*. Northward lyeth the Dukedome of *Valoys*, whose prime Citty is *Senlis*, Westward the Prouince *Beauoyse*, whose head is *Chartres*.

Speede.

Ortelius.

The

The Kings of *France.*

420	1	*Pharamond* 11	632	11	*Dagobertus* 14	*Ioh. Freigei Synopsis hist.*
431	2	*Clodius* 18	646	12	*Clodoueus* 17	
449	3	*Merouæus* 10	663	13	*Clotarius* III 4	
459	4	*Childericus* 26	667	14	*Childericus* III 12	
485	5	*Clodoueus Primus Rex Chr.* 30	680	15	*Theodoricus* 14	
			694	16	*Clodoueus* III 4	
515	6	*Childebertus* 45	698	17	*Childebertus* II 18	
560	7	*Clotarius* 5	716	18	*Dogobertus* II 6	
565	8	*Cherebertus* 9	722	19	*Childericus* IIII 5	
574	9	*Childeric* II 14	727	20	*Theodoricus* II 15	
588	10	*Clotarius* II 44	742	21	*Childericus* V	

The last of the *Merouignian* family was depoſed by *Pepin* ſonne to *Charles Martell* (who ſaid of himſelfe that he had rather rule a King then be one) the Pope giuing aſſent and approbation to his proceedings; for which both *Pepin* and his ſonne *Charles* the great did good ſeruice to the *Romane Prelates*, who gaue vnto the laſt the Empire of the Weſt, & the title of *moſt Chriſtian King*, the ſonnes of the moſt worthie Emperour, did moſt vnworthily degenerate. *Hiſt. of Fr.*

The ſecond Race of *French* Kings.

751	1	*Pepin* 18. *Brevis*	891	8	*Odo*, or *Eudes.*	*Freigei Synopſis.*
769	2	*Carolus M.* 46	900	9	*Carolus ſimplex* 27	
815	3	*Lodouicus Pius* 26	927	10	*Rodolphus Burgundio* 2	
841	4	*Carolus* 38				
879	5	*Lodouicus Balbus* 2	929	11	*Lodouicus* IIII 27	
881	6	*Lodouicus* III 5	956	12	*Lotharius* 31	
886	7	*Carolus Craſſus* 5	987	13	*Lodouicus* V 2	

The laſt of the Mongrell iſſue of *Charles* the great, in which time forreiners were their kings, and the rulers of the Prouinces fell from the *French* obedience: & vſurped entire gouernment, theſe troubles made way to *Hugh* ſurnamed *Capet* (either of his great head, or becauſe when he was a boy he was wont to ſnatch of his fellows caps) to aſcend the royall throne of France, a prince of a ſtrange blood, and onely hoyſed vp by the people, to the preiudice of *Charles* of *Lorraine* the true heire of *France*, as the brother of *Lotharius*. *Hiſt. of Fr.*

The

The third Race of *French* Kings.

988	1	*Hugh Capet*	9	1224	8 *Lewis* VIII 3
997	2	*Robert*	34	1227	9 S[t] *Lewis* 44
1031	3	*Henrie*	30	1271	10 *Philip* III 15
1061	4	*Philip*	49	1286	11 *Philippe the faire* IV 28.
1110	5	*Lodouicus*	VI 28		
1138	6	*Lewis*	VII 43	1314	12 *Lewis Hutin* 2.
1181	7	*Philip*	II 43		

after whose death the crowne by right should haue descended to *Ioane* his daughter, deposed by the next King.

1316 13. *Philip the long*, partly by threats promises, and intreaty, made the nobles and commons to enact a Lawe for disabling the succession of women, a Law (saith *Hailan*) that could not possibly be attributed to *Pharamond* (who was king of the *Francones*, but neuer had foot of land in *France*; his grandchild *Meroueus* being the first that euer passed *Rhine*. *Hailan.*

1321 14 *Charles the faire.* 7 After whose decease began the warres of the English for the crown of France *Edward 3d.* of *England* being sonne to *Isabel* daughter to *Philip* the faire, and sister to the three last kings, but the *French* chose *Philip* of *Valoys* sonne vnto *Iohn* of *Valoys* brother to *Philip* the faire; of which *Iohn* it is said, that he was son to a king, brother to a king, vncle to a king, father to a king, yet he himselfe was no king. *Martin.*

1328 15 *Philip of Valoys* 22 In this kings dayes was fought the battle of *Crecie*, the *French* armie consisted of about 70000 souldiers, the *English* had but 11800 men, yet God blessed the English, by whose valour fell that day, *Iohn* King of *Bohemia*, 11 Princes, 80 Barons, 120 Knights, and 30000 common souldiers, Anno 1345.

1350 15 *Iohn* 14 in whose raigne was the Battle of *Poictiers*, wherein *Edward* the *Blacke Prince* with an handfull of wearied souldiers, being in all but 8000 ouercame the French armie consisting of 40000 men, slew (besides the nobles) 10000 souldiers, tooke prisoners King *Iohn* and *Philip* his sonne, 70 Earles, 50 Barons, 12000 Gentlemen. S[r] *Wal. Ral.*

1364

1364 16 *Charles* V 17, called the *Wise*: which attribute King *Lewis* the 11th could not approue of, saying it was foolishly done to giue his yonger brother *Philip* the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, and withall the heire of *Flaunders* to wife. *I.S in his memorable concetts.*

1381 17 *Charles* the VI 42: in whose life *Henry* the fift pursued his right in *France*, & hauing an army of 15000. confronted an host of *Frenchmen*, consisting of aboue 52000 whereof he slew fiue Dukes, 8 Earles, 25 Lords, 8000 Knights, and Gentlemen of note, 1500 of the commons; the *English* loosing but one Duke, one Earle, and 600 souldiers. This vnfortunate Prince lost all that his predecessour *Philip* had taken from *Iohn* of England. *Speede.*

1423 18 *Charles* VII who droue the *English* then diuided by domesticke dissention, out of all *France* 18.

1461 19 *Lewis* XI who gat *Prouince* with the title of *Naples*, *Burgundy*, and *Picardy*. Of whom ye shall find in the chamber of accounts, a reckoning of two shillings for new sleeues to his old dublet, and three halfepence for liquor to grease his bootes. *The veiw of France.*

1484 20 *Charles* VIII 14 who quickely wonne, and as soone lost the kingdome of *Naples*. *Hist. of Fr.*

1498 21 *Lewis* 12. who wonne *Millayne*, and diuided *Naples* with King *Ferdinand* the Catholique, but was depriued of his part in short space. 17.

1515 22 *Francis* 32 the perpetuall aduersarie to *Charles* the fift, because he said the Emperour could endure no equall, and he no superiour, he was taken in the battle of *Pauia*, and put to a grieuous ransome. 32.

1547 23 *Henrie* II 13, droue *Charles* out of *Germany*, tooke *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdune*. *Hist. of Fr.*

1559 24 *Francis* II 1

1560 25 *Charles* IX 14, the author of the Massacre at *Paris*.

1574 26 *Henry* III 15, stript of his kingdome and life, by the *Guisians*, and *Spaniards*.

1589 27 *Henry* IIII 21 King of *Nauarre*, ruind the league of the house of *Guise*, and hauing then driuen the *Spaniard*

after a ten yeeres ſpace was moſt villanouſly ſlaine by *Rauiliac*.

1610 28 *Lewis* XIII now liuing: To the 28 of the *Capets* add 13 of the *Caralouignians*, & 21 of the *Merouignians*, and the whole number of the kings of *France* will amount to 62.

7. BERRY AND BVRBON.

The Countries of BERRY and BVRBON are inuironed with *Poictou*, *Limoſin*, *Auergne*, the Dutchie of *Burgundy*, and *Champaine*.

The veiw of France.

Berry called in Latin *Biturigum Regio*, of the chiefe cittie *Biturigis* now *Bourges* is ſo ſtored with ſheepe, that when they taxe a man for too much lying in a greater number than truth, they will ſay. *Phy there are not ſo many ſheepe in Berry.*

This Prouince is watered with the riuer *Cher*, and conteineth 33 walled townes, the chiefe of which are 1 *Bourges*, called by *Calemenus* the honour of all learning, and ſtorehouſe of learned men: it was formerly called *Auaricum* the reuolt of which towne in *Caſars* time gaue ſuch a checke to his proceedings that he was faine to ſtretch his wit and valour on the tenterhookes before it was againe yeelded to him. It was ſaid to haue beene built by *Ogiges Noes* grandchilde, 2 *Argenton* who gaue name to *Philip de Comines*, called *Monſieur D Argenton* 3 *Chaſteau Rous*. 4 *Sancere*, *olim Sacrum Certeeis*.

Stafford. *Caſars Com.* *Gainsfords glorie of England.*

Paradin.

This countrie after the deceaſe of *Harpen*, who going to the holy Land, ſould it to K. *Philip* the firſt An. 1400. was neuer aliened from the Crowne, vnleſſe it were for the portion of the kings yonger ſonnes which they call the *Appennages*.

Burbon is watered with the riuers of *Loyre*, and *Allier*: The chiefe citties are firſt *Burbon* (formerly *Boya*) naming the whole Prouince. 2 *Molins* vpon a little riuulet called *Elauer*, 3 *Neuers* honoured with a Dukedome.

Paradin.

This Prouince in the dayes of the degenerate iſſue of *Charles* the great was ſeiſed on by the *Dampiers*, the laſt of which was *Archembald Dampierre* whoſe daughter and heire *Beatrix* was married to *Robert* yonger ſonne to Saint *Lewis* 1308 from

from whom are descended the present kings of *France* and Princes of *Conde*.

To *Burbon* belong *Beauoys*, and *Auerne*.

1. *Beauoys* is a small Prouince, at the Southeast of *Burbon* the chiefe townes are *Beauein* and *Ville Franche*. The first Lord of *Beauoys* was *Omphroy* brother to *Artand* of *Lyonoys* Anno 989 in whose issue it continued till the yeare 1400, or thereabout, when *Edward* the last Lord dying without issue gaue it vnto *Lewis* surnamed the *Good* D. of *Burbon*. 2 *Averne* is seated on the South of *Burbonoys*, it is watered with the *Loyre* which hath his head in the Mountaines of this countrie and *Eleuer*. *Paradin.*

This Prouince takes its name from the *Auerni* ouer whom *Verenigetorix* (that so long put *Cæsar* to his trumpes with 238000 men) was king. He kept his residence at *Gergouia* (now *Clermont*) the Metropolis of this Prouince, the next to which is Saint *Floure* inuincible by reason of its scituation, 3 *Claudes Aigues*: 4 *Marignes*. *Cæsar.*

This Lordship was vnited to *Burbon*. 1410. by the marriage of Duke *Iohn* of Burbon, and *Bonne* Countesse of *Auergne*. *Paradine.*

8. LIMOSIN.

LIMOSIN is inuironed with *Berry*, *Poicton*, *Xaintogne*, and *Auergne*: it hath its name *quasi in Limo sita*, from the dyrty soile. This countrie is moystened with the riuers *Vienne* and *Vexerew*, the chiefe cities are *Tulles* on the South, *Tuviers* and *Maignai* in the midland, and Limoges on the North, at the taking of which cittie newly reuolted, *Edward* the *Blacke Prince* could by no meanes be allured to pittie the distressed Cittizens, till pursuing his enemies he saw three *French* Gentlemen make head against his armie, the consideration of whose magnanimitie drew him to pittie, where before he vowed reuenge. And lastly *Chaluz* at the besieging of which our *Richard* the first was slaine by a shot from an Arbalist the vse of which warlike engine he first shewed vnto the French. This country following the fortune of *Poicton* was sometime *French*, most times *English*, till their generall expulsion by *Charles*. 7. *Mountains Essaies.* *Camd. Remaine.*

Southwest to *Limosin* is the litle country *Perigort* whose prime citty is *Perigeux*, and more South, (whose cheife townes are

Cahors, and *Montaubon*, on the *Guarond*) is the Prouince of *Quercu*, both which vpon the capitulations made by *Iohn* of
Martin. of France (then prisoner) and *Edward* 3^d of *England* were deliuered vp to the *English*, and from them againe recouered by *Charles* the 7^th.

In the Northeastward corner of *Limosin* is an *Elme*, whose
Karius map of Fr. boughes extend themselues into foure Prouinces viz. *Berry*, 2 *Burbon*, 3 *Auerne*, 4 *Limosin*.

9. DAVLPHINE.

Paradine. DAVLPHINE is inuironed with *Auergne* Westward. *Prouence* Southward, *Savoy* Eastward, & *Bresse* Northward, it had this name of *Daulphine* wife to *Guigne* the second Prince of this Prouince. The *Rhone* glideth all along the Countrie washing the wals of *Lyons*, (where it is conioyned with the *Zone*) a famous Mart town and Vniuersitie, called formerly *Ludgunum*.
Ortelius. 2 *Valence*, 3 *Vienne* famous in that it giueth name to the first sonne of *French* being intituled *Daulphine* of *Viennoys*.
The veiw of France. The more inward Cities are *Grenoble* where a Parliament was instituted Anno 1453. 2 *Romans &c.*

Hist. of Fr. This country together with *Prouence* and *Sauoy* were part of the kingdome of *Burgundy*, & so continued till the yere 1101 in which *Henry* the Emperour being troubled by the thunders
Paradine. of Pope *Gregory* the 7^th, alias *Hildebrand* and his successours, *Guigne* the fat Earle of *Grisinaudon* seised on this Prouince, naming it after the name of his sonne, and successours, wife *Daulphine*. In this family, it continued till the yeere 1349. In which *Humbert* the last of this line, being surcharged with warres by *Ame* Earle of *Sauoy* entred into an order of Religion, selling his country at a small rate to *Philip* of *Valoys* king of *France*, on this condition that the heire apparant to the Crowne should be en-
Guillam. stiled *Daulphine* of *Viennoys* : quartring his armes with France, which are a Dolphine *Hauriant*, *Or* in a field *Azure*.

The veiw of France. Of all French gouernours he of *Daulphine* hath the greatest priuiledges, hauing in his owne power the disposing of all offices within the Prouince.

10. LANGVEDOC.

LANGVEDOC is encompassed with the *Pyrenean* hilles,
Gascoyne,

Gascoyne, the riuer *Rhodanus*, or *Roane*, and the Mediterranean Sea. Whereas the other Frenchmen in an affirmation say *Ouy*; these of this countrey say *Oc*, and therefore *Ortelius* coniectures it was called *Langue d' oc*, but the truth is, it took denomination from the *Gothes*, who raigning long in this countrie, left behind them a smacke of their language, and therefore it was called *Langue gotia*, and now *Euphonia gratia* termed *Languedotia*, or *Languedoc*, *Ortelius.* *Hist. of Fr.*

It is moistned with the currents of these riuerets. scilicet *Auraurius.* 2 *Lieran.* 3 *Orbe.* and 4 *Alby*, from which the *Albigenses*, or *Waldenses* (who first stoutly resisted the Popish doctrine and Supremacy) tooke their name. The first of these disburdeneth it selfe into *Rhene*, the last into the Sea. The chiefe Citties are 1 *Narbon*, in the infancy of the Roman Empyre the most populous, and greatest of all France: insomuch as from it all this part of France was called *Gallia Narbonensis.* 2 *Montpellier*, an Vniuersity famous for the study of Law and Physicke. 3 *Nismes*, where are to be seene the reliques of a Pallace built by *Adrian* the Emperour. 4 S^t *Girons*, neere vnto which the *Cimbrians* were discomfited by *Marius.* 5 *Agde.* 6 *Lodove*, &c. *Ortelius.*

In the falling of the Roman Empire the *Gothes* not only spoiled *Italy*, but also *France*, erecting the kingdome of *Ostrogothes* in *Italy*, of the *Visigothes*, or westerne *Gothes* in *Languedoc*, and leauing *Italy* by compulsion, erected another kingdome of *Ostrogothes*, or Easterne *Gothes* in *Provence*; *Charles* the great broke the necke of this kingdome, being sensibly falne almost to nothing, and gaue the title of Earle of *Tholouse*, being the Metropolis of the Gothish Empire, *Narbon*, and *Languedoc* to *Thursin* one of the race of the ancient kings on the condition he would be Christned, since which time this Country lay buried vnder the title of *Tholouse* in this race it continued till after the yeare 1222. When *Raimond* the fift of that name, and last of this race, fauoring the doctrine of the *Albigenses*, was condemned for an Hereticke, cursed by the Pope, persecuted by the French King *Philip* the second, *Lewis* the 8^th, and S^t *Lewis*, who willing to make a peaceable composition, married his brother *Hist. of Fr.* *Haillan.*

Alphonso to *Iane*, daughter and heire to Count *Raimond*, with this clause that if it should happen these two to die without issue, then *Languedoc* should bee incorporated to the Crowne, *Raimond* agreed, the marriage was solemnized, Anno 1249. They both died without issue, 1270, and *Languedoc* returned to the Crowne in the daies of *Philip* the third.

II PROVENCE.

PROVENCE is enuironed with *Languedoc*, *Daulphin*, *Peidmont*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, it tooke its name from the *Romans*, who being called in by the *Marsilians* to reuenge a priuate wronge wholy possessed themselues of this countrie calling it κατ' ἐξοχὴν *The Province*.

Gainsford. The river *Durance* runneth through, and Rhone divids it from *Languedoc*. It is now divided into three parts whereof the greatest belongeth to the crowne of *France*, the next to the Bishops of *Rome*, and the last to the Princes of *Orange* the causes of which diuision follow.

There is no meanes so easie to ruine a flourishing Commonwealth as vpon a priuate grudge, to call in a forraine power; this the *Marsilians* felt, where making a gappe by their priuate dissentions for the *Romanes*, they submitted themselues to the *Hist. of Fr.* yoake of an Imperious nation, to whom notwithstanding they continued subiect till *Stillico* Captaine to *Honorius* the Emperour, called the *Burgundians* into *France* to expell the French then newly entred, this people erected their *Burgundian* kingdome, of which this country was a member, and from them wrested by the *Ostrogothes* Anno 504. but this Empire decaying, it fell to the lot of *Lewis* sonne to *Lewis* the Gentle sonne to *Charles* the great, together with *Burgundy*, & *Italy*. The daughter of this *Lewis Hermingrade* was married to *Boson* Earle of *Ardennes* from whose second sonne *Lewis* the *Berengarij* took both *Italy* and *Provence*, their issue enioyed it till *Doulce* conveied it by a marriage to *Raymond* Earle of *Barcelone* An° 1082 *Hist. of Sp.* whose sonne being called to the Crowne of *Arragon*, brought *Province* and *Catelogne* for his dowrie, whose sonne *Alphonso* the second gaue it to his second sonne *Raymond*, and by a marriage of *Beatrix* daughter of *Raymond* with *Charles* Earle of

Anion

Anion, this Country fell into the lappe of *France* Anno 1262 this Earle *Charles* by Pope *Urban* the fourth was crowned K. of *Naples*, whose fourth successour Q. *Ioane* being driuen out of *Naples* by *Lewis* of *Hungary*, and againe restored by *Clement* the 6, gaue to him as a recompence of his fauour the Citty of *Avignion*, and the territories about it, Anno 1352. This country is called the country *Venusine*, the Metropolis is *Avignion*, a very faire citty seated on the *Rhosne*, famous for that it was the seat of the Popes for 70 yeres, which the people of Rome remember till this day by the name of the *Babylonian Captiuity*, euer since ministring an Oath at the confirmation of their Pope, that hee shall neuer returne to *Avignion*. There are in this territory 3 other Citties, and 80 walled Townes. *Archb. Ab. Grimston*

The fore-mentioned *Ioane* dying (as I may say) detestable made *Lewis* Duke of *Anion*, brother to *Charles* the first, her heire, who possessed by this donation, this *Prouence*, and the title of *Naples*, whose grand-child *Rhene* dying without any issue, surviuing him, gaue all his titles, and possessions to *Lewis* the 11 King of *France* 1480. This *Lewis* in that troublous war against the three Dukes made *Iohn* of *Chaulons*, a Tributary Prince of *Orange* of free power, and absolute iurisdiction to make lawes coyne mony, pardon all crimes, with to write himselfe *By the Grace of God Prince of Orange*. And all other prerogatiues fitting an absolute Potentate, Anno 1275. *estates. Hist. of Fr.*

This principalitie is watred with the riuers *Durance*. 2 *Seille*. 3 *Meine*, and 4 *Ecque* all helping to augment the *Rhone*. *Ortelius.*

The chiefe Citties are *Orange* on the riuer *Meine* (famous for her rare and wonderfull antiquities) in Latine *Auriacus*, or *Aurengia*. 2 *Estang*. 3 *Boys de* S^t *Poll*. 4 *Carpentras*.

Claudia daughter and heire to *Iohn* Prince of *Orange*, sonne to *Iohn* the first free Prince of this territory was by *Francis* the first giuen in marriage to *Henry* Earle of *Nassaw* comming in an embassie from the Emperour *Maximilian*, Anno 1515. *Rene* sonne to this *Henry* dying without issue, made *William* his Vncle heire to all his estates, whose sonne *William* so renowned for Martial exploits, and deeds of Armes in *Netherlands*, was slaine treacherously by a Partizan of *Spaine*, An° 1584. leauing *Maurice* *Hist. of Fr.* *Basilicon Geneologicon.* *Hist. of the Netherland*

rice Prince of *Orange*, and Earle of *Nasaws* heire to his fortunes and vertues. The revenues of this principalitie are about 30000 Crownes yearely.

Bara. The Armes are quarterly, *1 Gules* a bend *Or*. *2 Or* a hunters horne *Azure*, stringed *Gules*. The third as &c. ouer all an *Escotcheon* of *pretence chequie*, *Or* & *Azure*. More briefly thus. Quarterly *Chalons* and *Aurange* vnder an Escotcheon of *Geneva*.

Ortelius. In the king of *France* his part, are 1 *Marseiles* a famous Mart towne said to be a colonie of the *Phanitians*. 2 *Aix* where a Parliament was instituted Anno 1501. 3 *Arles* (*Arelatum*) the Metropolis of the *Burgundian* kingdome, lately strengthened and new fortified by *Henry* 4th. In this towne was called a Councell by *Constantine* Anno 313. For the quiet establishing of the Church, wherein was present *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, and diuers others. 4 *Brignolls* &c.

View of Fr.

Camden in Middlesex.

12. PICARDIE AND CHAMPAGNE.

PICARDY and CHAMPAGNE are hemmed round with *Normandy*, *Belgia*, *Lorreyne*, both the *Burgundies*, *Berry*, *Burbon*, and *France*.

Picardy is diuided into the higher and the lower, in the higher are these townes, 1 *Calais* distant from *Douer* about 18, or 20 miles called by *Cæsar Portus Iccius*, this Cittie was taken by *Edward* 3d after eleuen moneths siege. Anno 1347. and lost againe by Queene *Mary* after 200 yeeres possession, An. 1557 in lesse then a fortnight. 2 *Bollen* taken by *Henry* 8. An. 1544. and yeelded againe in *Edward* the sixt's dayes. 3 *Turnay* taken by the same *Henry* 1513. at the siege of which Cittie *Maximilian* the Emperour serued for pay vnder the English ensignes; this towne was sold againe for 180000 pounds.

Camden.

Frenc. Hist.

Martin.

Gainsford. In the lower *Picardy* are first *Amiens*, 2 St *Quintius*, two strong fortified places. 3 *Abbeuille*. 4 *Peron*. 5 *Guise*, the honour of the Dukes which haue beene the firebrands of trouble, and sedition in *France*.

Haillan. *Picardy* had once diuers Lordships, some fell to the Kings of *France*, by confiscation, others by conquests, some held of *Artoys*, others of *Flaunders*, and lastly of the Dukes of *Burgundi*

a

as Lords of these Prouinces, and after the death of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie*, at the battle of *Nancie* Anno 1476. were all seized on by *Lewis* the 11th of *France*.

The chiefe Cities of *Champaigne* so called for that it is a champion country are 1. *Rheimes* where the kings of France are most times crowned, and annointed with an oyle kept in this towne; which they say came downe from heauen, and neuer decreaseth: 2 *Troyes*, 3 *Montargis*, 4 *Auxere*, 5 *Sens*, 6 *Chalons*, 7 *Brie*.

The chiefe riuers of these two Prouinces, are, 1 *Marne*, *Paradin.* 2 *Aube*, 3 *Yone*, which emptie themselues into *Sequana*, or *Seine*, as also 4 *Aine*, and lastly *Some* which runneth into the Ocean, at the Hauen towne S^t *Vallerie*.

Hugh Capet at his first enthronizing in the French chaire of Estate, fortified himselfe by seuerall donations of rich and fertile Prouinces, conferring on the Normanes *Neustria*, giuing to *Geofrie Grisogonelle Aniou*, to *Odo* a man of great power *Brie*, and *Champaigne*: well knowing that a guift willingly giuen, cannot but be gratefully receiued and requited by an ingenious spirit. This *Odo* then was the first Earle of *Brie*, and *Champaigne*, Anno 999. This Earledome by the marriage of Earle *Thibauld*, and *Blanch* after Queene of *Nauarre*, Anno 1196. was annexed to that *Pyrenean* kingdome, vnder which it continued till 1284, when *Philip* the faire of *France* marrying *Ioane* Queene of *Nauarre*, and Counteſſe of *Brie*, and *Champaigne*, vnited it to his Diadem: which his succeſſours haue since kept as lying too nigh *Paris*, to be in a forreine hand, giuing in exchange to the *Nauarroys*, certaine townes, and lands in *Languedoc*.

13. THE DVTCHIE OF BVRGVNDY.

THE DVTCHIE OF BVRGVNDY is inuironed with *Champaigne*, the County *Breſſ*, and *Burbonoys*, it takes it's name from the *Burgundians*, who called by *Stillico* to repreſſe the *Francones*, here seated themselues, and erected their kingdome, containing both the *Burgundies*, *Sauoy*, *Daulphine*, *Prouince*, and many other places of leſſe note. *Hiſt. of Fr.*

Boterius relations. That which Queene *Katherine* was wont to say, That *France* had more riuers then all *Europe* beside, may in like manner bee said of this Prouince in respect of *France*, hauing in it these riuers. *1 Armacon, 2 Seram, 3 Cure, 4 Torney, 5 Valence, 6 Daue, 7 Soane, 8 Brune, 9 Senie, 10 Louche.*

Ortelius. The chiefe Citties are 1 *Digion*, proud in her Parliament instituted Anno 1476, and that it was built by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and that in her Saint *Bernard* was first shewne vnto the world. 2 *Autun.* sometimes the capitall cittie of the Dukedome; and a Bishops Sea, in whose officials Court, happened that memorable proceeding against the Ratts of *Lanssois*, for eating vp their corne; they being not onely cited to appeare by Proclamation, and the sound of trumpet, but hauing an Aduocate appointed to plead their cause, which being heard, could not fully cleere them from a iudiciary excommunication.

Mr *Fox in his Martyrologie.*

Ortelius. 3. *Beaulne*, where there is an hospitall equall to the Pallace of any Prince in *Europe*. 4 *Verdun*, 5 *Sologne*, 6 *Mascon*: standing in the Country of *Charoloys*, the title of the elder sonne of *Burgundie*, and 7 *Chalons* belonging to the house of *Orange*.

Hist. of Fr. *Burgundie* which with the forementioned Prouinces, made a kingdome, was by the issue of *Charles* the Great diuided into two parts, the *Countie* which was to appertaine to the Empire, and the *Dutchie* the lot of the French kings, who gaue it to one *Richard* of the house of *Saxonie* 890. Whose sonne *Rodolph* had his temples inuested with the royall guirland of *France*. This *Richard* was first sonne to *Robert* Earle of *Anion*, whose eldest sonne *Eudes* was king of *France*, his third Ranulph Duke of Aquitaine and this Duke of Burgundie; for want of heires, this Dutchie diuolued to the crowne, and was by *Henry* the first giuen to *Robert* his brother Anno 1004. and this line againe expired, it was giuen to king *Iohn*, to his sonne *Philip* the hardie Anº 1363. together with the County which had beene formerly vnited to the *Dutchie* by the marriage of *Ioane* Countesse of *Burgundie* to Duke *Eudes* Anno 1315. *Philip* grandchild to this *Philip* vnited to his Dutchie well nigh all the *Belgicke* Prouinces, and died leauing *Charles* his sonne, who imbarquing himselfe in a troublous warre against *Lewis* the eleuenth, lost

Paradin.

his

his men, money, and life, at the battles of *Granſon*, *Morat*, and *Nancie*, 1476. after whoſe death this Dutchie was ſeized on by the *French*.

Theſe Prouinces are all incircled in the girdle of the French gouernement, conteining beſides Citties 34 Hauens, hauing all foure properties of a good Harbour. 1 Roome, 2 ſafety, 3 eaſineſſe of defence, 4 concourſe of forreiners. *The veiw of France.*

The Armes of France in the dayes of *Pharamond* were *Gules* 3 Crownes *Or*: *Clouis* the great altered them to *Azure*, *Semie* of *Floure de Luces*, *Or*: *Charles* the ſixt to *Azure*, 3 *Floure de Luces*, *Or*. *Paradine.*

The chiefe orders of Knighthood in this kingdome were firſt of *the Gennet*, founded by *Charles Martel* Maior of the French Pallace, either from *Iane* his wife, (as *Haillan* would haue it) or from the Gennets of *Spaine*, ouer whom he triumphed at the battles of *Tours*, as *Bellay* writeth. It ended in the dayes of S^t *Lewis*, the Knights of the order wore a ring, wherein was engraued the forme of a Gennet. *Grimſton.* *The veiw of France.*

2. Of *the Pairrie*, or twelue Peeres ſo called *quaſi pares inter ſe*, inſtituted by *Charles* the Great in his warres againſt the *Sarracens*. Sixe of theſe were of the Clergie. 1, the Archbiſhop, and of Duke *Rhemes*. 2 the Archbiſhop and Duke of *Laon*. 3, the Archbiſhop and Duke of *Langers*. 4, Biſhop and Earle of *Beauoys*. 5, Biſhop and Earle of *Noyon*. And 6, Biſhop and Earle of *Chalons*. And ſixe others of the Temporality. 1, the Duke of *Burgundy*. 2, Duke of *Normandy*. 3 Duke of *Guyenne*. 4, Earle of *Tholouſe*. 5, Earle of *Champaigne*. 6, Earle of *Flaunders*. Theſe are they ſo much memorized in the Legends of the old French writers: At this time the ancient *Pairries* of the Temporality are returned to the crowne and new erected in their places.

3. Of the *Starre*, begunne by *Iohn* of *France*, Anno 1352. they wore about their neckes a Coller of gold, at the which hanged a *Starre*, the word *Monſtrant regibus aſtra viam*: this order was diſgraced by his ſonne *Charles*, in communicating it to his guard, and ſo it ended. *Grimſton.*

4. Of Saint *Michael*, inſtituted by king *Lewis* the eleuenth,

Anno 1469. it consisted of thirtie sixe Knights, which afterward were augmented to 300. They wore a collar wouen with Cockle shells, the word, *Immensi tremor Oceani.*

Grimston. 5 *Of the Holy Ghost*, ordeined by *Henry* the third, Anno 1570. The Knights are sworne by solemne Oath, to persecute the *Hugenots*, and fauour the *Romish* Catholiques. Their Robe is a blacke veluet Mantle pardered with Lillies, and flames of gold and siluer; none are admitted to this order who cannot proue their nobility by three discents at least.

I omit the other petty orders: as those of the *Cocke* and *Dog*, by them of *Montmorencie*, of the *Porcupine*, by them of *Orleance*, and the *Thistle* by them of *Burbon* with the like.

14. COVNTIE OF BVRGVNDIE.

Ortelius. Within the limits of *France* are three Countries which as yet acknowledge not the French commaund viz. *1 Sauoy, 2 Lorreine, 3* the COVNTY of BVRGVNDY. The last is inuironed with *Champaigne*, *Lorreine*, *Switzerland*, *Bresse*, and the *Dutchie*: the length of it is ninety miles, the breadth sixtie.

The people are much renowned for warrelike affaires, marching vnder the colours of diuers Princes, vnder the name of *Wallons.* *Arch. Abb.*

The view. The ground is so exceeding fertile; that as *France* may bee called the Garden of all *Europe*, so may this be termed the Epitome of *France*, or fairest flower of that Garden. *Ortelius.*

The ancient inhabitants of the Dutchie were the *Segusiani*, of this County the *Hedui.*

This Country is enriched with the riuers. *1 Soane. 2 Loue, 3 Dayne. 4 Doux*, vpon whose banks leaneth the faire & strong Citty of *Besanson*, the Metropolis of both the *Burgundies*, as also *2 Dole*, glorying in her Vniuersity. *3 Salines*, glad of her rich salt fountaine. *3 Gray. 4 Arbois. 5 Boutenant. 6 Chastilion*, and about 23 more walled townes, and 160 Lordships. *Ortelius.*

Hist. of Fr. *Burgundy* was a kingdome, and that as absolute as *France* till *Charles* the Great made it part of his Empire: in the diuisions of whose conquests by the sonnes of his successour *Lewis*, *Italy* and this Realme fell to *Lewis* portion, whose daughter *Hemingrade*

grade, had by *Boſon* her husband (as before is mentioned) two ſonnes, *Lewis*, & *Ralph*, *Ralph* had for his part *Burgundy County* and *Savoy*, the Siſter of this *Ralph* was married to *Conradus Salicus* Emperour of *Germany*, and in her right king of *Burgundy*, vnder whoſe rule it continued intire, but in the raigne of his ſonne *Henry* the 4th grieuouſly troubled with *Hildebrand* and the Popes, *Otho* of *Flanders* laid hold on this County, defended it, and left it to his children, Anno 1101. the other three which *Paradine* putteth before this *Otho Guillaume*, I take rather as Gouernours for the Emperour then themſelues. *Paradine.*

Anno 1331, the County & Dutchy were vnited by the mar- *Idem.* riage of *Duke Eudes*, and *Ioane* the Counteſſe, daughter to *Philip* the long, and *Ioane* daughter to Earle *Othelme*, whoſe iſſue fayling, the County together with the Dutchy, was giuen to *Philip* 1369. whoſe fourth ſucceſſour *Charles* ſlaine at *Nancie*, left one daughter *Mary* heire both to *Burgundy* and *Belgia*, who was married to *Maximilian* Emperour and Archduke of *Auſtria*, whoſe ſonne *Philip* married to *Ioane* Queene of *Caſtile*, and *Arragon*, had two ſonnes *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, to the latter he bequeathed his inheritances in *Germany*, to *Charles*, *Spaine*, *Burgundy*, and *Belgia*.

15. LORREINE.

LORREINE is compaſſed about with part of *Belgia Al-* *Ortelius.* *ſatia*, the County of *Burgundy* and *Champaigne*, the former name of it was *Auſtraſia* being then of a far greater extent then now it is, it borrowed the name of *Lotharingia* from *Lotharius* Nephew to *Charles* the great by his ſonne *Lewis*.

The length of it is about ſome foure daies iourney, the bredth *Ortelius.* almoſt three.

The Country aboundeth with Corne, Wines, and Salt, the laſt of which onely yeeldeth yearely to the Dukes Coffers 200000 Crownes: the lands belonging to his Coronet 500000 *Grimſton.* Crownes: which together amount to 700000 Crownes.

The people (as neighbours to both) participate of the *French* complement, and *German* drinking, but more moderatly then either: They are hardie and politicke, as they which cannot otherwiſe maintaine their ſtate, bordering vpon ſo many Princes.

Godfrie of *Bullen* ſo famous for winning of *Hieruſalem*, was Duke here.

Ortelius. The Riuers of chiefe note are *Moſelle*, *Martha*, and *Moſa*. The chiefe Citties are *1 Toul.* 2 *Verdun.* 3 *Mets.* Townes belonging to the Empire, al which were taken by the French 1552 in the warres betweene *Charles* and the *German Princes.* 4 *Nancie* the Dukes ſeat, before whoſe walls fell *Charles* of *Burgundie.* 5 S^t *Nicholas.* 6 *Lummevel.* 7 *Ponta Meſen, &c.*

It containeth one Marquaſate. fiue Earledomes, and diuerſe *Gainsford.* Baronies.

When the *Germans* choſe themſelues an Emperour this Province was the cauſe of many troubles betweene them and the French, the former keeping poſſeſſion, the latter pretending a ti-*Hiſt. of Fr.* tle. *Charles* ſonne to *Lewis* the 4^th king of France, being left to the curteſie of his brother, and by him not regarded, was inveſted in this Dutchie by *Otho* the Emperour An^o 981. for which cauſe he ſhewed himſelfe ſo alienated from the *French* and wedded to the *Germans*, that the French after the death of his Coſen *Lewis* the 5. reiected him, and choſe *Hugh Capet* for their king. This *Charles* had a ſonne named *Otho* (who leauing no iſſue male, inſtituted one *Godfrey*, from whom deſcended *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, his ſucceſſour) and one daughter *Hermingrade*, from whom came *Iſabel* wife to *Philip* the ſecond, vniting the bloods of *Pepin* and *Hugh Capet* to the great content of her grandchild S^t *Lewis*. The principality continueth to this day without any great alteration of linage.

Ortelius. Here is in this Dukedome a Lake in compaſſe 14 miles, the fiſh whereof yeeldeth yeately to the Duke 600: The Armes of *Paradine.* *Lorreine*, are *Or*, a Bend *Gules*, charged with three Laikes *Argent.*

16 SAVOY.

The Dukedome of SAVOY is confined with *Daulphine*, *Breſſe*, *Switzerland*, and *Peidmont.*

This Country for the ſtreight and narrow paſſages, and them too full of theeues, was once called *Malvoy*, till a worthy adventurer of the Country with induſtry and exemplary iuſtice atchieued a reformation of both enormities, then was it called *Salvoy*, quaſi *Salva via.* Within

Within the limits of this Dukedome ſtandeth the famous Citty of *Geneua*, being yet but two Engliſh miles in circuit, and hauing territories ſtretching no farther then two leagues and a halfe, the reuenue whereof is about 6000 Crownes. The Towne ſtandeth at the ende of the Lake *Lemanus*, and by *Rhone* is diuided into two parts. The gouernment is by a common Counſell conſiſting of 200, the foure chiefe are called *Sindiques*. Their Miniſters cannot but be poore, hauing no tithes but ſtipends, the greateſt wherof comes not to 80 pounds yearely. *Gainsford* *Iohnſons* *Boterus.*

The Church gouernment conſiſteth of a Miſcellany of Laymen and Miniſters, which gouerment was begun by Mr *Calvin* Anno 1541. and hath ſince without mature conſideration beene headily receaued in moſt reformed Churches of *France* and *Belgia* The people had baniſhed their Biſhop 1535, and then ſeeing *Calvin*, and two of his fellow Miniſters vſurpe the prerogatiue, though not the title of Biſhops, baniſhed all three, till deſiring to recall him againe, they were content to receaue a diſcipline, if not ouer-preiudiciall to the Citty, *Calvin* framed this, conſiſting of two Laymen annually choſen, for euery one Miniſter, which alſo not without much grumbling was receaued by them. *M. Hooker in his Church pol.*

This Citty was once divided betwixt the Biſhop and the *Savoyen*, til at laſt the Biſhop got the entire poſſeſſion, leauing the Duke the ſoueraignty and homage, in whoſe name lawes were made and mony was coyned, but the people hauing baniſhed their Biſhop, haue ſtood ſince on their owne liberty and ayded by England with 13000: by *Venice* with 24000 Crownes, & by *Florence* with intelligence, reſiſted the great ſiege of the D. of *Savoy* An. 1589. They allow all manner of honeſt recreations on Sundaies: fornication they puniſh with nine dayes faſting; Adultery with death: and haue a law, that if any Malefactour flie to them for refuge, they puniſh him after the cuſtome of the place in whic the crime was committed: otherwiſe their towne being on the borders of diuers Prouinces, would neuer be free from Vagabonds. *Grimſton.* *Iohnſons* *Boterus.* *Archb. Ab.*

The chiefe Citties of *Sauoy* are firſt *Chamberie*, the ſeat of the Duke *Gainsford.*

Duke not fully yet cured of the ſpoyles ſhe receiued by *Henry* the fourth, Anno 1600. 2 *Aquebelle*, 3 *Bramont*, 4 *Mauriene*, and the two ſtrong Forts of *Mount Melian*, and S^t *Katherines*: the firſt of which held out foure moneths againſt many thouſand ſhot of forty French Canons, the latter is the Fort whoſe gouernment being denied to *Byron*, plunged him in the irrecouerable Gulph of diſcontented treaſons. On the North-eaſt of *Sauoy* is the Country of *Breſſe*, the chiefe Towns whereof are *1 Bourg. 2 Chatillion. 3 Mon Reall.* This little Province was ioyned to *Savoy* by marriage of *Iſabel*, daughter and heire to *Vlicie*, the laſt Lord of it with *Amee* the fourth of *Savoy*. An° 1215. and it was giuen by Duke *Charles Emanuel* to *Henry* the 4^th of France in exchange for the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes*, to which the *French* king pretended a title, Anno 1600.

Paradin.

Gainsford.

Hiſt. of Fr.

The Marquiſate of *Saluzzes* is ſcited in *Peidmont* a part of *Italy* being now wholy vnder the *Savoyen* and *Mantuan* Dukes theſe latter poſſeſſing *Montferrat*.

The country is wonderfull fertile in reſpect of *Savoy*, though much inferiour to the reſt of Italy. The chiefe Townes of it are *1 Turin*, the Dukes ſeat and an Vniuerſity (formerly called *Auguſta Taurinorum*) 2 *Nizza*, an Hauen town. *3 Vercelli. 4 Aoſta, 5 Iurea. 6 Mondoni. 7 Saluzzes* a Marquiſate and Biſhops See. Beſides theſe it containeth 150 places walled, and is ſo populous that once a *Peidemontane* Gentleman being asked of the extent of his Country, ſaid that it was a Citty 300 miles in compaſſe: it containeth beſides Lordſhips, and Barronies 50 Earledomes, and 15 Marquiſates.

Grimſton.

Idem.

The people in this Dukes Dominions are numbred 800000, of which 70000 are Gentlemen.

The reuenewes of this Duke are one Million of Crownes, & farre better.

His Armes are *Gules* a Croſſe *Argent*.

Paradin.

Gainsford.

We may read in *Livy* that *Bitulto* King of this Country (or the *Allobroges*) was taken by *Fabius Maximus*, as alſo how *Hanibal* pacified a diſcord betwixt *Brancus* and his brother for the Diadem. This kingdome was ouerthrowne by the *Romans*, from them taken by the *Burgundians*, of whoſe kingdome both when it

it was absolute & vnder the Empire, this Country was a member till the yeare 999. in which *Berald* of *Saxony* brother to *Otho* the 3^d for killing *Mary* the lasciuious wife of his Vncle, fled from *Germany*, and seized on these parts, with the title of *Maurienne* the 4^th: from whom being *Ame* the 2^d, stiled himselfe Earle of *Savoy*, 1109. His successours *Thomas* 1210, and *Peter* (from his manifold conquests surnamed *Charlemaigne* the Iunior) Anno 1256 by conquest got the greatest part of *Peidmont*, to which the Marquisate of *Saluzzes* containing almost al the rest, was vnited by the marriage of a daughter of the Marquisate to *Charles* D. of *Savoy* (for it was erected into a Dukedome by *Sigismond* the Emperour 1397.) Anno 1481. And though he died without issue yet his successours kept it till the French pretending title to it possessed themselues of it, which was againe recouered by the *Savoyen* during the French ciuill warres Anno 1588, and now is peaceably possessed. The country of *Bress* being giuen to the French for their pretension to this Marquisate Anno 1600. *Paradine.* *Paradin.*

The order of the *Annunciada* was ordained by *Amede* Duke of *Savoy*, at what time he defended *Rhodes* from the *Turke*: their collar is of 15 linkes, to shew the 15 mysteries of the Virgin, at the end is the portraiture of our Lady, with the history of the Annunciation, insteed of a Motto these letters, *F.E.R.T.* id est, *Fortitudo Eius Rhodum Tenuit*. It consisteth of 14 Knights. *Grimston*

Vniuersities in France are 15. *Archb. Ab.*

1	*Paris. Fr.*	9	*Burdeaux.*
2	*Poicteirs. Poict.*	10	*Tholouse. Gas.*
3	*Lyons. Daulp.*	11	*Rhemis. Cha.*
4	*Angiers. Ang.*	12	*Nismes.*
5	*Orleance.*	13	*Montpelier. Lan.*
6	*Avignion. Pr.*	14	*Besanson. Burg. C.*
7	*Burges. Ber.*	15	*Dole. Burg. C.*
8	*Cane. Nor.*		

There were not long since reckoned in *France*. *Boterus rel.*

Archbishops. 17.	*Bishops. 107.*
Dukes. 18.	*Marquesses.*
Vicounts.	*Earles. 48.*

THE ALPES.

The naturall mounds by which *Germany* and *France* are parted from *Italy*, are the ALPES, mountaines which require fiue daies to be aſcended; they take their name *ab Albis Nivibus*, being hills continually couered with ſnowe, which deſcendeth with a violence, reſembling the Cataracts of *Nilus*: through theſe hills *Annibal* made a way, with fire and vineger, for the paſſage of his Army into *Italy*: whence it was ſaid of him, *viam aut inueniet Annibal aut faciet.*

Plutarch in his Anibal.

They beginne at *Savona*, and hauing runne a good ſpace, in a continued hill, at laſt are divided into many parts, as *Nigra ſylva* in *Switzerland*, and the *Hercynian* wood about *Bohemia*; The ancient inhabitants were the *Salij*, *Vacontij*, and *Medulli*, al vanquiſhed by *Caſar*: the preſent by ouermuch drinking of ſnowe water, are troubled with a ſwelling in the throat, or the *Kings Euill*, as we vſe to call it: *Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?*

Boterus rel.

There are foure paſſages ouer theſe hills into *Italy*, viz: three out of *France*, and one out of *Germany*: the firſt from *France*, is through *Provence*, & ſo cloſe vpon the *Tirrhenian* ſeas, through *Liguria*, which is the eaſieſt. The ſecond is through the hills called *Geneura*, into the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes*, and ſo to *Lombardie*, this is the place through which the inuincible *Annibal* trauelled with ſuch difficulty, and through which alſo *Charles* the 8th marched toward *Naples*. The third is ouer Mount *Cenis* through the country of *Turin*, which was firſt hanſelled (if we beleeue antiquity) by *Hercules*. From the paſſage of theſe Captaines, were theſe latter hills called *Alpes Graiæ*, & the former *Alpes Penninæ*, or more truely *Pœninæ* from the *Pœni*, or *Carthaginians*. The way out of *Germany* into *Italy*, is through the Country of the *Griſons*, and (if I miſtake not) by the Towne of *Veltlyn*, which the *Spaniard* hath ceazed into his hands, ſo that by the keeping of this *Veltlyn*, or *Valtelin*, and manning of the Fort *Fuentes*, which he alſo erected, hee is in a manner the Lord of this paſſage, not only to the diſcontent of the Natiues, but to the diſtaſt of his neighbours, the *Savoyards* & *Venetians*.

Merula.

Guicciard. lib. 1.

Merula.

Of

OF ITALIE.

ITALIE is girded round with the *Ionian Tirrhenian* and *Adriatique* Seas except it be towards *France* & *Germany*, from which it is parted by the *Alpes*. *Maginus.*

Italie is by most writers resembled to a Leg, and is so portraied in our vsuall Mappes, of which similitude thus one prettely conceiteth.

Some men more carefull how the Earth should stand,
Then carefull how similitudes doe run,
Haue likened to a Leg th' Italian land, *Souches doue*
But since it hath so many conquests wonne,
It may more fitly farre compared be
Vnto an Arme the limb of Chiualrie.

The name impropriated to all the Region is *Italy* of *Italus* a King of *Sicily* which first taught the people agriculture, or from Ἴταλος which in Greeke signifieth an Oxe, whereof here is as much plenty as vse. The more particular names are *1 Hesperia* because it is scituate vnder the Euening Starre *Hesperus*. And *2 Latium* becausse *Saturne* driuen from *Crete* by his sonne *Iupiter, hic latebat abditus. 3 Ausonia. 4 Oenotria* frō it's abundance of Wines. *Merula.*

The length of this famous Region is 1020 miles, the breadth in some places 410 miles, in others not aboue 126 miles, the whole compasse is 3448 miles. It lieth vnder the 5th and 8th Climats in the Northerne temperate *Zone*, the longest day being 16 houres. The people in former times were wary of behauiour and expences, of great valour, as subduing the greatest part of the world, very desirous of glory as *Cicero* saith, *Semper appetentes gloriæ præter cæteras gentes sunt Romani.* *Maginus.*

Here liued the famous Captaines *Camillus* the Sword, and *2 Fabius Maximus* the buckler of *Rome. 3 Scipio. 4 Pompey. 5 Cæsar.* The famous Oratours *Cicero, Hortensius* and *Antonius.* The worthy *Historians Livius, Tacitus*, and *Salustius.* The memorable Poets *Virgil, Ovid, Catullus, Horatius*, &c. In these latter daies *Petrarch* the Philosopher *Guicciardine* the Historian *The veiw of France.*

Ariosto and *Tasso* the Poets.

Brerwood. The language of *Italy* was diuers, in *Apulia* they vsed the *Mesapian* tongue, In *Calabria* the *Greek*, In *Etruria* the *Thuscan*, and in *Latium* the *Latine*, which yet so altered in a little time, that *Polybius* saith that the Articles of peace made betweene the *Romanes* and the *Carthaginians* could not be vnderstood by the best Antiquaries of his time.

Consent of time. This Country is said to be first inhabited by *Ianus* Anno M. 1925, his Progeny multiplied exceedingly and peopled *Italy* with the Tribes of the *Laurentini*, *Brutij*, *Samniti*, *Etrusci*, *Sabini*, *Tarentani*, &c. The second that came to enioy the happinesse of this Country was *Evander*, & certaine other *Arcadians*, who banished their natiue habitations, seated themselues about the place where *Rome* was after built. And next the *Troians* vnder the conduct of *Æneas*, hauing left the delicious liues of the effeminate *Africans*, ariued here in a happy houre, for they were no sooner landed then gently entertained by *Latinus* King of the *Laurentini*, who to make his loue more apparant espoused his only child *Lavinia* vnto *Æneas*, hence grew the wars betweene *Turnus* King of the *Rutili* a former suiter and him, which being extinguished by the death and vanquishment of the *Rutilian*, confirmed the *Troians* in a setled peace. For now growing with the *Laurentini* by many intermarriages into a more constant bond of friendship, they built the Towne called after the name of their Queene, *Lavinia*, making it their residence for their Princes, till *Longa Alba* was built by *Alba Silvus* a succeeding King, and made the chiefe of the Kingdome.

Warners hist of England.

The *Latine* Kings.

Eroigij Syn.

A. M.		
2787	1	*Æneas* 3
2790	2	*Ascanius* 38
2828	3	*Syluius* 29
2857	4	*Æneas Syluius* 31
2888	5	*Latinus Syluius* 50
2938	6	*Alba Syluius* 39
2977	7	*Capetus Syluius* 24
3001	8	*Capis Syluius* 28

3029

3029 9 *Capetus Syluius* 13
3042 10 *Tiberius Syluius* 8
3050 11 *Agrippa Syluius* 40
3090 12 *Alladius Syluius* 19
3109 13 *Auentinus Syluius* 37
3146 14 *Procas Syluius* 23
3169 15 *Amulius Syluius* 24 He chased his elder Brother *Numitor* from the Realme, and clapt his daughter *Rhea* into the Temple of *Vesta*, where she being a Mother to two boyes, was (according to the custome) buried quicke, and her children cast out for a prey for the wild beasts, where they were found by *Faustulus* the Kings shepheard, and noursed by his wife for her meretricious life named *Lupa*: these being at last growne, slew *Amulius*, and restored *Numitor* to his kingdome, whom also they slew not long after. Then *Romulus* laid the foundation of *Rome*, and tempered the morter with the blood of his brother *Rhemus*, who disdainefully had leapt ouer the new walles. This towne was peopled with the refuse of the *Italian* Rascality, insomuch as their neighbours refused to giue them their daughters in marriage, till at solemne Plaies and Pastimes the *Romanes* rauished the *Sabine* women which came thither to behold the sport. *Plutarch in Romulo.*

The Kings of *Rome*.

A. M.

3213 1 *Romulus* 37.
3251 2 *Numa Pompilius* 43 *Freigius.*
3294 3 *Tullus Hostilius* 32
3326 4 *Ancus Martius* 24
3350 5 *L. Tarquinius Priscus* 38
3388 6 *Seruius Tullus* 44
3432 7 *L. Tarquinius Superbus* 25. Who for his insolent behauiour, and a rape committed on the chast *Lucretia*, wife to *Collatinus* by his sonne *Sextus*, was together with all his kindred banished the towne. The people for his sake euer after loathed the name of a king, and therefore the citty was gouerned by two *Consulls*, annually chosen out of the chiefe Citizens called *Patricij*. The first Consuls were *Collatinus*, husband *Plutarch in Public.*

to *Lucretia*, and *Iunius Brutus* who in the raigne of the *Tarquins* counterfeited a diſtracted humour, but being called to this dignitie by the execution of his ſonne, for practiſing ſecretly with the *Tarquins*, kept the licentious people vnder the bounds of true obedience. The people free from feare of the Kings, for want of imployment at home, ouerburdened their neighbours abroad, whom after the ſpace of 500 yeeres they ſubdued: a matter truely worth conſideration, that the *Italians* ſhould hold out againſt the puiſſance of *Rome* 500 yeeres, when as almoſt all the reſt of the world was ſubdued in little more then 200. So great a matter was it (ſaith *Florus*) to contract the many bodies of *Italie* vnder one head.

Florus.

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

So great a matter was it found,
To raiſe Romes Empire from the ground.

Virg.

After *Italy* was ſubdued, *Pirrhus* of *Epirus* was beaten home by them, and next the ouerthrow of the *Carthaginians* caſt many faire poſſeſſions into the lap of *Rome*, who now became the miſtreſſe of the world, grew likewiſe oppreſſed by her owne greatneſſe; and therefore willing to be ſupported: which aduantage *Cæſar* eſpying like an officious gentleman Vſher laid hold of her armes, and from her ſeruant became her maſter, firſt with the title of *perpetuall Dictatour*, and next of abſolute *Emperour*, and after hee had ruled fiue yeeres, was with 23 wounds murthered by *Brutus*, *Caſſius*, and their fellow conſpiratours in the Senate houſe.

Plutarch.

The *Romane Emperous.*

Freigius.

A. M.		
3918	1	*Iulius Cæſar* 5
3923	2	*Octauianus Auguſtus* 56
A. Ch.		
17	3	*Tiberius Nero* 23
39	4	*Claudius Nero* 13
43	5	*Tiberius Claudius* 13
57	6	*Domitius Nero* 13
70	7	*Sulpitius Galba*
	8	*Otto Siluius*

	9	*Ai Vitellius*	
71	10	*Fl. Vespasianus* 9	
81	11	*Titus Vespas* 2	
83	12	*Flav: Domitianus* 15	
97	13	*Nerua Coccens* 2	
99	14	*Vlpius Traianus* 19	
118	15	*Ælius Adrianus* 20	
138	16	*Antonius Pius* 24	
192	17	*Marc. Antonius Philoso.* 19	
181	18	*L. Antonius Commodus* 13	
194	19	*Ælius Pertinax*	
	20	*Dedius Iulianus*	
195	21	*Septimius Seuerus* 18	
213	22	*Aur. Bassianus Caracalla* 7	
220	23	*Opilius Macrinus*	
221	24	*Varius Heliogabalus* 4	
225	25	*Alexander Seuerus* 13	
238	26	*Iul. Maximinus* 3	
241	27	*Gordianus* 6	
247	28	*Philippus Arabs* 5	
252	29	*Decius* 2	
254	30	*Gallus Hostilianus* 2	
258	31	*Æmilianus Maurus*	
255	32	*Licinius*, *Valerianus*, *Gallienus*	15
271	33	*Fl. Claudius* 1	
272	34	*Quintilius* 1	
273	35	*Valerius Aurelianus*	
279	36	*Annius Tacitus*	
	37	*Florianus*	
280	38	*Valerius Probus* 6	
286	39	*Carus* 2	
288	40	*Diocletianus* 20	
308	41	*Constantinus Clorus* 2	
310	42	*Constantinus M.* 31	

This Emperour though very religious being the first Christian Emperour did more

Boterus. more preiudice the Empire then any of his predeceſſours, firſt in tranſlating the Imperiall ſeat from *Rome* to *Bizantium*, and ſecondly in diuiding the Empire betweene his Children, to theſe two may be added a third concerning the Emperours in general namely their ſtupid negligence and degenerat Spirits. *Italy* notwithſtanding continued a member of the Empire till the yeare 399, in which *Theodoſius* the great deuided the Empire; to *Munſter.* *Arcadius* his elder ſonne he gaue the Eaſterne, to *Honorius* the yonger the Weſterne parts of his Monarchie.

The Weſterne Emperours.

399	1	*Honorius* 26	462	5	*Anthemius* 5
425	2	*Valentinianus* 29	467	6	*Oreſtes* 6
454	3	*Maximianus* 4	473	7	*Auguſtulus* 1 the
458	4	*Seuerianus* 4			laſt that euer kept his

dayly reſidence in *Italy*, a thing ominous, that *Auguſtus* ſhould eſtabliſh and *Auguſtulus* ruinate that ſpacious Monarchie.

Deſcription of Italy. During the raignes of theſe Emperours and ſome few yeeres after, *Italie* was ſeuen times almoſt brought to deſolation by the fire and ſword of Barbarous nations, 1 by *Alaricus* king of the *Gothes*, who tooke *Rome*, *Naples*, &c. 2. *Attila* King of the *Hunnes* who razed *Florence*, ſpoild *Lombardie*, & by the prayers of *Leo* the firſt was diuerted from *Rome*, 3ly by *Genſericus* king of the *Vandals*, who burn'd *Rome*; 4ly by *Biorgus* king of the *Alani* or *Lithuani*, 5ly by *Odoacer* king of the *Heruli*, who droue *Auguſtulus* out of *Italy*, and twice in thirteene yeeres laid the Countrie deſolate, 6ly by *Theodoricus* king of the *Gothes* called by *Zeno* the Emperour to expell *Odoacer*, 7ly by *Gundebalde* king of the *Burgundians*, who hauing ranſacked all *Lombardie*, returned home, leauing the *Gothes* in poſſeſſion of *Italy*, who after they had reigned 72 yeeres in *Italie*, were at laſt ſubdued by *Beleſarius* and *Narſes*, two of the braueſt Captaines that euer ſerued the *Romane* Emperours. This *Narſes* gouernd *Sleidan.* *Italie* for the Emperour ſeuenteene yeeres, at the end of which time, being baſely vpbraided by *Sophia* the *Conſtantinopolitan*, Empreſſe by the name of an vnmanly Eunuch, he ſent into *Panaonomia* (now *Hungarie*) for king *Albonius* and his *Lombards*, who comming into *Italie* with their wiues and children, poſſeſ-

ſed

sed themselues of all the Countrie from the *Alpes* to the *Appenine* Hilles calling it by their owne name *Lombardie*.

The Kings of *Lombardie*.

568	1	*Albonius 6*	669	12 *Garibaldus 3*	*Freigius.*
574	2	*Clethes 1*	679	13 *Partarithus 18*	
586	3	*Antharis 7*	698	14 *Cunibertus 12*	
593	4	*Agilulfus 25*		15 *Luitbertus*	
618	5	*Adoaldus 10*		16 *Rainbertus*	
628	6	*Arioaldus 11*	712	17 *Aribertus 12*	
639	7	*Rotharis 16*	723	18 *Asprandus Mens.3*	
655	8	*Rodoaldus 5*	723	19 *Luitprandus 21*	
660	9	*Aribertus 9*	744	20 *Rachisius 6*	
669	10	*Cundibertus 1*	750	21 *Astulfus 8*	
670	11	*Grimoaldus 9*	756	22 *Desiderius 18*: this	*Sleidan.*

was the last K. of the *Lombards*, whose kingdome was subdued by *Charles* the Great king of *France*, at the request of Pope *Adrian* the first, after they had reigned in *Italie* more then 200 yeeres. For this and other kindnesses *Charles* was by Pope *Leo* the fourth on Christmas day made Emperour of the West, Ann. 1801, whose successours shall be Catalogized, when we come to describe *Germanie*. After the death of *Charles*, *Italie* being distracted into diuers factions, fell into the hands of seuerall Princes, vtterly blotting out the footsteps of the Empire, which in its chiefe glory, did extend it selfe in length 3000 miles, namely from the *Irish* Ocean westward to *Euphrates* on the East, and *Breerwood.* in breadth 1200 miles, from the *Danubius* Northward to Mount *Atlas* on the South. The reuennew of this Empire could not but be great, for we read of *Nero* and *Caligula*, whereof the *Idem de* one had giuen away 2200000, and the other spent 2700000 *ponderibus.* *Sestertiums* in one yeere. Or of our monies, 17 millions 187590 pounds, and 21 millions, 93750 pounds.

Of *Italie* as it now is.

The soile as in former times is so fruitfull that they haue a- *Blundeuill.* bundance of all things, and want of none, transporting into other places Rice, Silkes, Veluets, Satins, Taffeties, Grograms, Rash, Fustians, Gold, wire, Armour, Allom, Glasses, &c. they haue there three haruests in one yeere, which require as much

Sands relig. labour of the husbandman, as it yeeldeth profite to the Lord, ſo that it is truely ſaid, that the rich men of *Italie*, were the richeſt, and the poore the pooreſt in the whole world.

Boterus. The language is very courtly and fluent, the beſt whereof is about *Florence* and *Siena*, it retaineth the greateſt portion of *Latin*, but not without the mixture of Barbarous languages ſo long in vſe amongſt them.

Maginus. The chiefe riuers generally of the whole Region are *Padus* or *Poe* called alſo *Eridanus*, into which *Phaeton* was drenched when he came downe tumbling from heauen; this riuer riſeth in the *Alpes*, and running through *Lombardie*, diuideth the Countrie in *Ciſpadanam*, and *Tranſpadanam*, a diuiſion in theſe dayes forgotten, and ſo gallopeth with a full careere into the *Adriatique*. 2 *Rubicon* the ancient Northerne bound of *Italie*, 3 *Cuiq; fuit rerum promiſſa potentia Tibris*.

Ouid. Met.
And Tiber vnto which was giuen
Lordſhip of all things vnder heauen.

Sands relig. The people are for the moſt part graue, reſpectiue and ingenious, excellent men (ſaid a *Spaniolized Italian*) but for three things, in their luſtes they are vnnaturall, 2 in their malice vnappeaſable, 3 in their actions deceitfull, to which might be added, they will blaſpheme ſooner then ſweare, and murther a man rather then ſlaunder him. The women are generally wittie in ſpeech, modeſt in carriage, and very bountifull if they beare affection. All the people both men and women amount to 15 millions.

Iohnſons Boterus.

Maginus. The vſuall diuiſion is into ſixe parts, 1 *Lombardie* 2 *Tuſcanie*, 3 *the land of the Church*, 4 *Naples*, 5 *Rieueiere di Genoa*, 6 *the land of Venice* of which there is paſſed this cenſure, according to the capitall citties, 1 *Rome* for Religion, 2 *Naples* for Nobilitie, 3 *Millaine* for Beautie, 4 *Genoa* for ſtatelineſſe 5 *Florence* for Pollicie, 6 *Venice* for Riches. Howſoeuer we will diuide it according to the preſent diuers principalities which are,

Arch. Abb.

Either

- Either
  - The greater as
    - The Kingdome of *Naples*.
    - The *Papacie*.
    - The common-wealth of *Venice*.
    - The Dukedome of *Florence*.
    - The Dukedome of *Millaine*.
  - The lesser as
    - The Dukedome of *Mantua*.
    - The Dukedome of *Vrsino*.
    - The Principalitie of *Parma*.
    - The State of *Genoa*.
    - The State of *Luca*.

THE KINGDOME OF NAPLES.

THE KINGDOME OF NAPLES is separated from the *Land of the Church* by a line drawn from the mouth of the riuer *Tronto* and *Axofenus*. On other parts it is enuironed with the Sea, the compasse of it being 1468 miles. This kingdome is the fertilleſt place in all *Italy*, abounding in Mines of diuers mettals: and the choyceſt wines called *Vina Maſſica*, and *Falerna*: To *Alexandria* they ſend Saffrons, to *Genoa* Silkes, to *Venice* oyle, to *Rome* Wines. *Ortelius.*

The Noblemen here of all men vnder heauen waſh their hands moſt in careleſneſſe, hauing like the Tirant *Polycrates* nothing to trouble them but that they are troubled with nothing; but the Peaſant liueth in as great a miſerie, as his lord in iollitie. The principall riuers are *Sibaris*, 2 *Baſentus*, 3 *Peſcara*, 4 *Trontus*, 5 *Salinellus*, 6 *Vomanus*, 7 *Salinus*. *Gainsford.*

The chiefe Prouinces are

1. TERRA DI LAVORO aunciently *Campania*, and called *veneris & Bacchi certamen*; the chiefe citties whereof are *Florus.*

1 *Naples* the Metropolis of the kingdome, a beautifull Citty containing ſeuen miles in compaſſe, it was once called *Parthenope*, and falling to ruine, was new built and called *Neapolis*, among all other things here is an hoſpitall, the reuennew whereof is 60000 crownes, wherewith beſides other good deeds they nouriſh in diuers parts of the kingdome 2000 poore Infants. In this Citty the diſeaſe called *Morbus Gallicus* or *Neapolitanus* was firſt knowne in Chriſtendome, 2 *Capua* whoſe *Stephanus.* *Sands trauells.* *Plutarch* *Florus.*

pleasures enervated the victorious armie of *Hannibal*, whence was the saying, *Capua est Cannas Annibali.* 3 *Cuma* neere which is *Sibillæ antrum*, by which *Æneas* went downe to hell to talke with his father, and not farre distant in the lake called *lacus Auernus*, the stincke of which killeth birds as they flie ouer it. 4 *Baiæ* famous for the Baths 5 *Puteolis*. 6 *Misenum*.

In this Countrie is the hill *Vesuuius*, that casteth out flames of fire, the smoake whereof stifled *Plinie iunior*, coueting to see the cause of it, here is also 6 *Nola* where *Marcellus* ouerthrew *Hannibal* and his souldiers, making the world know that *Hannibal* was vincible.

2. ABRVZZO, where once the *Samniti Picentini* and others dwelt, the chiefe townes are *Aquila* neere the *Appenine* 2 *Beneuentum* once called *Maleuentum* 3 *Aquino* where S^t *Thomas Aquinas* the great Schoole diuine was borne 4 *Sulmo*, *Ouids* birth place.

Ouid de Trist.

Sulmo mihi patria est gelidis vberrimus vndis,
Millia qui nonies distat ab vrbe decem.
Sulmo my birthplace full of Riuers cleere,
From Rome is distant ninety miles well neere.

Adrianus. 3. CALABRIA INFERIOR, the inhabitation of the *Brutij*, whose chiefe Cities are 1 *Peste* or *Pessidonia* where Roses grow thrice in a yeare, 2 *Salernum* famous for the studie of Phisicke 3 *Consensia* the prime cittie of these parts, 4 *Rhezo* or *Regnum* so called from ῥήγνυμι *rumpo*, that here it is thought *Scicile* was broken from *Italie* 4 *Locris* where liued the Lawmaker *Zaleucus*, who ordeining adulterie to be punished with the losse of

Stephanus. both the eies, was compelled to execute his law on his sonne the first offender, therefore to shew the loue of a Father, and sinceritie of a Iudge, he put out one of his sonnes eyes, and one of his owne: this towne is now called *Geriæa*; betweene which and *Rezo* is the Riuer of *Alax*, on the bankes of which towards *Locris* grashoppers doe sing, on the other they are mute.

4. CALABRIA SVPERIOR, or *Magna Gracia*, from diuers Colonies of *Gracians*, that there were planted. On the Northeast part of this Countrie is *Golfo di Tarento* olim *Sinus Tarrentinus*, on the Southeast *Golfo di Chilani* olim *Sinus Scillaticus*

laticus, the chiefe Townes are *1 Tarentum* a towne built by the *Lacedemonians* about which grew the warres betweene *Pyrrus* and the *Romanes*, here the Philosopher *Architas* was borne, so famous for his flying Doue. *2 Crotona*, the men whereof were so actiue, that at one *Olympicke* game all seuen that ouercame were *Crotonians*, their glory much decayed in a battle against the *Locrians*, where 70 thousand of them were ouercome by 10000 of the enemie *3 Polycastrum* *4* S^t *Seuerina*. *Florus.* *Strabo.*

5. TERRA DI OTRANTO possessed heretofore by the *Salentini* and *Iapiges*: the chiefe townes are 1 *Brunduſium*, glorying in one of the best Hauens of the world. *2 Hidruntum* now called *Otranto*, the taking of which towne by *Mahomet* the great, Anno 1481 put all *Italie* in such a feare, that *Rome* was quite forsaken, and not fully inhabited till the expulsion of the *Turkes* the yeere following: *3 Gallipolis*. *Knolls hist. of the Turks*

6. PVGLIA containing *Apulia Daunia*, and *Apulia Peucetia*: the citties of which are *Manfredonia* the seat of an Archbishop. *2 Cannas* famous for the great victory of *Hanniball* against the *Consuls*, *Paulus Æmilius*, *Terentius Varro*, and the *Romanes*, of whom were slaine 42700. Had *Hannibal* pursued this victorie, he had easily ouerthrowne the *Romane* Commonwealth, so that it was truely said vnto him, by *Maharball* Captaine of his horsemen, *Vincere scis Hannibal victoria vti nescis*. Here stands *Venusia*, whence *Horace* borne in this towne is called *Venusinus*: as also *2 Arpinum* where *Tullie* was borne: here moreouer is the hill *Gargalus* (or mount S^t *Angello*) 120 miles round. The people of these two last Prouinces are troubled with a *Tarantula*, curable onely with musicke. *Plutarch.* *Sands trauels.*

There is no nation vnder the Sunne which hath suffered so many mutations of state, as the *Neapolitanes*: The region being first vnder diuers people, was subiected to the *Romane* Consuls: In the diuision of the Empire betwixt *Charles* of the West, and *Nicephorus* of the East, this Countrie was assigned to *Nicephorus* and his successours, who were almost vtterly vanquished by the *Sarracens*, vnder the conduct of *Sabba* and other successiue generalls: and these were partly dispossessed by Emperour *Otho* 1 and his *Almaines*; and they againe expelled by the *Hist. of Ita.*

Greekes and *Sarracens*; to subuert whose tyrannie the *Normans* were sollicited to come into *Italie*, which request they performed with small intreaty vnder the ensignes of *Tancred* one of their Princes Anno 1008. His successours not only droue thence the *Sarracens*, but also the *Gracians*, keeping possession to themselues with the title of *Dukes of Calabria*, amongst whom two were famous, viz. *Robert Guiscard*, the most famous Captaine of his time, and chiefe establisher of the *Normane* kingdome in *Italie*: and *Boemound*, who going with *Godfrey* of *Bullen* into the *holy land*, was for his merits installed King of *Antioch*. *Roger* Nephew to this *Boemound* was the first that intituled himselfe King of *Naples* and *Scicilie*: a title which the *Popes* neither could endure nor remedie.

Munster.

The Kings of *Naples* of the *Norman* line.

Munster.

1125 1 *Roger* 24
1149 2 *William* 21
1170 3 *William* II. 26
1196 4 *Tancred* base sonne to king *William* the II desposed by Pope *Celestine* the 3, who gaue *Constance* a Nunne of the age of 50 yeares almost, vnto
1298 5 *Henry* the 6 of *Germany* in marriage, & for her dowry *Naples*.

The *German* line.

1202 6 *Frederick*, sonne to *Henry*, crowned at the age of three yeares, he had to wife the daughter of *Iohn di Brenn* king of *Hierusalem*, of which the kings of *Naples* haue euer since intitled themselues Kings.
1250 7 *Conrad*, poysoned by his base brother *Manfroy*, hauing raigned 4 yeares.
1254 8 *Manfroy*, against whom *Vrban* the fourth, called in *Charles* Earle of *Anion* and *Provence*, brother to *Lewis* the 10th of France.

The *French* line.

Hist. of Fr. 1261 9 *Charles* Earle of *Provence* & *Anion*, ouercame *Manfroy*, and was inthronized in the Throne of *Naples*: in his time *Peter* of *Arragon* claimed the kingdome of *Naples*, in right of *Constance* his wife daughter to *Manfroy*: To

saue

saue the effusion of Bloud *Charles* chaleng'd *Peter* to fight hand to hand in *Burdeaux* before Prince *Edward* of *England*, but while *Charles* there expected *Peter*, he seized on *Scicily* 1281

1284 10 *Charles* the II his sonne, formerly prisoner to *Peter* of *Arragon* in *Scicily*, was ransomed by the procuration of Prince *Edward* for 30000 markes. This king by *Mary* Daughter to *Stephen* King of *Hungarie* had 14 Children, the most pertinent are *Charles* King of *Hungarie* by right of his Mother, then *Robert* King of *Naples*, and *Lewis* of *Durazzo*.

1310 11 *Robert*

1342 12 *Ioane* Daughter to *Robert*, married to *Andrew* second sonne to *Charles* King of *Hungarie*, whom she hanged at her window for insufficiencie: her second Husband was *Lewis* of *Terentum*, who coueting to satisfie her appetite died: then she married to *Iames* of *Tarracon*, a gallant gentleman whome she beheaded for lying with an other woman: and lastly to *Otho* D. Brunswick who out liued her. This Queene was driuen out of her Kingdome by *Lewis* of *Hungary*, and hanged at the same window where she hanged her first Husband: she adopted *Lewis* Duke of of *Anion*, but yet *Hist. of Fr.*

The *Hungarian* line.

1371 13 *Charles* Sonne to *Lewis* of *Durazzo*, by the helpe of *Lewis* King of *Hungarie*, and Pope *Vrban* VI, made King of *Naples*, ouerthrow and killed *Lewis* of *Anion*, and after the death of *Lewis* of *Hungarie* he was made King of that Kingdome, wherein he liued not long, being poysned by the old Queene

1386 14 *Ladislaus*, This Kinge on some grudge forced an entrie into *Rome*, and was triumphantly receiued, for which the Pope called *Lewis* 2 of *Anion*, who gaue *Ladislaus* a great ouerthrow: in somuch that *Ladislaus* said had *Lewis* followed his victorie the first day, hee had beene Lord of of my Kingdome, & Person: if the second day of my Kingdome but not of my Person; if the third day of neither. So *Hist. of Ita.*

at

at the end *Lewis* was compeld to flie to *Rome.*

1415 15 *Ioane* ſiſter to *Ladiſlaus*, of the ſame Laſciuious diſhoneſty of life as the former *Ioane*: ſhe firſt adopted *Alfonſo* V King of *Arragon*, and after vpon ſome vnkindneſſe reuoked the adoption, and confirmed the ſtate to *Lewis* D. of *Anion*, and after his death to his brother *Rene* or *Reinald*, who was diſpoſſeſſed by

The *Arragonian* line.

1434 16 *Alfonſo* King of *Arragon*, who left the kingdome well ſetled to his baſtard

1458 17 *Ferdinando*, who tooke *Otranto* from the Turkes.

1494 18 *Alfonſo* II.

1494 19 *Ferdinando* expel'd by *Charles* the 8 of *France* ſonne to *Lewis* 11 of France, and heire to *Rene* the laſt adopted ſonne of Queene *Ioane* the ſecond. This *Charles* won *Naples*, where his Souldiers got the diſeaſe knowne by their name, but after his departure, *Ferdinando* recouered his kingdome, and dying, left it vnto

1497 20 *Fredericke* his Vncle, who baſely without a ſtroake ſtroken, for feare only of an vncertaine rumour ſubmitted himſelfe to *Lewis* XII King of *France*, and yeelded vp his kingdome to him. But *Ferdinando* called the *Catholique*, pretending as ſucceſſour lawfully begotten by *Alphonſo* the V firſt victorioufly entred *Naples* then made a diuiſion with King *Lewis*, whom not two yeares fully after hee expell'd with all his *Frenchmen*, and raigned alone.

The *Spaniſh* line.

1503 21 *Ferdinand* the Catholique 13

1516 22 *Charles* the Emperour 43

1558 23 *Philip* the firſt of *Nap:* the 2d of *Sp.* 40

1598 24 *Philip* II of *Nap:* III of *Sp.* 22

1621 25 *Philip* now liuing.

Barra. The Armes of this kingdome are *Azure, Semi of Flower de Lyces Or*, a *File* of 3 *Labels, Gules.*

Hiſt. of Ita- The revennues of this Crown are 2 Millions & a halfe, wherof 20000 Crownes are due vnto the Popes for chiefe rents, and the reſt is ſo imployed in maintaining garriſons and Navies, that the

the King of *Spaine* receiueth not a 4th part *de claro.*

There are reckoned in this kingdome.

Archbishops 20	*Bishops 127*	*Ortelius.*
Princes 13	*Dukes 24*	
Marquesses 25	*Earles 90*	
	Barons 800	

2 The PAPACIE.

THE LANDS OF THE CHVRCH extend from the *Adriatique* to the *Tuscan* Seas, the Eastern bounds being *Axofenus* & *Trontus*, by which it is separated from *Naples*; on the Northwest, it is bounded with the Riuers *Po* and *Fiore*, by which it is diuided from the *Venetian*: and on the Southwest with *Pisseo*, by which it is parted from the *Florentine*; The men of this countrie, are questionlesse the best Souldiers of *Italie*, as retayning some sparke of their Ancestours valour. The soyle is as the rest of *Italie.* *Maginus.*

The Prouinces hereof are

1. ROMANDIOLA, extending from the *Rubicon* East, to the *Venetians* on the West, from the *Appenine* South, to *Padui*, and the *Adriatique* on the North. The chiefe Citties are *1 Bononia* the chiefe Vniuersitie of *Italy*, and a retyring place of the Popes, it is scituated on the Riuer *Aposa.* It was formerly called *Felsina* now *Bologne.* *2 Ceruia*, on the Adriatique Sea, where there is made so much salt, that the Popes part amounteth to the yeerely value of 60000 Crownes: *3 Rimano* (or *Arimimum*) on the mouth of *Rubicon*, *4 Ferrara* and her territories, stretching in length 160 miles, in breadth 50: containing the worthy Citties of *Modena* and *Regium.* The chiefe Citty *Ferrara* so called from the Iron mines about it, is seated on the banke of *Poe*, which by reason of his breadth, depth and swiftnesse, is a sufficient Rampire on that side, and on the other it is fortified with a strong wall and spacious moate. In the midst of the Towne is a faire Greene, into which there doe open on all sides about 12 streetes, most of which are halfe a mile in length, and so euen, that the ends may easily be seene, the whole compasse is fiue miles. This towne after the ruine of the *Longobardian* Kingdome belonged to the *Germaine* Emperours, till *Quade.* *Adrianus.* *Hist. of Ita.*

the yeere 1107, in which the Counteſſe *Mathilda* or *Mande* tooke it together with *Mantua* and *Parma*, from the Emperour *Henry* the third; and dying without iſſue, gaue her whole eſtate, both by conqueſt and inheritance, vnto the Church of *Rome*: whoſe Biſhops not long after gaue this towne to *Azo* of the houſe of *Eſte*, in whoſe line it continued till about thirtie and one yeeres ſince, when the laſt Duke dying without lawfull iſſue, the Dukedome returned to the Church, and added to the Popes Dominions 250000 Duckats of yeerely reuennue. Anno 1589; 5 *Rauenna* firſt the ſeat of the Emperour *Honorius*, and his ſucceſſours; next of the *Gotiſh* Kings, then of the *Exarkes*, and laſt of its Patriarkes, choſen for this purpoſe becauſe of the plentifull territorie now couered with water, & the conuenience of the Hauen at this day choked. When the Emperours kept at *Conſtantinople*, *Italy* was made a prey to all Barbarous people, *Sleiden.* to repreſſe whoſe furie, the Emperour *Iuſtinian* ſent a Vice-regent into *Italy*, whom he called his *Exarch*, who leauing *Rome* kept his reſidence at *Rauenna*, (for its ſcite nigh vnto *Conſtantinople*, the reſidence of the Emperours.) Whoſe territorie comprehended theſe ten Citties *Rauenna*, *Bologna*, *Regium*, *Modena*, *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Sarcina*, *Claſſe*, *Furli*, *Forlimpoli*.

The *Exarchs* of *Rauenna*.

Freigius.

570	1	*Longinus 21*	645	9	*Theod. Calliopa 10*
591	2	*Smaragdus 4*	657	10	*Olimpius 3*
595	3	*Rom. Patritcius*	657	11	*Theod. Calliopa 30*
596	4	*Callinicus 13*	687	12	*Ioh. Platina 15*
609	5	*Smaragdus 3*	702	13	*Theophilacius 25*
612	6	*Ioh. Lamigius 4*	727	14	*Paulus 2*
616	7	*Eleutherius 5*	729	15	*Eutichus 12*, in the dayes of this *Ex-*
621	8	*Iſaa. Patritcius 24*			

Sleidan. *archs*, *Rauenna* was taken from the Empire by *Aſtulphus*, king of the *Lombards*: from whom it was regaind by *Charles* the great, and giuen to the Biſhops of *Rome*, as a requitall for the kingdome of *France*, giuen to the King *Pepin* his Father by the conſent and authoritie of the Popes; the donation of this *Exarchate* to the Popes, partly to blot out the memorie of the *Ex-*

Quade. *archs*, and partly to make the people obedient to the Prelates, changed

changed the name of the Countrie from *Flaminia*,(by which it was formerly knowne,)to *Romandiola*,and now to *Romagna*.

2. MARCHA ANCONITANA formerly the dwelling of the *Piceni*;is bounded with *Romagna*,the *Appenine*,*Naples* and the *Adriatique*. The chiefe townes are *Ancona* seated on the hill *Cimmerius*,which shooteth into the Sea like a promontorie, this towne glorieth in giuing name to the whole Prouince, and in her Hauen built by *Traian* the Emperour, 2 *Aſcoli* the faire, 3 *Fermo* the ſtrong, 4 *Macerata* the Gouernours place of Reſidence, 5 *Adria* which gaue the denomination to the adioyning Sea, and the Emperour *Adrian*, 6 *Narma*, 7 *Humana* which two laſt townes together with *Ancona*,were giuen to Pope *Zacharie* by *Luitprandus* King of the *Lombards*,about the yeere 751, the ſucceeding Popes after the giuing of this inch, tooke the whole ell. 8 *Recanati (olim Ælia Regina)* 9 *Loretto* famous for our Lady and her miracles. *Adrianus.* *Hiſt. of Ita.*

3. DVCATO SPOLETANO (of old called *Vmbria* becauſe being ſcituated vnder the *Appennines* it was *Regio Vmbroſa.)* The chiefe citties are *Spoleti* naming the whole Prouince, 2 *Ouietto* ſeated on ſo high a rocke that it is a terrour to looke downe to the Valleyes, here is a Church of a wonderous lightneſſe, whoſe windowes are made with Alablaſter in ſteede of glaſſe. 3 *Perugia*, 4 *Aſis* where S^t *Francis* was borne:In this Countrie is *Lago di Perugia* of thirtie miles circuit, which was anciently called *Thraſimene*,where *Annibal* ſlew *Flaminius* and 15000 of his *Romanes*,This fight continued three hourers with ſuch eagerneſſe that the ſouldiers felt not the grieuous earthquake happening at the ſame time. In the troubles which the *Berengary* did cauſe in *Italie*, *Guido* Duke of *Spoleti* defending the right of the Empire was ſlaine in the field, and his eſtate ſeazed on by the preuayling faction,who to bind the Church more ſurely to themſelues ſtated the Popes in this Dukedome. *Bdrianus.* *Plutarch.* *Hiſt. of Ita.*

The chiefe Riuers of the former Prouinces are 1 *Tuderus*, 2 *Chiaggius*, 3 *Paglia*, 4 *Apoſa*, 5 *Bidens*, 6 *Roneus*, 7 *Eſima* 8 *Po entia.*

4. S^t PETERS PATRIMONY, containing all *Latium* (or *Campagna di Roma)* and part of *Hetruria*;was giuen vnto the

Church by the braue *Virago Mathilda* Anno 1101, *Paſcal* II, ſetting in the Chaire of *Rome*: it is bounded with *Piſſeo* hard by *Siena*, the *Appenine*, *Naples*, and the *Tyrrenian* Seas. Here are the Mountaines called *Gallicanum*, in which *Annibal* that Father of warlike ſtratagems, frighted the politicke and warie Captaine *Fab. Maximus*, with 2000 Oxen carrying fire on their hornes, and ſo paſſed ouer the mountaines. Here are the Riuers *Tiber* and *Allia*, nigh vnto which *Brennus* and his Gauls (being drawne into *Italie* by the ſweet taſte of the *Italian* wines) ſlaughtred the *Romanes*, this ouerthrow happened the morrow after the diſcomfiture at *Veia*, where amongſt the reſt 306 Gentlemen of one name, viz. of the *Fabij* were put to the ſword, according to which ſaith *Ouid*.

Plutarch.

Ouid de faſtis.

Veientibus aruis
Trecentum Fabij ter cecidere duo.
On the Veiean plaine,
Three hundred and ſixe Fabij were ſlaine.

The loſſe of this day ſo terrified the *Romanes*, that they made a law that Prieſts (being otherwiſe exempted) ſhould goe to warre if euer the *Gauls* came againe, with whom they fought not for Dominion, but their owne preſeruation.

The chiefe Citties are *Alba* the ſeat of the *Siluian* Kings, ruined by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, 2 *Oſtia* built by *Ancus Marcius*, at the mouth of *Tiber*, whoſe Hauen hath beene long damped vp to ſtoppe the paſſage of enemies ſhips to *Rome*. The Biſhop of this towne vſeth to conſecrate the Popes, 3 *Antrum*, whether the Emperours did vſe to retire for recreation, 4 *Tiber*, 5 *Preneſſe*, 6 *Tiuolis* where there is a fountaine, which by artificiall worꝛes driuen with water, repreſenteth the notes of diuers birds. 7 *Rome* once the miſtreſſe of the vniuerſſe, famous for her triumphs and antiquities, is ſeated on *Tiber* now well growne by the receit of 42 riuers, and is diſtant from the Sea fifteene miles, This cittie built by *Romulus* was in circuit about 2 miles, and contained 30000 inhabitants, which in the flouriſhing of that Common-wealth, increaſed to 463000, and the compaſſe of the towne to fiftie miles, there being on the walls aboue 740 Turrets: Here was the *Capitall* ſaued from the furie of the *Gauls*, by

Florus.

Adrianus.

Boterus.

Ortelius.

Plutarch.

by the cackling of the Geese: here was the temple of *Ianus*, open in the time of warres, and shut in the time of peace; which during all their Monarchie hapned but thrice, namely during the reigne of *Augustus*, after the *Punicke* warre, and in the time of *Numa*: here was the bridge called *Pons Sublicius*, on which *Horatius Cocles* resisted the whole armie of King *Porsenna*, *Tarquin*, and the *Tuscans*, till the Cittizens behind had broken downe the bridge, receiued him swimming to the banke with ioyfull acclamations, and saued their cittie from present ruine. Here liued the famous warriours, and exact martiall discipline, so memorized by ancient Historiographers; & finally here were layd vp the spoyles and Tropheis of all *Europe*.

Rome as now it standeth lower on the banke of *Tiber* vpon *Campus Martius* (where it was built after the inundation of the *Gothes*, and *Vandalls*) is in compasse 11 miles, within which is not a little wast ground, the inhabitants are about 200000: two parts whereof are Clergie men and Curtesans, the latter being seldome vnder 40000, of whom the Pope receaueth the yearely tribute of 30000 Duckats, not (saith *Harding*) to tolerate them in their sinne, but to punish them for it. The most worthy places are the Church of S. *Peter*, which were it once finished would be the rarest building in the world, next the *Vaticane*, then the Castle of S. *Angelo*, impregnable vnlesse by famine, and lastly the Popes Pallace called *Belvidere*.

Hist. of Ital

Iewels Apol

The description of the whore of *Babylon* sitting on the beast with 7 heads, can be vnderstood of no place but this, being built on 7 hills, namely *1 Palatinus. 2 Capitolinus. 3 Viminalis. 4 Aventinus. 5 Exquilinus. 6 Cœlius. 7 Quirinalis.* Gouerned by 7 Kings, viz. *1 Romulus. 2 Numa. 3 Ancus Martius. 4 Tullus Hostilius. 5 Tarquin. Priscus. 6 Seruius Tullus. 7 Tarquin. Superb.* And acknowledging 7 seuerall Rulers, *1 Kings. 2 Consuls. 3 Decemviri. 4 Tribunes. 5 Dictatours. 6 Emperours. 7 Popes.* This Citty during the *Romanes* felicity was neuer taken but by the *Gaules*, but since it came Pontificiall, it hath beene made a prey to all barbarous nations, and neuer was beseiged by any that tooke it not.

Archb. Ab.

The Popes much bragge of the foundation of their Church

and authority by S *Peter*, whose being there is very disputable, but as saith one,

Owen Epig.

An Petrus fuerit Romæ sub Iudice lis est,
Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat.

That Peter was at Rome is questioned euer,
That Simon was at Rome was doubted neuer.

Whosoeuer was the first Bishop, certaine it is they were subiect to much persecution and little worldly ioy, till the time of *Siluester* the 31 Bishop, who hauing conuerted *Constantine*, left ease to his successours: on this *Constantine* is fathered a donation of *Rome*, and her territories to the *Romane* Church, which certainly is forged. But *Phocas* hauing kill'd the Emperour *Mauritius* his wife and Children Anno 504: to secure himselfe of *Italy* ready to reuolt from so barbarous a tyrant, made *Boniface* the third *vniuersall Bishop*, and head of the Church (a title much enueighed against by *Gregory* the great:) and withall it is likely hee gaue him some reuennewes to maintaine his new stampe of honour, which the crafty Popes haue since augmented to two Millions of Crownes. This *Boniface* was the 64 Bishop and first Pope of Rome, the word *Papa* comming from the old Greeke πάππα, signifying a Father.

Archb. Ab.

The *Popes* of *Rome*.

607	1	*Bonifacius* III. 1	687	16	*Benedictus* 11
608	2	*Bonifacius* IV. 6		17	*Iohn* V
615	3	*Deus dedit* 3		18	*Conon*
618	4	*Bonifacius* V 5	688	19	*Sergius* 13
623	5	*Honorius* 13	701	20	*Iohn* VI. 3
636	6	*Seuerinus* 2	704	21	*Iohn* VII. 3
638	7	*Bonifacius* VI 2		22	*Zosimus*
640	8	*Theodorus* 5	707	23	*Constantinus* 7
645	9	*Martin* 8	714	24	*Stephanus* II. *alias*
654	10	*Eugenius* 2			*Gregorius* II. 17
657	11	*Vitalianus* 15	731	25	*Grogorius* III. 10
672	12	*Adeodatus* 5	742	26	*Zacharias* 10
677	13	*Donnus* 5	752	27	*Stephanus* II. 5
682	14	*Agatho* 2	757	28	*Paulus* I. 10
686	15	*Leo* II *mens.* 10	767	29	*Constantinus* 1

Freigij Syn.

768

768	30	*Stephanus* III. 4
772	31	*Hadrianus* I. 23
795	32	*Leo* III. 20
816	33	*Stephanus* IV
817	34	*Paschalis* 7
824	35	*Eugenius* II. 3
	36	*Valentinus.*
827	37	*Gregorius* IV. 16
843	38	*Sergius* II. 3
845	39	*Leo* IV. 8
854	40	*Ioannes* VII. *Anglus. Fœmina.* 2
856	41	*Benedictus* III. 3
857	42	*Nicolaus* 10
867	43	*Hadrianus* 5
873	44	*Ioannes* VIII. 10
883	45	*Martinus* II
885	46	*Hadrianus* III.
886	47	*Stephanus* V. 6
892	48	*Formosus* 6
898	49	*Bonifacius* VI
	50	*Stephanus* VI.
	51	*Romanus*
	52	*Theodorus*
900	53	*Ioannes* IX. 2
902	54	*Benedictus* IV. 3
905	55	*Leo* V
906	56	*Christopherus* 1
907	57	*Sergius* III. 7.
914	58	*Anastasius* III. 2
916	59	*Lando.*
917	60	*Ioannes* X. 13
930	61	*Ioannes* XI
	62	*Leo* VI
931	63	*Stephanus* VII. 2.
933	64	*Ioannes* XII. 5.
938	65	*Leo* VII. 3
941	66	*Stephanus* VIII. 3.
944	67	*Martinus* III. 3.
947	68	*Agapetus* 7
954	69	*Ioannes* XII. 3
	70	*Benedictus* VI
	71	*Leo* VIII.
965	72	*Ioannes* XIII. 8
	73	*Benedictus* VII
	74	*Donnus* II
	75	*Bonifacius* VII
976	76	*Benedictus* VIII. 8.
984	77	*Ioannes* XIIII
	78	*Ioannes* XV
985	79	*Ioannes* XVI. 10
	80	*Gregorius* V.
	81	*Ioannes* XVII
	82	*Silvester* II
998	83	*Gilb. Necromant.* 4
	84	*Iohn* XVIII
1002	85	*Iohn* XIX 4
1007	86	*Sergius* IV 3
1010	87	*Benedict* VIII 11
1022	88	*Iohn* XX 11
1033	89	*Benedict* IX 13
1045	90	*Silvester* III
	91	*Benedict* X
	92	*Gregorie* VI
	93	*Clemens* II
	94	*Damasus* II
1049	95	*Leo* IX 6
1054	96	*Victor* II 2
1057	97	*Stephen* IX
1058	98	*Benedict* X
1059	99	*Nicholas* II 3
1062	100	*Alexander* II. 11
1074	101	*Hildebrandus seu Gregor.* VII. 12

	102	*Victor* III	1317	139	*Ioann.*XXII.28
1088	103	*Vrbanus* II. 12	1335	140	*Benedict.* XII.7
1100	104	*Paschalis* II.18	1342	141	*Clemens* VI. 12
1118	105	*Gelasius* II	1354	142	*Innocent.*VI. 10
1119	106	*Callistus* II.6	1364	143	*Vrbanus* V.8
1125	107	*Honorius* II. 5	1372	144	*Gregor.*XI.7
1130	108	*Innocent.* II 13	1380	145	*Vrbanus* VI. 11
	109	*Celestinus.*	1391	146	*Bonifac.* IX. 14
	110	*Lucius.* II	1405	147	*Innocent.* VII.2
1145	111	*Eugenins* III8	1407	148	*Gregor.*XII.2.
1153	112	*Anastasius.* IIII		149	*Alexander* V
1155	113	*Hadrianus* IV.4	1411	150	*Ioann.*XXIII.5
1160	114	*Alexand.*III 22	1419	151	*Martinus* V.13
1182	115	*Lucius* III 4	1431	152	*Eugenius* IV.16
1186	116	*Vrbanus* IIII 2	1447	153	*Nicolaus* V.8
1188	117	*Clemens* III 3	1455	154	*Callistus* III.3.
1191	118	*Celestinus* III 6	1459	155	*Pius* II. *olim*
1199	119	*Innocent* III 17			*Æneas Sylvius* 6
1216	120	*Honorius*III 10	1465	156	*Paulus* II. 7
1227	121	*Gregor.* IX 14	1472	157	*Sixtus* IV. 12
1241	122	*Celestinus* IIII	1485	158	*Innocen.*VIII.7
1243	123	*Innocent.*IV.11	1493	159	*Alexand.*VI.10
1256	124	*Alexand.* IV.6	1503	160	*Pius* III
1262	125	*Vrbanus* IV.3	1504	161	*Iulius* II. 10
1266	126	*Clemens* IV. 3	1513	162	*Leo* X.*antea Io-*
1272	127	*Gregorius* X.4			*annes Medices* 9
	128	*Innocentius* 5	1522	163	*Adrianus* VI.2
	129	*Hadrianus* V	1524	164	*Clemens* VII.10
	130	*Ioannes* XXI	1535	165	*Paulus* III. 15
1278	131	*Nicolaus* III. 3	1550	166	*Iulius* III. 5
1282	132	*Martinus* IV.4	1555	167	*Marcellus* II.
1286	133	*Honorius* IV			*Cervinus.*
1288	134	*Nicolaus* IV. 4	1556	168	*Paulus* IV
1294	135	*Celestinus* V	1560	169	*Pius* IV. 6
1295	136	*Bonif.*VIII. 8	1567	170	*Pius* V.6
1304	137	*Benedictus* XI	1572	171	*Greg.*XIII.13
1306	138	*Clemens* V.8	1585	172	*Sixtus* V. 5.

1590

1590	173	*Vrbanus* VII. *decem dies*	1592 1605	176	*Clem.* VIII. 13.
	174	*Gregorius* XIV. *9 mens. 10 dies*	1605 1621	177	*Leo* XI
1591	175	*Innocentius* IX. *mens. 1. dies 22.*		178	*Paul* V. 16
				179	*Gregory* XV.

now liuing: to these 179 Popes adde the 63 Bishops, and they make the full number of 251. It were a taske too great for *Hercules*, to shew all the acts and pious decrees of all these ghostly fathers. We will only make mention of some principall passages for the better vnderstanding of their historie and pollicies.

1 *Paschalis* the first caused the Priests of some Parishes in *Rome* (by reason of their neerenesse to his person, their presence at his election, and to honour their authority with a more venerable title) to be called *Cardinals*. They are now mates for kings, and numbred about 70. *Matchiauil in Flor. hist.*

2 *Eugenius* the second tooke on him the authority of creating Earles, Dukes, and Knights, as the *Exarchs* of *Ravenna* had formerly vsed.

3 *Sergius* the second was the first that changed his name, for thinking his owne name *Bocca di Porco*, or *Swinesmouth*, not consonant to his dignity, he caused himselfe to be called *Sergius*: which president his successours following; doe also vary their names. So that if one be a coward, he is called *Leo*, if a Tyrant *Clemens*, if an Atheist *Pius* or *Innocens*, if a Rusticke *Vrbanus*, & so of the rest. *Polid. Virg.*

4 *Nicholas* the second, tooke from the Roman Clergie the election of the Popes, allotting it to the conclaue of *Cardinalls*. *Matchiav.*

5 *Nicholas* the third, was the first Pope that practised to enrich his kindred, and his successours haue studied nothing more then to aduance their *Nephewes* (for by that name the Popes vse to call their bastards) whence came that worthy saying of *Alexander* the third; The lawes forbid vs to get children, and the Diuell hath giuen vs *Nephewes* in their steed. *I. S. in his conceits.*

6 *Iohn* the eight, is by most writers confessed to be a woman, and is vsually called *Pope Ioane*; To auoid the like disgrace, the *porphyrie chaire* was ordained; *Vbi ab vltimo Diacono &c.* so that both in a litterall and mysticall sense, this woman was *The whore of Babylon*. *B. Iewell.*

Machiau. 7 *Boniface* the eight, instituted the *Roman Iubile*, and decreed that it should be solemnized euery hundredth yeare, but by *Clement* the sixt it was brought to fiftie.

Guicciard. 8 *Alexander* the sixt, setting aside all modesty, was the first that vnmasked his Nephewes, acknowledging them to bee his sonnes. He recouered to the Papacie *Imola*, *Furlie*, and many other townes by the valour of his sonne *Cæsar Borgia*, a true chip of the old blocke, whom notwithstanding all his villanies, *Machiauell* proposeth in his tract *de Principe*, as the onely example for a Prince to imitate.

These matters are most pertinent: but to rip vp the life of euery particular, would rather grieue then delight me, and get amazement in the hearer, not beleefe. I will therefore end with the *Painter*, who being blamed by a *Cardinall* for colouring the visages of *Peter* and *Paul* too red, tartly replied, that he painted them so, as blushing at the liues of those men, who stiled themselues their successours.

I.S. in his conceits.

We before touched at *Constantines* donation, auouching it to be forged, and well might we so doe, considering how fearefull the Popes are in hauing their title disputed, insomuch that many leaues are razed out of *Guicciardine* by the *inquisition*, where this donation was called in question. Let vs heare what the Recorder of *Florence* saith in this case. *Rome* (saith he) was alwaies subiect to the Lords of *Italie*, till *Theodoric* king of the *Gothes* remoued his seat to *Rauenna*, for hereby the Romans were enforced to submit themselues to the Bishops, Anno 460 or there about. And againe talking of the estate of the Popedome in the yeare 931. The Popes (saith he) had in *Rome* more or lesse authority according to the fauour they found with the Emperors, or others then most mighty. But the leauing of *Italy* by the *Germane* Emperours, seated the Pope in a more absolute soueraignty ouer the Citty.

Dallington.

Machiau. in the Flor. hist

Hauing thus a little glanced at the meanes by which the present demaines of the Church of *Rome* were first gotten and increased. Let vs consider by what pollicies this Papall Monarchie hath beene vpheld in respect and magnificence. They may be diuided into three heads. 1 Those by which they haue insinuated

ated and ſerued themſelues into the affections and affaires of the moſt potent Princes. 2 Thoſe by which already they haue, and by which hereafter they will be able to ſecure their owne eſtate. And 3 Thoſe by which they keepe the people both in blindneſſe and due obedience.

1 Concerning the firſt, Firſt the donation of ſeuerall kingdomes to them that haue no right or title but from the Pope, & in force of his donation; cannot but oblige them to him, without whom they could lay no title to what they poſſeſſe. 2 Next the readines of their Miniſters to kill ſuch as reſiſt them, cannot but deterre Princes from iniuring them, and conſtraine them to ſeeke their friendſhip, eſpecially ſince by a writ of Excommunication they can arme the ſubiects againſt the Soueraigne, and without leuying a Souldier either vtterly deſtroy him, or bring him to good conformity. 3 Then followes their allowance of marriages prohibited by God and nature, the iſſue of which cannot but vphold the Popes infinite authority, without whom their birth is vnnaturall, and their perſons not capable of the eſtates which by his allowance they hold, wherein they ſtrengthen themſelues more by vnlawfull matches of others, then euer Prince could by lawfull marriage of his owne. 4 Then commeth in their diſpencing with the Oathes of Princes, by which they both preſerue their credit, in not being periur'd, ſince allowed by the Church, & alſo get ſomewhat for which they cannot be vnthankfull to the Papacie. 5 The laſt (of which I intend to ſpeake) is the chooſing of the younger ſons of potent families into their *Cardinalſhips*: by which meanes, the whole linage are ready to ſupport him, as the chiefe ſtaffe of their brother or Coſens preferment. *Sands relig.*

2 Concerning the ſecond: ſo it is that firſt their ſtate hath the firmeſt foundation of any, as being laid in the conſcience of men, by perſwading them of their power Eccleſiaſticall and temporall ouer heauen, hell, and their Purgatory. 2 Next commeth the innumerable preferments for men of all ſorts and humours, (as hauing well nigh all the Benefices and Biſhopricks of *Italy*, halfe in *Spaine*, diuers in *France* and *Germany*) which keepe the Clergie in a perpetuall bond of allegiance, eſpecially inioying diverſe priuiledges which they of the Temporalty are not capa- *Sands relig.*

ble of. 3 Then consider the multitude of *Friers*, all whose hopes depend on his safety, they are known to be more then a Million: of which halfe at least would growe fit to bee imployed in any warlike seruice, al which they doe maintaine at other mens cost, themselues not disbursing a penny. 4 Their Reuenewes they increase by their *Pardons* and *Indulgences*: amongst others I read of a Pardon giuen by Pope *Boniface* 8, of whom it is said he entered like a Fox, liu'd like a Lyon, and died like a dog, it was a Pardon for 82000 yeares to all them which would say a prayer of S^t *Augustine*, and that for euery day *toties quoties*. 5 The next helpe of their Coffers is their dealing with *Penitents*, whom in the agonie of their soules they perswade, that no helpe will bee easily had, vnlesse by a donation of part of their estates to the Church.

Sands relig. 3. Concerning the third, 1, they deterre the people from reading the Scripture, alleadging vnto them the perills they may incurre by misinterpretation; 2, they breede an antipathie betweene the Papists and the Protestants, insomuch that a Papist may not say *Amen* vnto a Protestants *Deo gratias*: 3, they debarre them all sound of the Religion, in prohibiting the Bookes of the reformed writers, and hiding their owne Treatises, in which the tenent of the Protestants is recited onely to be confuted.

Idem Had these Pontificall Prelats beene chosen yong, or of the same familie, so that the successour had not through enuie or a new humour, crossed the designes of his predecessour: it cannot be but that this *Monarchie* had beene greater and better established, than the old *Romane* in her greatest glorie; but this course is distastfull to the ambition of the Cardinalls, who by the deaths (naturall or violent it matters not) of the Pope, aspire by all meanes both of loue and money to that dignitie. It is written of an old *Scicilian* Cardinall, who after long absence came to the election of a Pope, where expecting that inceſſant prayers, as in time of old, should haue pointed out, (by Diuine inspiration) *Christs Vicar*, and finding nought but canvasing, promising and threatning for voyces. *Ad hunc modum* (saith he) *fiunt Romani Pontifices?* and so retired to his home, and neuer saw *Rome* againe.

A

A compariſon of the *Papall* ſtate, with the *Turkiſh*, and old *Romane*.

1 *Emperours.*	1 *Pope.*	1 *Grand Signeur.*	Dr *Simonds*
2 *Prouinces.*	2 *Forraine Churches.*	2 *Prouinces.*	
3 *Proconſulls.*	3 *Cardinals.*	3 *Beglerbegs.*	
4 *Tribunes.*	4 *Legats.*	4 *Zanſiacks.*	
5 *Centurions.*	5 *Rectors.*	5 *Baſſaws.*	
6 *Garriſons.*	6 *Abbies.*	6 *Timariots.*	
7 *Voluntaries.*	7 *Begging Friers.*	7 *Aphendi.*	
8 *Trained youth.*	8 *Seminaries.*	8 *Ianiſaries.*	

The ordinarie reuennewes of the *Papacie* are farre better then two Millions of Crownes: the extraordinary is wonderfull. *Pius Quintus*, who ruled ſixe yeeres onely, got from the *Spaniſh* Clergie 14 millions: and *Sixtus* the fourth was wont to ſay, that a Pope could neuer want money while he could hold a pen in his hand. The Papall Veſtiments are of great value, eſpecially the *Triple Crowne*, for when *Clement* the fift transferred his ſeate to *Avignion*, we read how with a fall from his horſe, he loſt a Carbuncle (with which his Crowne was thicke ſet) worth 6000 Duckats. *Iohnſons Boterus.* Dr *Simonds*

Hauing in former places mentioned ſuch orders of Knighthood, as theſe countries gaue beginning to: I will now ſet downe the orders of the Popiſh ſpirituall Knights or Friers, which his holy benediction hath erected, and fat allowance doth maintaine; and for the better proceeding, we will begin with the originall of a monaſticall life, and then we will make ſpeciall mention of the *Romiſh* votaries.

The beginning and increaſe of a *Monaſticall* life.

Vnder the perſeruation of *Decius*, one *Paulus* borne at *Thebes* in *Ægypt*, retired to a priuate caue vnder the foot of a rocke Anno 260. Here he liued one hundred yeeres, and was ſeene of no man but one *Anthonie*, who was preſent at his death. *Polid. Virg. and Grimſt.*

Anthonie was the firſt that followed the example of *Paulus*, he was of a noble houſe, and ſold all his eſtate, that he might more priuately enioy himſelfe, he is called the Father of the Monkes, he liued 105 yeeres, and died Anno 345.

After this foundation, the *Monasticall* building increased so fast, that it seemed necessarie to prescribe them orders: Hereupon S^t *Basil* gathered them together liuing formerly dispersed, and was the first that built Monasteries: he is said to haue ordained the three vowes, 1 of staying till death, 2 of obedience to their rulers; and 3 of perpetuall chastitie: he instructed them in good Artes, and true Religion, and the seruice of God, with Watchings, Prayers, and Hymnes.

The next that prescribed orders was S^t *Austin*, borne An. 482 he being thirtie yeeres old obtained a garden without the walls of *Hippo*, where he begun this order, assuming onely twelue into his companie: the first Monasterie of them was erected by *William* Duke of *Guyen* at *Paris*, and Anno 1200 they began to flourish in *Italy*, by the fauour of *Iohn* Duke of *Mantua*.

The third was *Benedict* borne at *Nursia* in *Umbria*, Anno 482, he gathered the Monkes of *Italy* together, and gaue them a rule in writing, he liued till hee had seene twelue Monasteries filled with his disciples: their habite was a loose gowne of blacke reaching downe to their feete, their vnder garment was white woollen, their legges booted, their Crownes shaued, their heads hooded: of this order haue beene 52 Popes, 200 Cardinalls, 1600 Archbishops, 4000 Bishops, and 50000 Saints, which haue beene approued by the Church.

Ignatius conclaue.

The fourth was S^t *Francis* borne at *Asis*, he fell from Marchandise to Religion, going barefoot, and behauing himselfe very penitently: heereupon great store of disciples following him, he gaue them a rule wherein they are bound to professe pouertie and beggerie, he caused them to be called *Minors*, and had his order confirmed, Anno 1212.

The Particular orders of *Friers*.

Polid. Virg. and Grimst.

1. *Monkes of Saint Hierome*, begun by a worthy father of the Church so called, their roabe is a white Cassocke, vnder a Tawny cloake, there are many of them in *Spaine*, their chiefe house is S^t *Bartholmew* of *Lupiena*, they follow the rule of Saint *Austin*.

2. Of *Comald* begun in *Italy* 1012 by *Romoald* of *Rauenna* their 1 Monastery was built nigh vnto *Arezzo* in the Dutchie of

of *Florence* by one *Comald*, hence the name: they continue in their old ſtrictneſſe, their Roabe is white, they follow the rule of Saint *Benedict*.

3. Of *Val D' Ombre*, begun by *Iohn Gualbert* a *Florentine*, 1040, who betaking himſelfe to the ſtudie of Religion, retired to a place in the *Appenine* called *Val Ombreux*, his followers weare a ſmoakie habite, and follow the rule of Saint *Bennet*.

4. The *Carthuſians* begun by *Bruno* a *German* Doctour of Diuinitie, and ſixe others at the towne *Carthuſia*, his followers haue at this day 93 Monaſteries, they eate no fleſh, liue by couples, neuer meeting but on Sundayes, they labour with their hands, Watch, Pray &c, their Roabe is white with a ſhort Cape.

5. Of *Ciſteaux*, inſtituted by *Robert* Abbot of *Moleſme*, who with 21 of his religiouſſeſt Monkes retired to *Ciſteaux* in *Burgundie*, where *Bernard* a great lord became of their Order, hee built and repaired 160 Abbies: their Roabe is a white Caſſock girt with a girdle of wooll, the reſt blacke, they eate no fleſh, and follow Saint *Bennet*.

6. *Carmelites*, ſo called from Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, were inſtituted by *Almene* Biſhop of *Antioch*, Anno 1122, they follow Saint *Baſil*, and were reformed by *Ereſbai*, a Spaniſh woman, ſhe made them certaine conſtitutions confirmed by Pope *Pius*, 1565.

7. *Dominicke*, *Preaching*, or *Black-Friers*, inſtituted by Saint *Dominicke* a *Spaniard*, he put himſelfe in orders with 16 of his diſciples 1206, then ſent he his aſſociates to preach the Goſpel euen to the fartheſt parts of the world, which both they did, and their ſucceſſours ſince haue done, in *India* and *America*, this order was confirmed by Pope *Innocent*.

8. *Celeſtines*, inſtituted by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, borne 1215, he alwayes ware a chaine of iron next his fleſh, and ouer that a ſhirt of haire, Pope *Gregorie* the eleuenth confirmed this rule: they follow Saint *Bennet* and tooke name from the ſaid *Peter*, who for his ſanctitie was choſen Pope, and called *Celeſtine* the fifth.

9. The *Minimes* ordeined 1450 by one *Francis* a *Neopolitane* he

he profeſt, auſteritie from his youth vp, his followers keepe alwayes a true Lenten faſt, vnleſſe in caſe of ſickneſſe: their roabe is darke Tawny, a hood of the ſame hanging to their girdles.

10. *Capuchins* ſo called of their cowle or *Capouch* ordeined by *Matthew Baſci* of *Ancona*; Frier *Lewis* his companion obteined of the Pope the habite and rule of Saint *Francis* 1526: in the ſpace of 42 yeeres they increaſed to 2240 aſſociates, had 222 Monaſteries, and were diuided into fifteene Prouinces.

11. *Begging Friers* follow the rule of Saint *Auſtin*, they liue idlely vp and downe, and are fed by the peoples almes, thinking that herein they doe imitate our bleſſed Sauiour, and his Apoſtles: they are bound to carrie no money about them, nor more victuals then will ſerue the preſent, but they may haue a boy to doe both. *Halls epiſt.*

12. *Croſſed Friers*, vulgarly called *Crouched Friers*, were ordeined by *Cyriacus* a *Hieroſolymitan* Biſhop, who ſhewed vnto *Helena* the place where the Croſſe was hid: hence this order: which being almoſt decaied, Pope *Innocent* the third repaired: their roabe was of watchet colour, and in their hands they carried the figure of the Croſſe.

13. *Ieſuits*, founded by *Ignatius Layola* borne in *Nauarre*, who being in his youth addicted to the warres, was lamed in one of his legges, after which maime he betooke himſelfe to the ſtudie of Religion, he framed his order conſiſting of ten; Pope *Paul* the third did confirme it 1540, confining the number within ſixtie, which he after inlarged *ad infinitum*. They are now the greateſt Politicians, ſoundeſt ſchollers, and chiefeſt vpholders of the *Romiſh See*; ſo that the onely way to reeſtabliſh the *Romiſh* Religion in any land, is to plant a Colledge of *Ieſuits* in it. *Hiſt. of Sp.* *Sands relig.*

14. *Anachorets* or *Anchorets*, ſo called becauſe they vſe to liue ἀνὰ χῶρον, retired from companie: they are kept in a cloſe place, (where they muſt digge their graues with their nayles) badly clad, and worſe dieted: not to be pittied becauſe their reſtraint of libertie is voluntary, yet to be ſorrowed for, in that after ſuch an earthly purgatory, they ſhall find inſteed of an *Euge bone ſerue*, a *Quis hæc efflagitauit*. *Halls epiſt.*

There

There were also diuers orders of *Nunnes*, which liued apart from the *Friers*, till that *Bridget* a Queene of *Sueden* An. 1372 obtained of Pope *Gregorie* the eleuenth, that they might in some places liue together: for she being both a woman and a widdow, knew best without question what was good for both sexes: but little needed this coniunction, for they had formerly beene one in carnall affections, though parted in walls, neither were the visitations for nothing. *Polid. Virg.*

Besides the maintenance allotted to these *Friers*, they are kept in continuall possibilitie of attaining greater honours, if they continue dutifull to that See. For 1 there is not one of them, which hopeth not to be the *Prior* of his *Covent*, 2 *Prouinciall* of his order, in that Countrie where he liueth, 3 the *Generall* of his order, 4 the *Generalls* are most likely to be *Cardinals*, 5 your *Cardinalls* are in nigh possibilitie to be *Popes*; So firme and sweet a companion of man is hope, that it being the last thing which leaueth him, maketh all toyles supportable, all difficulties conquerable. *Sands relig.*

The *Papacie* containeth.

Archbishops 3 *Bishops* 54. *Magistr.*

THE COMMON-WEALTH OF VENICE.

THE COMMON-WEALTH OF VENICE containeth *La Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, *Histria*, part of *Dalmatia*, the Islands *Candie*, *Corfu*, *Cepdalene*, *Ithaca*, *Zant*, *Leucadia*, *Cithera*, and others of lesse note. *Hist. of Ita.*

The length of the *Venetian* territories, is aboue 1000 miles, but the breadth is not answerable to the length.

The *Venetians* heretofore were worthy souldiers, by sea and land, maintaining warres with the *Greeke* Emperours, their neighbours in *Italie*, and the *Turkes* in the *Holy land*. They are now more desirous to keepe, than inlarge their Dominions, and that by money and presents; rather than by true valour and the dint of the sword: which course succeedeth so prosperously with them, that it is obserued, that whatsoeuer they loose by the battle, they recouer by treatise. *Archb. Ab.* *Machiavil.*

Hist. of Ven. They were (as it is recorded) a people of the *lesser Asia* called *Henets*, and in that ten yeeres siege of *Troy* gaue what aid they could to their distressed confederates. But *Troy* being taken, and their king *Pterilimene* slaine, they chose rather to vndergo a voluntarie exile, then the insolent behauiour of a new conquerour: vpon this resolution they follow *Antenor*, and sayling as the wind and seas fauoured, arriued with prosperous gale into these parts of *Italy*; whose happinesse herein, another wandring *Troian* enuied in this matter.

Liuius.

Virgil.

Antenor potuit, medys illapsus Achiuis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atq; intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum.

Antenor rushing through the warlike Greekes,
Safely arriued through the Illirian creekes,
Within Liburnia.

Hist. of Ven. In this part of *Italy* they first seated themselues, and there continued, till the report of the *Huns* designe against *Italy*, draue many to auoid the storme before it fell; who comming into the Marishes and Islands, where *Venice* now standeth, fortified themselues as well, as hast could permit them, and there began a little Common-wealth vnder *Tribunes*; but multitude of gouernours, being for the most part accompanied with confusion,

Hist. of Ita. they chose them a *Duke* An. 709; vnder these Dukes, they haue gotten that great Dominion, which they now inioy; the Dukes authority is but smal, as being in all things subiect to the *Senate*, and three officers called the *Capi*, without whose consent hee may not goe out of the towne, and by whom he is prescribed an order in his apparrell: So that he may be counted little better then an honourable slaue. His reuennue is as little as his authoritie, he being allowed out of the common treasurie but 4000 Duckats in a yeere. Nothwithstanding man is so ambitious of honour, that it shall be purchased at any rate, though accompanied with thousand perils and inconueniences.

Hist. of Ven. This Citty was begun the 25 day of March about noone, Anno 421: It is built vpon 72 Islands, distant from the mayne land fiue miles, defended against the furie of the Sea, by a banke extending 60 miles in length, through which in seuen places there

there is passage broken for boats, but no way for vessels of bigger burden, saving at *Malamucco*, and the castles of *Lio*, strongly fortified, and so is impossible to be taken, but by an enemie, whose armie can stretch 150 miles in compasse.

The Cittie is in compasse eight miles, and hath for conuenien- *Quade.*
cie of passage 4000 bridges, and very neere 12000 boats. The buildings are faire, and adornd with glasse windowes, an ornament not common in *Italy*; here are supposed to be 200 houses, fit to lodge any king whomsoeuer; most of which doe stand on *Hist. of Ita.*
the *Grand Canale*: They haue an *Arsenall*, in which are kept 200 Gallies, nigh to which are houses stored with Masts, Sayles, and other tacklings.

In their *Magazin* of warre, they haue armour sufficient for 1000 Souldiers; amongst which are 1000 coats of plate, garnished with gold, and couered with veluet, so that they are fit for any Prince in Christendome. From so base an abiect beginning, is this cittie growne, to be the chiefe bulwarke of *Europe*. *Sands trau.*
She is also accounted Lady of the *Adriatique* Sea, to which she is euery *Ascension day* espoused, by casting a ring into it. This priuiledge was granted by Pope *Alexander* the third, who persecuted by *Frederic Barbarossa*, fled to *Venice*, *Sebastian Ciani* *Hist. of Ven.*
then being Duke; who for his sake encountred *Otho* the Empe-
rours sonne, vanquished him, restored the Pope, and for a reward was honored with this espousall. The Patron of the Citty is S^t *Marke*, whose body they report to haue bin brought from *Alexandria*, and is here buried in the fairest Church of the citty, called S^t *Markes*.

The Lawes of this cittie, permit not the younger sonnes of the Nobilitie or Gentrie to marrie; lest the number increasing, *Hist. of Ita.*
should diminish the dignitie; howsoeuer they permit them vnlawfull pleasures, and for their sakes allow publike stewes.

Europe is the head of the world, *Italy* the face of *Europe*, and *Venice* the eye of *Italy*: it is the fairest, strongest, and most actiue *Hist. of Ven.*
part of that powerfull body: so that it seemeth, that in the subuersion of the last Monarchie, the *Romane Genius* made a *Pythagoricall* transmigration into *Venice*; whose peace hath procured the plentie, and whose warres the peace of all Christen-

dome. It is animated with all the vertues of old *Rome*, but if I coniecture aright, knit with a more constant temper; so that the present *Rome*, is but the carkasse of the old, of which she retaineth nothing, but her ruines, and the cause of them, her sins.

Ortelius. Thus much of the Cittie; the chiefe Prouinces are,

1. MARCHA TREVIGIANA is bounded on the South, with the riuer *Po*, on the East with the Dutchie of *Millaine*, on the West with *Friuli* & the gulfe of *Venice*, & on the North with *Tirolis*. The chiefe cittie is *Treuiso*, whence the country is named, it hath beene taken by the *Venetians*, and lost againe diuers times; but finally conquered Anno 1390 or thereabout, *Antonio Verniero* being Duke of *Venice*. 2 *Padua*, formerly called *Patauinum*, was built by *Antenor*, whose tombe is still here to be shewne. The Vniuersitie was established An. 1220, famous for Physitians, who haue here a garden of *Simples*, and for the birth of *Liuie*, *Zabarell*, and *Maginus*, it fell after much vicissitude of fortune to the power of the *Venetians*, with all his territories, being in compasse 180 miles 1406, *Michael Steno* being then Duke. 3 *Vicenza* wonne about the same time with *Padua*. 4 *Brescia* the second cittie for bignesse, and beautie in all Lombardie: it is also the seate of an Archbishop, who is an Earle, a Marquesse, and a Duke; her territories are in length 100, in breadth 50 miles, which the cittizens together with their freedome bought of *Otho* the Emperour, and lost to the *Venetians*, *Francis Foscara* being Duke, Anno 1434. 5 *Verona qua si Vera vna*, or *Brenona*, because as some will it was built by *Brennus*, is seated on the *Adesis*, & is the first cittie of the second ranke of citties in *Italy*, it boasteth of an Amphitheatre, able to conteine 80000 people, and the birth of *Catullus*; the territories are 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, within which is the mountaine *Baldus* where Physitians vse to gather medicinall herbes. 7 *Brixia* vnder the Alpes, whose territories are 150 miles round, 8 *Bergamo*, 9 *Este* whence came the familie *D Este*, late Dukes of *Ferrara*, 10 *Crema*, a strong fortresse against the *Millanoys*.

Hist. of Ven.

Ortelius.

Boterus of citties.

Stafford.

Guicciardine.

The principall riuers are *Adesis*, 2 *Addua*, 3 *Ollius*, 4 *Brenta* famous for her adioyning Pallaces.

2. FRIVLI

2 FRIVLI formerly called *Forum Iulij*, is enuironed with *Histria*, the *Alpes*, *Tretigiana*, and the *Adriatique*; the length of it is 50 miles, and the breadth as much. The chiefe Citties are *1 Aquilegia*, once 12 miles in circuit, it is seated on *Natisco*, and was razed by *Attila* and his *Hunnes*, and is now ill inhabited by reason of the neighbourhood of *Venice*. *2 Tergestum* or *Treist* close to the Sea. *3 Gorritia*. *4 Palma*, a Towne built by the *Venetians* 1583, and is best fortefied of any in *Italy*. *5 Ciuidad d Austria* built by *Iulius Cæsar*, and called *Iulium*, whence the Prouince was named *Forum Iulij*; it hauing before beene called *Iapidia*, of *Iapis* an *Ætolian*, that planted here.

The chiefe Riuers are *1 Risanus*. *2 Lizonsus*. *3 Natiseo*.

At the beginning of the *Venetian* Commonwealth, *Friuli* *Hist. of Ital.* was one of the 4 Dukedomes founded by the *Lombards* (the other three being *Turino*, *Spoleti*, *Beneuento*) *Luitprandus* one of the Dukes envying the *Venetians* increase of dominion, did make warre against them, which ended in the losse of his countrey.

3 *Histria* is enuirond with the Sea, *Friuli*, and *Carniola*, the *Boterus.* compasse of it is 200 miles, the ayre so vnwholsome, that the *Venetians* were compell'd to hire people to dwell there. The chiefe Townes are *1 Cape d Istria*, or *Iustinopolis* (by *Plinie Aegide*) *2 Pola* butting on the *Sinus Fanaticus*, or *Golfo Quevero*. *3 Parenzo*.

The principall riuers are, *Phormio* (now *Risanus*) parting *Histria* from *Friuli* *2 Quietus* formerly *Naupactus*. *3 Arsia*.

It is recorded that the *Histrians* were a people of *Colchis*, *Sands trau.* who being sent by K *Ætas* to pursue *Iason* and the *Argonauts*, (who had stolne the golden fleece and his good daughter *Medea*) were driuen vp this Gulfe, where either for fear of the kings anger, or not daring to venture their weake vessell, to so long a voyage, they staied in this country, and liu'd in freedome, till the growth of the Roman Empire, after whose decay, they regained *Hist. of Ven.* their liberty, till by Piracie molesting the *Venetians*, they lost many of their Townes to Duke *Peitro Candiano*. Anno 938, and the whole country was made tributary by the valour of Duke *Henry Gondolo*, about the yeare 1200. The other parts of this

Empire, being no part of *Italy*, shall be handled in due place.

The chiefe orders of Knighthood in this Dukedome are.

Seldens tit. of honour. 1 Of S^t *Marke*, beganne in the yeare 1330, & renued 1562, the Knights are to bee of the nobler sort, the word, *Pax tibi Marce.*

Grimston 2 Of the *Glorious Virgin*, instituted by *Bartholmew* of *Vicenza* 1232, their charge is to defend widdowes, and Orphans, and to procure the peace of *Italy*. It was approued by Pope *Urban* the 4^th Anno 1262, The Armes are a purple Crosse, betweene certaine Starres, a white roabe ouer a russet cloake.

Hist. of Ital. The reuenewes of this Commonwealth are 4 Millions of Duckats, which they raise with such taxes, that Christians generally liue better vnder the *Turke*, then vnder the *Venetian.*

Bara. The Armes are *Gules*, two Keyes in *Salters*, *Or*, stringed *Azure.*

Here are in this State

Patriarchs 2 *Bishops* 34.

THE DVKEDOME OF FLORENCE

The DVKEDOME OF FLORENCE containeth the greater part of *Tuscany*, being parted from *Genoa* by the *Magra*, and the strong Towne *Sarezana* belonging to the *Genoys* on the west; from *Romagna* and *Ancona*, by the *Appenine* on the North; by the *Pisseo* on the East; and the *Tirrhene* Sea on the South. It was called *Thuscanie*, from θύειν sacrificing, and *Tirrhenia* from *Tirrhenus* sonne to *Atis*, who planted here a Colonie. The first king was *Tarquin: Priscus* in the yeare of the world 2550; the last was *Turenus Ceso*, after whose death the *Romans* tooke it Anno Mundi 3682.

Fregins.

The chiefe Citty is *Florence*, seated nigh to the confluence of *Arnus* and *Chianus*, it so aboundeth with goodly buildings, both for diuine and ciuill vses, and hath so many straight cleane streets, that *Charles* the Archduke was wont to say, it was a citty to be seene on holydaies only. It is in compasse six miles, and was built by *L. Sylla* that bloudy Dictator; it was made a Colonie by *Augustus*, *Antony*, and *Lepidus* the *Triumviri*, and called *Florentia a situ florenti*: It was razed by the *Lombards*, and reedified by *Charles* the Great, to whose successours it long

Boterus.

Adrianus.

time

time continued faithfull, but at last by the example of other cities, it began to shift for it selfe, and finally bought her absolute liberty of *Rodolphus* for 6000 Crownes. The *Medices* were long potent in this Citty, and were all banished for the enormities of one man, which disgrace was so ill digested by *Iohn de Medices* Pope of *Rome*, that he procured *Charles* the fift to besiege it; this request was granted, and after a yeares resistance the Towne was yeelded. The Emperour gaue it to *Alexander de Medices* with the title of *Duke of Florence*, and he to restrain the insolencies of the people, built a strong *Cittadel* in the town. His successours haue so enlarged their Territories, that they are call'd the *Great Dukes of Tuscanie*: *Cosmo de Medices* the first Commander of the united forces of *Florence* and *Siena*, intreated once his holinesse that he might be created King of *Tuscany*, but the Romish *Caliph* not liking so Lordly a title, answered that he was content *He should be a King in Tuscany, but not King of Tuscany*: a Scholler-like distinction, but not well taken. The Citty hath diuerse times beene ruinated by the factions of the *Bondelmonti* and *Vberti*. 2 The *Anudei* and *Donati*. 3 The *Guelfi* and *Gibellini*. Here were borne three Monsters, viz: 1 *Iohn de Medices*, that dispoyled *Florence* of her liberty, the fairest Citty of *Italy*. 2 *Katharine de Medices*, that ruined *France*, the fairest kingdome of *Europe*. 3 *Nicholas Machiauell* Recorder of this Towne, whose pollitickes haue poysoned *Europe*, the fairest part of the whole world.

Guicciard.

Sands relig.

Matchiau.

Veiw of Fr.

The second Citty is *Pisa*, built by the *Pisæ*, a people of *Elis* in *Greece*, who following old *Nestor* from *Troy*, were by the violence of wind and sea, driuen into the mouth of *Arnus*, where they built this Towne calling it after their owne name; after the fall of the *Roman* Monarchie, it grew so strong, that at one time the Cittizens waged warre with the *Venetians* and *Genoys*: they were Masters of the *Balearies*; *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*, but finally being discomfited by the *Genowaies*, neere to the Iland *Giglio*, they submitted themselues to *Charles* the 4th, who sold them to the *Florentines* for 12000 peeces of gold.

Stephanus.

Gainsford.

The third Citty is *Sienna*, built by *Brennus*, who did there put his old sickly men to soiourne, and called it *Sena*: here was borne

Grimston.

borne *Æneas Silvius*, called afterward Pope *Pius* the second; & *Francis Piccolomine*, after Pope *Pius* the third: Her Territories cõtained *Orbitello*, *Pienza*, *Soana*, and 26 other walled Townes: This Commonweale bought its liberty of the Emperour *Rodolphus*; afterwards it fell into the hands of the *Spaniards*, then of the *French*, and was sold to the *Florentine* by the *Spaniards* Anno 1558.

Gainsford.

Hist. of Ital.

The fourth Citty is *Pistoya*, where first begunne the quarrell of the *Neri* and *Beanchi*, as also that tedious and bloody faction of the *Guelfi* and *Ghibellini*, these latter so called of two Dutchmen Brothers, whereof *Guelf* thought the Pope, and *Ghibell* the Emperour to be more worthy: in this quarrell they slew each other, dispersing their cause throughout all *Italy*. These *Ghibellines* were so hatefull to the Popes, that on an *Ashwednesday*, when according to the Romish institution, the Pope being to cast Ashes on the heads of the Cardinalls, saying, *Memento ô homo quod cinis es, & in cinerem convertêris*: seeing a *Ghibelline* amongst the rest, transported with rage, said vnto him, *Memento ô homo quod Ghibellinus es, & cum Ghibellinis morieris.*

I.S. in his conceits.

Morison.

The other Citties of the better sort are *1 Massa* famous for her Quarries of white Marble. *2 Volterra* where *Rodolphus Volaterra* was borne. *3 Arezzo* bought of *Lewis* of *Anion*, the Popes Vicegerent in *Tuscanie*, for 40000 Florens. *4 Cortona* seated vnder the *Appenine*, and sold by *Ladislaus* of *Naples*. *5 Carara.*

Grimston.

The length of this Dukes dominions is 260 miles, the bredth in some place as much; in which cõpasse liue a people pleasant, vnconstant, sociable, of an accurate wit and pure language: Not only the Subiects but the Duke himselfe is wholy deuoted to Merchandize, (whereas in *England* and *France*, hee looseth the priuiledge of a Nobleman, who doth buy or sell in way of trading) The Duke vseth here to buy vp almost all the Corne in the Countrie at his owne price, and sell it againe as deere as hee list, forbidding any Corne to be sold, til his be all vented.

Ionson.

Selden.

The principall order of knighthood in this Dukedome, is of S^t *Stephen*, instituted by *Cosmo di Medices* 1561, because on S^t *Stephens* day, being the 6 of August hee wonne the battaile of

Maria-

Mariana. Pius the 4th confirmed it, their Roabe is Chamlet, a Crosse *Gules* on their left side, they are to be nobly borne, of the *Romish* Church, and haue liberty to marry.

The reuenewes of this Dukedome, are a Million & well nigh a halfe of Duckats. *Grimston.*

The Armes are *Or*, fiue *Torteaux Gules* 2, 2, and 1. and one in chiefe, *Azure*, charged with three *Flower de Lyces* of the first. *Paradine.*

This Dukedome hath

Archbishops 3 *Bishops 26.*

THE DVKEDOME OF MILLAINE.

The DVKEDOME OF MILLAINE hath on the East *Tuscany*, on the South *Liguria*, on the North *Switzerland*, on the West *Peidmont*. It standeth wholy in *Lombardie*, which for its wondrous fertilitie, was stiled the Garden of *Italy*, and was knowne to the Ancients by the name of *Gallia Cisalpina*, as this Dutchy was called *Insubria*. *Maginus.*

The chiefe riuers are, *1 Padus. 2 Adda. 3 Ollius. 4 Ticinus*, & *5 Lacus Larius*, vulgarly *Lago di Como* 50 miles in length.

The chiefe Citties are *1 Pavia*, or *Papia* on the flood *Ticinus*, made an Vniuersity 1361. by *Charles* the 4th: vnited to *Millain* by *Iohn Galeazo* the first Duke, and famous for the battle in which *Francis* the first, was taken Prisoner by *Charles* the fift 1525. *2 Lodi. 3 Alexandria. 4 Cremona*, famous for her high Tower, from which grew the by-word, *Vna turris in Cremona, vnus Petrus in Roma, vnus portus in Ancona. 5 Como* (on a Lake so named) in which both the *Plinies* were borne. *6 Millain* a faire Towne and the biggest of al *Lumbardie*, hauing a Castle so strongly fortified, with naturall and arteficiall ramparts, that it is impregnable. It is a Citty very populous containing 200000 persons, and of great trade, here being priuate shops equalling the publike storehouses of other places: whence the people are so rich, that the wife of euery Mechanicke will flaunt it in silkes and Taffataes. This Citty is said to haue been built by the *Gauls* 359 yeares before Christ; it is 7 miles in circuit, and honoured with an Vniuersitie, wherein flourished *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Quade. Hist. of Ital. Munster.*

Celius Rodiginus, and *Cardanus*. Here (say some) S *Barnabie* taught Diuinity, and here S. *Ambrose* was Bishop. This Towne continued Imperiall after the ouerthrowe of the *Lombards*, till the time of *Fredericke Barbarossa* 1161, when seeing the Emperour troubled with diuerse warres, the people began a common wealth, which continued about 56 yeares, when the *Visconti* a potent family vsurped the Dominion; the first which tooke on him this authority was *Otho*, who being also Lord of *Angerona*, surnamed himselfe *Visconti* quasi *bis Comes*. The first of this family which obtained the title of *Duke*, was *Iohn* called *Galeazo*, (because at his birth the Cockes crew more then was ordinary) who for his dignity paid to the Emperour *Weneeslaus* 100000 Crownes. This *Iohn* so increased his dominions, that he was Lord of 29 Cities and their territories, and died going to *Florence*, that he might be crowned king of *Tuscanie*: he left one daughter married to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, and two sonnes: *Iohn Maria* the elder was slaine by the people; & *Philip Maria* succeeded in *Millaine*; he dying left one illigitimate daughter called *Blanch*, married to *Francisco Sforza* a braue Souldier, and in his will he named *Alphonso* of *Arragon* his heire: but in vaine, for *Sforza* was possessed of the Citty. In his line it continued, till the comming of *Lewis* the twelfth into *Italy*, who was King of *France*, sonne to *Charles* D. of *Orleans*, sonne to *Lewis* aforesaid, and *Valentina* daughter to *Iohn* the first Duke. His Competitours were the King of *Arragon* alleaging the testament of Duke *Philip*, the *Sforzaes* in possession, and the Emperour *Maximilian*, who pretended an escheat for want of heires male, against these in seuerall *Lewis* preuailed, as also did *Francis* the first his next successour, but when the right of *Spaine* and the *Empire* met together in *Charles* the fift then was K. *Francis* taken prisoner, and for his release, was glad to release all title to *Naples* and *Millaine*, a release long before endeauored by some *French* Polititians, because the keeping of this Dutchie, or its title, had brought such dammage to that crowne. This designe was as much opposed by *Chancellour Prat*, because it both kept the *French* in a continuall and certaine discipline of warre & because it serued as a purgation of idle and superfluous people.

Hist. of Ital.

Hist. of Fr.

Gainsford.

I. S. in his conceits.

Of

Of 29 Citties vnder *Millaine*, there now remaine but nine, yet is this the prime Dukedome of Christendome containing 300 miles in circuit, and affording the reuenew of 800000 Duckats. *Hist. of Ital.*

The Armes are *A*, a Serpent *B*, crowned *O*, in his gorge an infant *G*: This coat was the ensigne of a *Sarracen*, whom *Otho* the first of the *Visconti* ouercame in the holy land.

In this Dukedome are.

Archbishop 1 *Bishops 6.* *Maginus*

The DVKEDOME OF MANTVA.

The DVKEDOME OF MANTVA hath on the East *Romagna*, on the West *Millaine*, on the North *Trevigiana*, on the South *Parma* and *Placentia*, to this belongeth the Marquisat of *Montferrat*, seated in the Southeast part of *Peidmont*, whose chiefe Citties are *1 Alba* once called *Alba Pompeia*, and 2 *Casalo* new built by *Frederic* the first Duke of *Mantua*, who married the daughter and heire of *Gulielmus Paleologus* Marquesse of *Montferrat* Anno 1539. *Hist. of Ital.*

The chiefe Citties of this Dukedome are *1 Mirabella. 2 Lusera. 3 Capriana. 4 Modena* once a Towne belonging to *Ferrara*, and by *Clement* the 8th giuen with her spatious Territories, vnto *Cesar d Este* naturall sonne vnto *Hercules d Este* last Duke of *Ferrara*; it is now by marriage allied to *Mantua*, *5 Reggio. 6 Cuneto 7. Mantua*, a very strong Towne, enuironed on three sides with water, being a quarter of a mile broad; on the fourth side with a wall. It is seated on a riuer which comming from *Lago di Garda*, runneth into the *Po*. In this Citty was held that Councell, wherein it was decreed that the choosing of the Popes should belong only to the *Conclaue of Cardinalls*. A prerogatiue which formerly belonging to the Emperours, was first giuen by *Constantine* the fourth Anno 621. but retaken by *Charles* the great, and now confirmed to the *Cardinalls* 1063. In this town *Virgil* was borne, *Mantua Virgilio gaudet*. *Grimston.* *Hist. of Ital.*

This Citty was taken from the Emperours Vicegerents, by that braue *Virago Matilda*, who dying without issue, gaue this Towne & all other her possessions to the *Roman* Prelats: whose

Legats ruled this Towne till the *Poledroni* a great family tooke on them the gouernment 1220. from these it was taken by the family of *Gonzaga* Anno 1328. These Lords mightely augmented their Dominions, which caused the Emperour *Sigismund* to create Lord *Iohn Francisco*, Marquesse of *Mantua*. From a Marquisate it became a *Dukedome* in the time of Marquesse *Frederick*, created Duke by *Charles* the 5 Anno 1524. the present Duke is *Vincent Gonzaga*.

Grimston. The chiefe order of knighthood in this Dukedome, is of *The blood of our Lord Iesus Christ*, instituted Anno 1608.

The Territories of this Duke, are in circuit nigh vnto those of *Florence*, but his reuenewes fall short, which amount to about 500000 Duckats, which yet might bee greater, if either the D. would be burdensome to his subiects, as *Florence* is, or if hee were not on all sides landlocked from nauigation and trafique

Bara. The Armes are quarterly, first, *Argent*, a Crosse *patee Gules*, betweene foure Eagles *Sable*, membred of the *second*, vnder an *Escbotcheon* in *Fesse*, charged quarterly with *G*, a *Lyon O*, and *O*, three barres *S*, for the Dutchie of *Mantua*: And secondly *Gules*, a chiefe *Arg*: for the marquisat of *Montferrat*.

Maginus.

This Dukedome hath

Archbishop 1. *Bishops 8.*

THE DVKEDOME OF VRBIN

The DVKEDOME OF VRBIN, lieth in the midst of the *Papall* Territories, hauing on the North the *Adriatique*, on the South the *Appenine*, on the West *Romagna*, on the East *Marca Anconitana*, the length of it is 60, the breadth 35 miles, the revennewes are 100030 Crownes, whereof 2240, are due to the Popes for chiefe rents.

Grimston.

Here are 200 Castles and 7 Townes, the chiefe being *1 Pisaure* a good and strong hauen, *2 Belforto. 3 Capo. 4 Vrbine* on the bottome of the *Appenine* and built in the fashion of a Miter, it was called *Vrbinas*, quia *Vrbes binas continere videbatur*. In this Citty *Polidor Virgil* was borne, who writ an English history: and *5 Camerine*.

Hist. of Ital. In the warres betweene *Lewis* of *Bavaria* the Emperour, and Pope *Clement* the first, *Gelasso di Montefeltro* was the Emperours

rours Vicegerent in *Vrbine* 1345. whose posterity continued in that office, till the yeare 1444, when Lord *Fredericke* for his surpassing valour, was by *Eugenius* the 4 made Duke of *Vrbin*, conditionally, in token of allegiance he should pay to the Popes yearely 2240 Crownes. This *Fredric* was by our *Henry* the sixt made Knight of the *Garter*, to requite which honour, the *English* to this day enioy many immunities in his Dominions. *Guido Ubaldo* this Dukes sonne, lost this Dutchie to *Cæsar Borgia*, and he after the death of his father left it to the Pope *Iulio* the second, who gaue it 1504 to *Francesco Maria*, whose sonne *Guido Maria* subdued *Camerine*, since regain'd by *Paul* the 3, the present Duke is *Francesco Maria*. Here are only 3 Bishops. *Grimston.*

THE PRINCIPATE OF PARMA AND PLACENTIA

Maginus.

This PRINCIPATE hath on the North *Mantua*, on the South the *Appenine*, on the West *Millaine*, on the East the coũtry of *Modena*. The reuenewes are 50000 Crownes, the commodities common to the rest of *Italy*; here are also the excellent Cheeses called *Parmesans*. The Citty of *Parma* is seated on a little riuer called *Pirnia*; *Placentia* is seated on the *Po*. They haue both partaken of diuersitie of fortune, being sometime vnder the *Venetians* sometimes vnder the *Millanois* & finally vnder the Romane *Prelates*: *Paul* the third gaue them to his sonne *Aluigi Farnesis* 1546, adding in recompense to the Church the Signiorie of *Camerine*, which he had taken from *Guido Maria*, D. of *Vrbin*. This *Aluigi Farnesis* was a man of most villanous behauiour, & amongst other crimes committed an vnspeakeable violence on the person of *Cosmus Chærius* Bishop of *Fanum*, and then poysned him; for which detestable action he receiued no other chastisement of his father Christs Vicar, than *Hæc vitia me non commonstratore didicit*: at last behauing himselfe insolently he was slaine by Count *Iohn Aguzzolo*, and *Placentia* was yeelded to *Fernand Gonzaga* the Spanish Vice-roy in *Millaine*: *Parma* being fortified by the Pope was giuen to his Cosen *Octauian Farnesis*, to him also *Philip* the second restored *Placentia* not absolutely, but for foure generations, he made also *Alexander Farnesis* commander in the *Netherlands*, therein

Hist. of Ital

B. Iewel.

Hist. of Ital

Boterus.

giuing that family some small satisfaction for stepping between them in the kingdome of *Portugall*. To this Principate belongeth *Mirandula* with her Territories, where that learned Scholler *Picus Mirandula* was borne.

This Principate hath

Archbishop 1 *Bishops 3*

Maginus

THE STATE OF GENOA.

THE STATE OF GENOA was once very great, containing *Liguria* or *Riuiera di Genoa*, *Capha* with the adiacent Country in *Taurica Chersonesus*, *Pera* in *Thrace*, part of *Tuscany*, *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, *Lesbos*, and many other Ilands dispersed in the *Greeke* seas, they haue now nothing left but *Liguria*, & *Corsica*: *Sardinia* was taken from them by the *Arragonians*, *Capha* and the Ilands by the *Turkes*, their land in *Tuscanie* by the great Duke, and their strength at Sea broken by the *Venetians*, whom they had once in so great an exigent that the Senate of *Venice* sent vnto Peter *Doria* Captaine of the *Genoan* navie a blancke Charter, to prescribe them what conditions hee would and they would gladly accept them, but *Doria* prowd of his advantage would haue the Citty of *Venice* to vse as he best pleased, hereupon the *Venetians* grown desperate assaulted the secure *Genoys* and tooke 100 of their Boats and Gallies, after which losse the men of *Genoa* still had the worse, and were at last compelled to submit themselues to the protection of the Kings of *Naples*, then to the *French*, then to the Dukes of *Millaine*, and now to the *Spanish*.

Hist. of Ven.

While they were vnder the tuition of *Millaine* their good Master *Lodowicke Sforza* exacted a great masse of mony of thē, his Negotiator was invited by a *Genoys* to dinner, and walking in the Garden he shewed the Embassadour the hearbe *Basel*, he gently stroaking it felt thence a sweet sauour, but straining it hardly as vnsauory a smell: whereon the *Genoys* inferred, Sir, if our Lord Duke *Lodowicke* will gently stroake the hand of his puissance ouer this Citty, it will bee pleasing to him by obedience, but if he seeke to oppresse it, it may chance to proue vnsauorie by rebellion.

I.S. in his Conceits

Liguria

Liguria hath on the East the riuer *Varus* rising about the edge of *Provence*, on the West the riuer *Magra*, by which it is parted from *Tuscanie*, on the North the *Appenine*, on the South the *Ligurian* or *Tirrhenian* Seas, it is in length 80 miles, not so much in breadth.

What the men were may be knowne by their exploits aboue named, though now they are addicted rather to merchandise then warre. The women are very faire and comely, wearing for the most part their hayre in tresses, which they cast ouer their backs; they weare no vpper garments but of cloath, as being only allowed by the lawes, but their vnder garments of the purest stuffe. The women here are priuiledged aboue all in *Italy*; hauing free leaue to talke with whom they will, and be courted by any that will, both priuately and publikely. *Hist. of Ita.*

The chiefe Townes are *1 Ceva. 2 Liverno* a strong hauen, & lately sold to the *Florentine* for 120000 Duckats. *3 Finali. 4 Noli. 5 Sarezana*, a strong fortresse against the great Duke. *6 Savona* taken Anno 1250. and *7 Genoa* built by *Ianus*, who first dwelt in *Italy*, afterward burnt by *Mago* the *Carthaginian*, and reedified by *Cornelius Servilius*, againe destroyed by *Rotarius* the *Lombard*, and reedified by *Charles* the Great, vnder whose successours it continued till the *Berengarij* made it free Anno 899. Not long after in the *Holy land* warres they sent seauen severall Armies, and grew so powerfull that in 3 daies they sent to Sea 58 Gallies and 8 Pamphili (being Boats of 140 or 160 Oares on a side) and on another occasion suddenly armed 165 Gallies at once, by this strength they got the better hand diuers times of the *Venetians*, they wonne diuers Ilands, and beat the *Pisani* out of *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, and the *Baleares*, compelling thẽ to pay 135000 Crownes for their peace: during this prosperity they were ruled by a common councell without any superiour power, but the people in the yeare 1339 in a seditious tumult chose one *Simon Bocanegra* for their *Duke*, the name of which office is still remaining but not the autority, the carkasse but not the Body. The Duke being at this time new chosen euery yeare, and hauing his autority limited by 8 Gouernours and 8 Protectours. Now fortune moued retrograde, and the people fell into

to priuate factions, first betweene the *Dorij* and *Spinoli* against the *Fliſchi* and *Grimaldi* 1174: Secondly the *Negri* and *Mollani* against the *Salvatici* and *Embriaci* 1289. Thirdly the *Spinoli* and *Dorij* 1306. Fourthly the Nobility and Commons 1339. Thoſe factions, and the often ouerthrowes giuen by the *Venetians*, together with the ſurpriſal of their Townes and Ilands by the *Turke*, ſo diſtracted them, that they were glad to ſubmit to the Princes abouenamed. The King of *Spaine* is now their Protectour, and that not for naught, he being indebted to them a Million and a halfe of gold, which is the remainder of many Millions cut off by the Popes authority, that ſo the King might be indebted to that ſea, for moſt of his lands were formerly engaged to the mony-maſters of this Citty. The Reuenewes are now about 430 000 Crownes. The Towne is in compaſſe 8 miles, the buildings for the height of two ſtories are made of Marble, and curiouſly wrought, but the lawes forbid Marble to be vſed any higher. There is a very faire and capacious hauen, and very well fortified, where Shippes may lie ſecure from tempeſt and other violence. So that the *Spaniards* ſay that were the Catholique K. abſolute Lord of *Marſeilles* in Provence, and *Genoa* in *Italie*, he might command the whole world.

The politique diſpute &c.

Hiſt. of Ital.

This State hath

Maginus. *Archb.* 1 *Biſhops* 5

THE STATE OF LVCA.

THE STATE OF LVCA is ſcituate in *Tuſcanie*, it comprehendeth the Territories and Towne of *Luca*, built by *Lucumo* King of *Italy* on the riuer *Serchius*; the Town is in compaſſe 3 miles, the Territories 80 miles, out of which the State can raiſe 3000 horſe and 15000 foot.

Boterus.

The men of *Luca* were vnder the Empire, till *Rodolphus* ſold them their liberty for 10000 Crownes, which was diſburſed for them by a Cardinall; their chiefe officer or *Gonfaloniere* is changeable euery ſecond month, hee is aſſiſted by a choice number of Cittizens alterable each ſixt month, during which time they liue all in one Pallace.

Gainsford.

They haue beene toſſed from the *Genoys* to the *Venetian*, and from

from them to the *Millainoys* and *Florentine*, they now enioy a perfect quiet vnder the wings of *Spaine*, and of late are growne very rich, so that the reuenewes may be about 80000 Crownes this long peace hath so blessed the people. Here are onely two Bishops.

There are 16 Vniuersities in *Italy*.

1 *Rome*	Pap	7 *Salernum.*	Nap.	12 *Pisa.*	Flor.	*Archb. Ab.*
2 *Ferrara.*	Pap	8 *Venice*	Ven	13 *Siena.*	Flor.	
3 *Perugia.*	Pap	9 *Padua*	Ven	14 *Millain*	Mill.	
4 *Macerata*	Pap	10 *Verona*	Ven	15 *Pauie*	Mill.	
5 *Turine.*	Peid.	11 *Florence.*	Flor	16 *Mantua.*		
6 *Naples*	Nap.					

Thus much of *Italy*.

OF BELGIA.

ON the Northwest of *Italy* lieth *Germany*, which is diuided into the higher & the lower, this latter is called BELGIA and *Gallia Belgica*; It is bounded on the East with the *Ems*, and part of *Germany*, on the West with the *Germane* Sea, on the North with *East-Freizland*, and on the South with the *Some*, *Champaigne*, and *Lorraine*. *Maginus.*

The names pertaining to the whole region are *Belgia* from *Belgus*, once a King of this Country; and also the *Low-countries* and the *Netherlands* from their low scituation, the more peculiar is *Flanders*, which though but one of the Provinces, hath yet for its fame giuen denomination vnto *Belgia*, all whose inhabitants were once called *Flemmings*.

It is in compasse 1000 miles, scituate in the North Temperat zone, vnder the 8th and 11th Climats, the longest day being 17 houres. *Boterus.*

The Country is very populous containing well nigh 3 millions of soules, the men being for the most part well proportioned, much giuen to our English Beere, vnmindefull both of good turnes and iniuries: they did inuent Clocks, Printing, and the Compasse. The women are generally of a good complexion rather neat then prowd, honorers of vertue, actiue and familiar. *Stafford.* *Iohnsons* *Boterus.*

They vse the *German* or *Dutch* tongue with a little diffe-

rence in dialect, and in some places adioyning to *France* they haue a little smattring of that language.

Blundeuil The commodities with which they most abound are Linnens, Scarlets, worsted, Saies, Silkes, Veluets, and the like Stuffes; armour, Cables, Ropes, Butter, Cheese.

Famous Captaines here haue not beene many, the people till these our dayes liuing in perpetual peace, the chiefe of such as haue beene, were *William* Earle of *Holland*, chosen also Emperour of *Germany*; *Baldwin* Earle of *Flanders*, Emperour of *Greece*; and in the latter daies the Princes of the house of *Nassaw*.

Schollers it hath bred many, as *Iustus Lipsius*, *Erasmus*, that great restoarer of learning in these parts; *Gemma Frisius*, *Rodolphus Agricola*, *Ianus Douza*, *Putean*, *Levinus Lemnius*, *&c.*

Camdens remaines. The Christian religion was planted in seuerall Prouinces by seuerall men, in *Holland*, *Zeland*, and *Freizland* by *Willibrod* an Englishman the first Bishop of *Vtrecht*. They are at this present diuided in opinion, the States allow free exercise only of the *Reformed*, the Archduke only of the *Romish* religion, which hath beene the cause of all the warres in these Countries.

Sr Walter Raleigh. The Reuenewes before the *Spaniard* made warre vpon them was three millions of Crownes, & indeed this Country was the correlatiue of the *Indies*, the losse of which hath cost the King of *Spaine* aboue 100 Millions of Gold, and 400000 men.

Hist. of neth The chiefe Riuers are 1 *Rhene*, into which the old *Belgi* did vse to cast the children which they suspected to be illigitimate, for were they borne of a lawful bed, they floated on the waters, if of an vnlawfull they sanke immediatly. 2 *Mosa* which doth compasse halfe the Country. 3 *Ems* diuiding the two *Freizlands*. and 4 *Scaldis* arising in *Picardie*.

The former inhabitants were diuers, as shall bee shewed in their diuers Prouinces, they are at this present diuided into 17 Prouinces.

Viz:

Viz: into
- 4 Dukedomes: 1 *Lemburg.* 2 *Luxenbourg.* 3 *Gelderland.* 4 *Brabant.*
- 1 Marquisate, viz: of *the holy Empire.* — *Stafford.*
- 7 Earledomes: 1 *Flanders.* 2 *Artoys.* 3 *Hainault.* 4 *Namurce.* 5 *Zutphen.* 6 *Holland.* 7 *Zeland*
- 5 Baronies: 1 *West Freizland.* 2 *Vtrecht.* 3 *Overyssell.* 4 *Machlyn.* 5 *Groyning.*

1 LIMBOVRG.

The Dutchie of LIMBOVRG *Luick* or *Leige* (for by all these names it is called) is enuironed with *Gulicke* on the East, *Namurce* on the West, *Brabant* on the North, *Luxenbourg* on the South. The former inhabitants were the *Eburones*, the chiefe Townes are 1 *Leige* an Vniuersitie, (and it is called the Paradise of Priests) seated on the *Meuse*. 2 *Limbourg*. 3 *Franchimont* 5 walled Townes more, & 123 Villages. It is said of this Country that the bread is better then bread, the fire hotter then fire, and the Iron harder then Iron. *Ortelius.* *Gainsford.*

This Prouince of an Earledome was made a Dukedome by the Emperour, *Henry* the 5th 1107. and being destitute of heires males was seized on by the *Brabantine* 1243. *Munster.*

The Armes are *Argent* a Lyon *Barrie* of 10 peeces *O* and *G.* *Bara.*

2 LVXENBOVRG.

LVXENBOVRG is bounded with *Lembourg* on the North, *Lorraine* on the South: the *Bp*k of *Triers* on the East, and the *Meuse* on the West. It is in circuit 240 miles, in which are contained 1169 Villages and 23 walled Townes, the chiefe being *Luxenbourg* on the riuer *Alsnutius.* 2 *Arluna* whose name quasi *Ara lunæ* importeth the Moone to haue beene here worshipped. 3 *Bostonacum.* 4 *Thionville.* 5 *Clerimont.* The ancients were the *Leuci* and *Lingones*; the language towards *Lorreine* *French*, in other parts *Dutch.* *Ortelius.* *Gainsford.*

Here is the Forrest *Ardenna* (once 500 miles compasse, now scarce 90 miles round) of which so many fabulous stories are reported. In this Forrest, or about the edges thereof are the famous hot Baths frequented from all the places of Europe, and *Maginus.* *Halls epist.*

called the *Spa*, not so pleasant as wholsome, nor so wholsome as famous.

In the skirts of this Countrey towards *France* standeth the Dutchie of *Bouillon*, the Prince whereof is of the French Nobility, and a great assistant to the Protestants, his chiefe Townes are *Sedan* and *Bouillon*.

Munster This Prouince was formerly an Earledome, two of whose Earles were very famous, viz: *Henry* the 7th, who was poysoned by a Frier in the Chalice, and *Iohn* who was by the States chosen king of *Bohemia*. His successours ioyntly ruled in both Prouinces the space of 130 yeares, and *Luxenbourg* was made a Dutchie by the Emperour *Weneeslaus*. This mans brother *Sigismond* sold it to *Antony* Duke of *Brabant*, in respect of a mariage betweene the said *Antony* and *Elizabeth* daughter to *Iohn* D. of *Gorlits* younger brother to *Sigismond*. After the death of D. *Antony* and his wife, this Dukedome fell to *Philip* the Good, the Dukes elder brother and heire.

Bara. The Armes *B*, six Barrulets *A*, supporting a Lyon *G*, crowned and armed *O*.

3 GELDERLAND

GELDERLAND (so called from *Geldabum* once the metropolis) hath on the East *Cleue*, on the West *Brabant*, on the north *Freizland*, on the South *Limbourg*. It containeth 200 Villages and 24 Townes, the chiefe being *Noviomagum* or *Nimmegen* once a free Citty, and subdued by the *Geldroys* 1248. *2 Ruremond. 3 Arnee. 4 Harderwicke*, all walled by *Otho* the third Earle.

Maginus.

Grimston

Ortelius. This Country is fit for feeding Beasts, which grow so great and fat, that Anno 1570 there was a *Gelderland* Bull killed at *Antwerpe* which weighed 3200 pounds.

The Ancients were the *Menapij* and the *Sicambri*.

Munster The Countrey was gouerned by Lords till the yeare 1079, in which Lord *Otho* was made *Earle*, and Anno 1339 Earle *Reinald* was by the Emperour *Lodovicus Bauarus* made Duke. It was sold by Duke *Arnald* to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* for 92000 Florens and an annuall pension 1472. Notwithstanding this compact *Adolph* that wicked Prince his sonne succeeded, & hum

him his sonne *Charles*, after whose death *Charles* the 5th possessed himselfe of *Gueldres* and *Zutphen* Anno 1543. The Armes are *B*, a Lyon *O*, crowned *G*.

4 BRABANT.

BRABANT (quasi *Brachland*, id est, a barren soyle) hath on the East North on South the *Meuse*, on the West the *Schald*. It is in length 75, in breadth 60 miles, comprehending 700 Villages and 26 Townes, the chiefe being *1 Bruxells* the Archdukes seat. *2 Lovaine* where is an Vniuersity erected by Duke *Iohn* the 4th Anno 1426: here is also a Seminary of *English Iesuits*. *3 Bergen ap Zome*. *4 Breda* belonging to the States: The people hereof are none of the wisest, especially when they encline towards age, hence that saying of *Erasmus*, *Brabanti quo magis seneseunt eo magis stulteseunt*.

Grimston.

Maginus

Eras. Encom Moria.

5 THE MARQVISATE.

THE MARQVISATE of the holy Empire is contained in *Brabant*, the chiefe Towne is *Antwerpe*, being of an orbicular forme, and in circuit 7 miles, it was before the ciuill warres a Towne of infinite trading, the things bought and sold here amounting to more in one month, then that of *Venice* in 2 yeares. But now the *Hollanders* haue so blocked vp the Hauen, that the traficke is remoued from hence to *Amsterdam*.

Ortelius

These Prouinces were vnited to *Lorreine* till the dayes of *Otho* the third, who gaue this Dukedome to one *Conrade* 935. In the yeare 1385 died *Iohn* Duke of *Brabant*, leauing his estate to his eldest daughter *Iane*, who dying without issue, gaue this Dutchie to *Antony*, second sonne to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundie*, and *Margaret* daughter vnto *Margaret* her younger sister. After this *Antony* succeeded his two sonnes *Iohn* and *Philip*, who quickly dying left their estate to *Philip* the Good Duke of *Burgundie*.

Munster

The Armes are *Sable* a Lyon *Or*.

Bara.

6 FLANDERS.

FLANDERS (so called a *Flando* because it lieth open to the windes) is diuided into *Imperialem*, *Gallicam* and *Teutonicam*. In *Flandria Imperiali*, the chiefe Townes are *1 Deuremond* and *2 Alost*: in *Gallica*, *Turwin* and *Doway*: in *Teutonica*, *Gaunt* or

Gainsford.

Gandavum whose wall is 7 miles in compasse, within which is much wast ground, the riuers *Schald* and *Ley* runne through it, and make in it 26 Ilands, ioyned together with 98 Bridges, and had not her often seditions ruinated her beauties, shee might haue beene Queene of *Europe*: In this Towne was borne *Iohn* Duke of *Lancaster*, vsually called *Iohn* of *Gaunt*. 2 *Burgis*, or *Brugg*, once a famous Mart Towne. 3 *Dunkirk*. 4 *Newport*, neere vnto which was fought a field battaile betweene Archduke *Albertus* and the States. The victory next vnder God, was gotten by the prudent conduct of the *Veres*, and valour of the *English*. 5 *Sluce* wonne by the *States* of late. 6 *Graueling*. 7 *Ostend*, which held against the Archduke a siege of three yeares, and as many months. Here are in all 35 Townes, and 1178 Villages, the Country is in length 96 miles, in breadth much lesse, it is bounded with *Brabant* on the East, *Picardie* on the West, the Sea on the North, *Artoys* on the South.

Hist. of the Netherl.

Grimston.

Munster. The ancient inhabitants were the *Morini* and *Rutheni*, the first Earle was *Baldwin*, promoted to that dignity by *Charles* the Bald, Anno 863. It is accounted the prime Earledome as *Millaine* is the prime Dukedome of *Europe*: The Earle among other prerogatiues, writeth himselfe *Comes Dei gratia*; others only *Dei Clementia*. The fame of this Country hath beene so great that it hath beene vsed for all *Belgia*; It was vnited to the house of *Burgundie*, by the marriage of Duke *Philip* the hardie, and *Margaret* daughter to *Lewis di Malaine*, Earle of *Flanders*. Anno 1383. The Armes are *Or* a Lyon *Sable*.

Stafford.

Paradine.

7 ARTOYS.

ARTOYS hath on the East *Hainalt*, on the West *Picardie*, on the North *Flanders*, on the South *Champaigne*. The ancients were the *Attrebati*: it containeth 754 Villages and 12 townes the chiefe being *Attrebatium* or *Arras*, whence come our cloths of *Arras*. 2 *Ayre*. 3 *Pernes*. 4 S^t *Omer* a good hauen. 5 *Lilliers*.

Grimston

Paradine The first Earle of *Artoys* was *Robert* sonne to *Lewis* the 8^th of *France* Anno 1234. It was vnited to the house of *Burgundie* by marriage of Duke *Philip* and *Bonne* daughter to *Philip* of *Artoys* 1424.

The Armes are *Azure, Semi di flower de lyces Or*, a *file* with three

three *Labells Gules*, charged with as many Castles of the *second*.

8 HAINALT.

HAINALT (so called from the riuer *Hania*) hath on the East *Limbourg*, on the West *Flanders*, on the North *Brabant*, on the South *Champaigne*: It was formerly called *Saltus Carbonatius*, and the lower *Picardie*; the length of it is 60 miles, and 48 the breadth, in which space are 950 Villages, and 24 Townes: The chiefe being 1 *Mons* strong, ancient, and ritch. 2 *Valenciennes* so seated on the *Scheld*, that it cannot be beseiged but with three Armies at once, 3 *Charlemont*. 4 *Conde*. 5 That old Towne *Bavays*, at a pillar whereof beginne all the waies leading into *France*, made of paued stone by *Brunhault* Queene of *France*, who together with *Fredegond*, and *Katherine de Medices*, may be called the three Furies of *France*.

Maginus. *Grimston* *Ortelius.*

Hainalt was vnited to *Flanders* Anno 1130; by marriage of Earle *Baldwin* and *Margaret* Countesse of *Flanders*; and dispoyned by *Iohn* called *Avenion*, who tooke it from his brothers *Guido* and *William*: this *Iohn* married *Atheilda*, daughter and heire to *Floris* the 4th of *Holland* Anno 1300. From this coniunction issued *Iohn* Earle of *Holland* and *Hainalt*.

Basilicon Geneologicum.

The Armes are quarterly *Flanders* and *Holland*.

Bara.

9 NAMVRCE.

NAMVRCE hath on the East *Limbourg*, on the West *Hainalt*, on the North *Brabant*, on the South *Luxenbourg*. This Country hath great stoare of Coales, contrary to the common nature of Coales, in that they are kindled with Water, & quenched with Oyle. It containeth about 180 Villages, and foure Townes: viz: 1 *Namurce* seated where *Sicambris* payeth his Tribute to the *Meuse*. 2 *Malaigne*. 3 *Valencourt*. 4 *Bovines*.

Gainsford. *Grimston.*

This Earledome was vnited to the house of *Burgundie*, Anno 1429, in which Earle *Iohn* sold it to *Philip* the Good.

Munster

The Armes are *Or*, a Lion *Sable*, debruised with a bend *Gules*

Bara.

10 ZVTPHEN.

ZVTPHEN is a Towne in *Gelderland*, which of long hath beene an Earledome; it is seated on the riuer *Yssell*, & is a Towne of very great strength; in the siege of which was slaine that honour of Chivalrie, and mirrour of learning, gallant Sr *Philip Sidney*,

Hist. of the Netherland.

ney, of whom a moderne Poet thus versifieth.

Owen Epig.

Digna legi scribis, facis & dignissima scribi
Scripta probant doctum te tua, facta probum.
Thou writ'st things worthy reading, and dost doe
Things that are euen most worthy writing too:
Thy workes thy learning praise,
Thy deeds thy goodnesse raise.

This Towne was recouered from the Spaniard Anno 1590. The Armes are *Azure* a Lyon *Gules*.

11 HOLLAND.

Ortelius.

HOLLAND (quasi *Hot-land*, id est, a woody Country) hath on the East *Utrecht*, on the West & North the *Sea*, on the South the *Meuse*. It is in circuit 180 miles, no part of which is distant from the Sea three houres iourney; it comprehendeth 400 Vil-

Stafford

lages, and 23 townes: the chiefe being *1 Dodrecht* or *Dort* where Anno 1618 was held a nationall *Synod* against the *Arminians*. *2 Hærlem* where printing was inuented, and *Tullies* booke *de Officijs* was the first that euer was printed. *3 Leiden* or *Lugdunum Batauorum* an Vniuersitie. *4 Delft*, nigh vnto which is the *Brill* once cautionary to the English. *5 Roterodam* where *Erasmus* was borne. *6 Horne*. *7 Enchusen*. *8 Amsterdam* a very faire

Gainsford.

Hauen Towne, out of which at euery Tide about 1000 sayle of all sorts vse to goe out and in, so truely saith one,

Adrianus

Quod Tagus atq; Hæmus vehit, & Pactolus; in vnum
Vere hunc congestum dixeris esse locum.
What Tagus, Hæmus and Pactolus beare
You would coniecture to be heap'd vp here.

Boterus.

The Ancients were the *Batani*, the present inhabitants are generally giuen to Seafaring liues. So that it is thought that in *Holland*, *Zeland* and *Friezland* are 2500 good Ships fit for burden and warre. The women are all laborious in making stuffes, nay you can scarce finde a boy of foure yeares of age, which cannot earne his owne meat. The greatest commodity is Butter and

Hist. of the Netherland.

Cheese, of which besides that which they vse themselues, they make 100000 yearely.

By these meanes they are growne so potent and ritch, that as *Flanders* heretofore, so now *Holland* is taken generally for all the

the *Prrvinces* I meane the *United.* One miraculous accident I cannot ouerpasse in silence, namely how *Margaret* sister to Earle *Floris* the fourth, being of the age of 42 yeares, brought forth at one birth 365 children, halfe of them being Males, halfe Females, and the od one an *Hermaphrodite*: They were christned in two Basons at the Church of *Lasdunen*, by *Guido* suffragan to the Bishop of *Vtrecht*, who named the Males *Iohns*, the Females *Elizabeths*, which immediately after died, and with them their Mother. The Basons are yet to be seene in the foresaid Church. *Hist. of the Netherland*

The chiefe of the *Holland* Villages is the *Hage*, or *Grauen Hage*, where the generall Councell resideth, it containeth in it 2000 housholds, the Inhabitants will not wall it, as desiring rather to haue it accounted the principall Village in Europe, then a lesser Cittie. *Lodowic. Guicciard.*

The old inhabitanes were the *Batavi*. The Armes *O* a Lion *G.* *Bara.*

12 ZELAND.

ZELAND quasi *Sea* and *Land*, consisteth of 7 Islands, the remainder of 15, which the Sea hath swallowed, & in them 300 inhabited townes; the seauen are, *1 Wallcheren*, whose chiefe Townes are *Middleburg*, built, as they say, by Prince *Zelandus*, (of whom this Prouince was named) in honour of his Grandfather *Metellus* and called *Metelli Burgum*, this Towne is first moistned with the new Spanish wines. *2 Flushing* famous for her good port, and inuincible strength: this towne was likewise cautionary to the *English*, her first Gouernour, being worthy S. *Philip Sydney*. *3 Vere*, whence our *English Veres* tooke their denomination, no maruell then is it, if so willingly they venture their liues for the defence of this Country, shee being in a manner their Grandmother. The second is *South Beuerland*, whose chiefe Towne is *Tergowse*. The third is *Schoven*, whose Metropolis is *Sirexee*. The next being *Breuers hauen*. The fourth is *Tolen*, whose chiefe Towne is *Tertolen*. The other three are *North-Beverland*, *Duveland*, and *Voorne*. In all this country are eight Citties, 102 Villages. The soyle is farre more fruitfull then any of *Brabant*, but they haue nether wood nor fresh water *Ortelius.* *Grimston.*

The Armes are *Or*, a Lyon *Gules* rising out of a Sea wauie, *Argent* and *Azure*.

13 WEST-FREIZLAND

Ortelius.

WEST-FREIZLAND hath on the East the riuer *Ems*, on the South *Overyſſell*, on the other ſides the Sea. It containeth 345 Villages and 11 townes, the chiefe being *Lewarden*, where the common counſell for the Province is kept. *2 Harlingem* a Sea towne. *3 Zwichen.* *4 Dockum* where *Gemma Frizius* was borne. The Armes are *Azure* Semi of billets *Argent*, two Lyons *Or*.

Bara.

I.S. in his conceits.

This Countrey had once its proprietary Kings, the laſt of which was *Roboald* vanquiſhed by *Charlemaigne*, & the countrey was made a member of the *French* Empire. *Roboald* during his captiuity, was perſwaded to be baptized, but being ready to be ſprinkled with the holy water, he demanded where were his friends, and kinsfolks; anſwere was made that they were in hell becauſe no Chriſtians; neither then will I quoth he, for I loue to be among my friends.

Hiſt. of the Netherland

The firſt Earle of *Holland*, *Zeland*, and *Weſt-Freivland*, was *Thierrie* of *Aquitaine*, preferred to that dignity by *Charles* the bald Anno 852. It was vnited to the houſe of *Burgundy* in the perſon of *D. Philip* the good, ſonne vnto *Margaret* daughter to *Albertus* of *Bavaria*, Earle of *Holland*, which *Philip* ſucceded Counteſſe *Iaqueline*, who died without iſſue, being daughter & heire to *William* the brother of the forenamed *Margaret*, Anno 1433.

14 VTRECHT. 15 OVERYSSELL.

Grimſton.

VTRECHT and her Dioceſſe was once part of *Holland*, but now a diſtinct Province, which containeth the Towne of *Vltraiectinum* or *Vtrecht*, and *Amesfort*: 4 Townes more, and 70 Villages. To her ſpirituall iuriſdiction belonged the Countrey beyond *Yſſell* now called OVERYSSELL, containing 101 Villages and 11 Townes; the chiefe of which are *1 Swall. 2 Campene. 3 Deventer*, taken by *Robert Dudley* Earle of *Leiceſter* for the *States*, and villanouſly reyeelded to the *Spaniard* by S. *William Stanley*, but regained not long after 1590.

Munſter.

Theſe two Provinces were vnder the Iuriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, the firſt was our *Willibrod*; the laſt was *Henry* of *Bavaria*, who being expell'd by the Citizens of *Vtrecht* and the

the Duke of *Gueldres*, resigned his iurisdiction to *Charles* the 5. who entred into it as the first temporall Lord Anno 1528, and for the better administration of iustice diuided it into two Lordships.

16 MACHLYN.

MACHLYN is a Towne in *Brabant*, which before the Spaniſh inuasion was honoured with the Parliament for the whole States. It was much defaced by firing of 800 barrells of Gunpowder Anno 1546. and by yeelding to the Spaniard An. 1572 It containeth besides this Towne nine Villages, which haue all followed the fortune of *Brabant*. *Ortelius.* *Grimston*

17 GROYNING.

GROYNING is a Towne of *West-Freizland* containing vnder her command 145 Villages, the chiefe being *Oldhauen* and *Keikerke*. The towne is so called from a greene in which it standeth, it belonged formerly to the Dukes of *Saxonie* frō whom it was wrested by the Earle of *East-Freizland*, who not able to defend his vniust detention, sold it to *Charles* Duke of *Gueldres* 1514, and in the yeare following it was yeelded to *Charles* the fift, to whom *George* Duke of *Saxonie* surrendred all his interest. This towne and her territory (which is ealled the *Ommelands*) was ouerawed by the Duke of *Parma* 1580, and was recouered by the States in lesse then two months 1594. *Adrianus.* *Hist. of the Netherland.*

By the seuerall meanes before recited, these seuerall Prouinces came vnder the command of one Prince, who would haue made it a kingdome had not the diuersity of lawes and prerogatiues hindred his intention; howsoeuer they continued faithfull subiects: and *Charles* the Emperour at his death, commanded his sonne *Philip* to vse the people well, and they to gaine his favour, gaue him at his first entrance to the gouernment 40 millions of Florens: but hee vnseasonably transported with blinde zeale forgot both that, and his fathers Legacie, intangling himselfe and them in a tedious and bloody warre, from which hee was compelled to desist with losse of men, money, and credit. So that now the Countrey is diuided betweene the *States* and the *Arch-Duke*. *S^r W. Rawl.*

The States haue vnder their *Aristocraticall* gouernment the

Dutchie of *Gueldres.* 2 the Earledomes of *Holland* 3 *Zeland.* & 4 *Zutphen.* 5 The Lordships of *Freizland.* 6 *Vtrecht.* 7 *Overyssell.* and 8 *Groyning.* This is the lesser part by farre, and more poore in respect of the soyle, but more populous, and by the industrie of the people farre more rich. They keepe about 30000 Souldiers in continuall Garrison, whose pay together with their Officers and Captaines amounteth to 500000^{l} yearely, or there about, which is raysed by taxes from all commodities, victualls and the like. The *LL* the *States* are chosen for euery Prouince one, the common counsail of euery particular Prouince is collected out of the Townes and principall Villages.

Breerwood Here liue, but not with open exercise of religion, almost as many *Iewes*, *Anabaptists*, *Papists*, *Sencinians*, and the like, as *Protestants*; if not more. For since all sorts sprnt their blood, lost their friends, and consumed their estate against the common enemy in warre, good reason they should enioy the blessings of peace Notwithstanding they are not called to goue nment, or any publike charge, such offices being alwaies conferred on the reformed. The Captaine Generall of all their forces is *Maurice* of *Nassaw* Prince of *Orange*, a valiant and expert leader.

The profits which the *Arch-Duke* reapeth from his part of the country are not great, his Souldiers pay is great, and hee is loath by taxes and other the like burdens to exasperate the people, incite them to another rebellion, or startle their resolutions to some farther designes against his quiet.

These Countries haue (in these late dayes) beene the *Campus Martius*, or Schoole of defence for all Christendome; to which the youth of all Nations repaire, to see the manner of fortifications, learne the art of war. The people hereof hath for 40 yeares held the staffe against a most puissant Monarch, and hath with so great aduantage capitulated, that is obserued, that whereas al other nations growe poore by warre, these onely growe ritch.

Ionsons. Bot. Wherevpon these two considerations are remarkable. 1 Into what follies and extremities Princes runne by vsing their people to the warres. The kings of *France* place most of their hopes in their *Cavalrie*, because in pollicy they would not that the vulgar should bee exercised in armes. *Licurgus* gaue a law to the

Lacedemonians

Lacedæmonians, that they ſhould neuer fight twice with one enemy, the breaking whereof made the *Thebans* a ſmall Commonwealth, to be their equals in power: The *Turkes* wonne this vaſt Empire they now poſſeſſe by making many and ſpeedy warres, but now that pollicy being worne out of faſhion; we ſee that (to omit *Perſia*) the little and diſtracted kingdome of *Hungary* hath for euen almoſt 200 yeares reſiſted them. So was it betweene the Dukes of *Auſtria* and the *Switzers*; and ſo it is betwixt the *Spaniard* and *Lowcountrymen*, who being formerly accounted a dul and heauy people, altogether vnfit for the warres by their continuall combating with the *Spaniard*, are become ingenious, full of action, and great managers of cauſes apertaining to fights, either by ſea or land. 2ly What aduãtages a ſmal State gaineth by fortifying places and paſſages; there being nothing which ſooner hindreth a great Prince, then to beleaguer a well fortified towne, for that herein he conſumeth his time, and commonly looſeth his men, credit, and mony, as the *Romans* before *Numantia*, the great *Turke* in *Malta*, and *Charles* of *Burg*: before *Nancie*: for where warre is drawne out of the field vnto the walls, the Mattocke and the Spade being more neceſſary then the Sword and Speare, there the valour of the aſſailants is little auaileable, becauſe it wanteth its proper obiect. *Archb. Ab.*

Since the vniting of moſt of theſe Provinces, theſe haue beene the *Lords* of *Belgia*. *Hiſt. of the Netherland*

1383 1 *Philip* the hardy Duke of *Burg*: E. of *Flanders*.
2 *Iohn* the prowd D. of *Burg*: E. of *Flanders*.
3 *Philip* II the Good Duke of *Burg*. *Brab*: *Lux*: *Limb*: Marqueſſe of the Empire, E. of *Fland*: *Art*: *Nam*: *Hain*: *Holl*: *Zel*: Lord of *Freiz*: and *Machlyn*.
1467 4 *Charles* the warlike.
1476 5 { *Mary* daughter to *Charles*. / *Maximilian* Archd. of *Auſtria*.
1481 6 { *Philip* III Archd. of *Auſtria*, D. of *Burg*. / *Ioane* Queene of *Caſtile*.
1506 7 *Charles* II Emperour, K of *Spaine*. Archd. of *Auſtria*. D. of *Burg*: *Brab*: *Guel*: *Lux*: *Limb*: Marq. of the *Empire*, Earle of *Fland*: *Artoys*, *Nam*: *Holl*: *Ham*: *Zel*:

Lord of *Freiz: Vtr: Over: Groyn: Machlyn.*

1559 8 *Philip* IV, of *Sp.* II, reiected by the *States.*

1599 5 { *Clara Isabella Eugenia* daughter to *Philip.*
{ *Albertus* Archd. of *Austria.*

Grimston. The principall order of Knighthood in these Countries hath beene and is of the *Golden Fleece*, instituted by Duke *Philip* the good Anno 1530, in analagie to *Gedeons* Fleece as some will, or *Iasons* Fleece as others thinke, and it may be in token of the loue he bare to the *English Wooll*, from which hee receaued so great profits. They weare a collar of gold interlaced with an iron seeming to strike fire out of a flint, the word *Ex ferro flammam*, at the end hung the Fleece or *Toison d' Or.* This company was raised by the same *Philip* from 25 (for at first institution they were no more) to 31, *Charles* the fift raised them to 51, & now there may be as many as the King of *Spaine* will inuest with it.

Here are 6 Vniuersities.

Lovaine Brab:	*Leiden.* Holl.
Doway Fland:	*Harderwick* Gueld.
Leige Limb:	*Groyning* 1614.

Before the reformation and *Spanish* invasion here were reckoned.

Archbishops 3	*Bishops* 15
Dukes 4	*Marquesses* 1
Earles 7	*Lords* 5

Thus much of *Belgia.*

OF GERMANIE.

Maginus. GERMANIE is bounded on the west with *France* and *Belgia*, on the North with *Danemarke* and her seas, on the East with *Prussia Polland* and *Hungarie*, on the South with *the Alpes.* It was so called by the *Romane* who passing ouer *Rhene* to satisfie his eie in seeing forraine countries, or to enrich himselfe *Stephanus.* with the spoile of an vnfreindly nation, seeinge the people so like vnto the *Gaules* in speech manners and complexion, called them

them the *Germans* to the *French*, though others doe deriue it from *Ger* which signifieth all, and man; whence also came the name of *Allmayne* as well as that of *Germane*.

The compasse of this spacious country is 2600 *English* miles, the figure is almost an exact square each side being in length 650 miles. It is scituate in the Northerne temperate *Zone* vnder the 6 and 11th *Climates*, the longest day beeinge 17 hours and a halfe.

It is supposed to containe 10 millions of people, the men of the poorer sorte laborious painefull and of syncere behauiour, the nobles either profound schollers or resolute soldiers, louers of true honour, though *Tacitus* thought otherwise saying; the *Gaules* fight for libertie, the *Belgians* for honours, the *Germans* for gaine: they are little addicted to *Venus* and very much to *Bacchus* whence the proverb, *Germanorum viuere est bibere*; and the old versicles: *Botir. relat.* *Hist. 4°*

Germani possunt cunctos tolerare labores
O vtinam possint tam bene ferre sitim.
Germanes themselues vnto all workes inure
Oh would they thirst could halfe so well indure.

They are also of a strong constitution and much inclining to fatnesse; whereuppon Pope *Iulio* the second, stylinge the *Spaniards* birds of the aire because of their ambition, the *Venetians* and *Genowaies* fishers of the sea, called the *Germanes* beastes of the field. *I.S. in his conceits.*

The women are of a good complexion though by reason of their intemperance in eating and drinkinge they are somewhat corpulent: women (as they say) of good carriage good bearers and good breeders. *Ionsons Bot.*

The diet of *Germanie*, *Italy*, & that of *France* is thus censured: the *Germanes* haue much meate but sluttishly dressed; the *French* little but cleauly handled, the *Italians* neither one nor other. *The view of Fr.*

The titles of the Fathers discend to all the children euery sonne of a Duke beinge a Duke, and euery daughter a Dutches: a thinge which the *Italians* hold so riediculous that they put it in the forefront of this facetious Satire. The *Dukes* and *Earles* of *Germany*, the *Dons* of *Spaine*, the *Monseurs* of *France*, the Bishops of *Italie*, the Nobility of *Hungarie*, the Lairdes of *Scot-* *Gainsfords glory of Eng.*

land

land, the knights of *Naples* and the younger brethren of *England* make a poore company.

Their language is the *Dutch* having lesse commixture with the Latine then any which is vsed in the westerne parts, very harsh by reason of its many consonants.

Tacit. de mo rib. German

Tacitus accounted this countrey rude and barren, containing nothing but vnpeopled Forrests, vnprofitable Heaths, and vnhealthfull pooles; but were he now aliue he would be forced to sing a *Palinodia*, confessing it to be both pleasing, and healthfull and profitable, abounding with Mines of Siluer, and inferiour mettals, plentifull in Corne and Wines, which they transport into other Countries, together with fresh fish, Linnens, Quicksiluer, Allum, Armours, and other iron workes.

Blundevill.

Keck. in phy.

In former times this Country yeelded neither good Souldier nor good Scholler, the later both, but especially the Scholler, as *Albertus Magnus* the Physition and great Philosopher, who made the Statua of a man, which by the operation of inward artificiall engins, could speake very articulately, and was the work of 30 yeares; *Appian* the historian, *Gesner* the Philosopher, *Munster*, *Mercator*, and *Ortelius* the Cosmographers, *Luther*, *Vrsinus*, *Zunglius*, *Scultetus*, and *Iunius*, with many other Divines besides; *Kickerman*, *Alstedius*, *Timpler*, *Coclenius*. *&c.*

Sands in his discourse of religions.

The religion here is diuers, *Iewes* being intermingled with *Christians*, these diuided into *Papists* and *Protestants*. These latter also diuided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, who though in all things opposite to the *Romish* Church, are yet in some few contrary one to the other, the *Lutheran* maintaining consubstantiation in the blessed Eucharist, with omnipresence: and eternall predestination to be out of a foreseene faith & good works, and not absolute: which tenents not agreeable to the word of the most high are impugned by the *Calvinists*, and that with more vehemencie, and lesse modesty of preaching, and writinge then is profittable to either, makinge all things rather worse then better by bitter calumiations: and these I take to bee the two cheifest not onelie points they differ in.

Boterus.

Some reckon the revennewes of the Empire to be 7 millions which indeed were true taking *Austria Hungarie* and *Bohemia* for

for parts of it, but since these are not so vnited to the Imperiall throne, but that they are and may bee vtterlie disioynted, no reason they should bee admitted into the reckoninge. Some countries are parts of the Empire but acknowledge no subiection, as *Danemarke*, *Switzerland* and the *seaventeene provinces*: Some againe acknowledge a kinde of subiection but come not to the diets, as some *Italian* Potentates, the Dukes of *Loreine* & *Savoy*: and some both confesse the Emperours soueraigntie and come to all councells, namely the *Germaine* Princes who all pay certaine monies which they counte a contribution but noe tribute. *Ionsons Bet*

The cities of this country are of 3 sorts. *Hansetownes* which enoy large priviledges and immunities, they are in number 72 such are *Lubecke*, *Hambroug*, *Madenbourg*, Each of which with few of their confederates are able to put to sea 150 good Shipps: the second sorte are they which are holden by inheritance of some Princes: the third sorte are the *Free* or *Imperiall citties*: *Free* for their great prerogatiues of coyninge moneys and rulinge by their owne lawes, *Imperiall* as knowinge no Lord or protectour but the Emperour; to whom they pay two fiue partes of such contributions as are assessed in the assemblies; and about 1012 or 1500 *Florens* yearely for themselues and their territories. This reuenue as it is certainely knowne not to bee verie greate, so can wee not certainely know how greate or little: these free citties are in number 60 as are *Francfort*, *Norunberg* with the rest: which together with the Princes in time of warrs are to aide the Emperour with 3842 horse and 16200 foot, but how small a trifle is that in respecte of so huge a country. *Moriſon in his Itinerar* *Archb. Ab.*

The principall rivers are 1 *Danubius* which risinge out of *Nigra sylva* and receivinge amongst infinite others, 60 nauigable riuers; disgorgeth his full stomache out of his 7 mouthes into the *Euxine*, seas after it hath streamed alonge for the space of 1500 miles. *Quade.*

Cedere Danubius se tibi Nile negat.

O seauen-mouthd Nile I planely see
Danow will scarce giue way to thee.

2 *Rhene*, which arising in *Helvetia* and running through *Germanie* and *Belgia*, after a course of 800 miles saluteth the *Ger-*

Maginus mane Ocean, into which also runneth the *Albis*, after a iourney of more then 400 miles, rising about the lowest skirts of *Bohemia*, and passing by *Madenberg*, *Brunswicke*, and *Danemarke*. 4 *Odera* which hath his fountaine in the hethermost confines of *Silesia*, and after it hath runne a silent course through *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania* of some 300 miles in length, openeth his wide mouth in the *Balticke* sea. 5 *Manus*. 6 *Visargis* or *Weser*.

Synops. hist. Abone 130 yeares after the vniuersall deluge, and not long after the confusion of tongues at *Babell* (if we may beleeue what we finde recorded) one *Teuto* the sonne of *Gomer* came into *Germany*, of whom the people of his posterity were called *Teutones*, by which name many of them were knowne to the *Romanes*, though not without a miscellanious admixture of others, as the *Chatti*, *Cherusci*, *Suevi*, and the like. *Cæsar* opened the way frō the *Romans* to this country, the conquest whereof was brought to best perfection by him, who for his happy victories was meritoriously named *Germanicus*. It continued *Romane* vntill the dayes of *Phocas*, when *France*, *Spaine*, and *Germanie* at a clappe, shaked off all allegeance to the Empire, so detestable is a tyrannicall vsurper, that euen barbarous and ignoble spirits abhorre his gouernment. *Germany* being now slipt from its former bondage, was distracted into many petty royalties, all or most of which were extinguished by the greater light of the *French* Monarchie, vnder *Pepin* and *Charles* kings of *France*, the latter being for his many services to the Church; made *Emperour* of the *West*, containing vnder its command part of *Spaine*, and *Italy*, all *France*, and *Germany*, which hath beene the seat of most of his successours.

Sleidan de 4 imperijs.

Hist. of Fr.

The Emperours of *Germany*.

801	1	*Carolus M.* 14			*Ludou.* III. *Balbus.*
815	2	*Ludou. Pius* 26		7	*Carol.* III. *Crassus*
841	3	*Lotharius* 15	891	8	*Arnolphus* 12
856	4	*Ludouicus* II 19	903	9	*Ludovicus* IV. 10
877	5	*Carolus Calvus.* 2	913	10	*Conradus.* 7

Synops. hist.

Sleidan de 4 imperijs.

This Prince was the last of the blood of *Charles* the great, for the *Francones* and the *Saxones* seeing *Charles* the simple king of *France*, wholy possessed with the *Normans*, tooke that aduantage

tage and choſe an Emperour of their owne blood: a worthy Prince queſtionleſſe he was, ſubduing to the Empire the *Sclavonians*, the *Hungarians*, *Dalmatians*, *Bohemians*, *Lorreine*, and *Brandenburg*: for his delight in fowling he was called *Aurelius Victor.*

920 11 *Henricus Auceps 18*
938 12 *Otho 36*
974 13 *Otho* II. *10.*
984 14 *Otho* III. *18.* After the death of this Emperour all right of ſucceſſion diſclaimed, the Emperours became electiue, whereby the Princes haue growne potent, but by the Empire weake; voices being obtained not according to the worthines of vertue, but by guifts, to the preiudice of the Imperiall Maieſtie. This decree of election was confirmed by Pope *Gregory* the fift, & the power giuen to the Count *Pallatine* of *Rhene* Archſewer, the Duke of *Saxony*, Lord Marſhall, and the Marqueſſe of *Brandenburg*, chiefe Chamberlaine of the Temporalties; amongſt the ſpiritualty (whom I ſhould haue named firſt) the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, Chancellour of the Empire. The Archbiſhop of *Collen* Chancellour of *Italy*: and the Archbiſhop of *Triers* Chancellour of *France*: and if equality of voices happened, the Duke of *Bohemia* (but now king) had the binding voice, who by office is chiefe cupp-bearer. The election is vſually holden at *Francford on Mane*: the inauguration firſt at *Aken* in *Gulich*, where he receaued the ſiluer Crowne for *Germany*: ſecondly at *Millaine*, where he receaued his iron Crowne for *Lombardie*. Thirdly at *Rome*, where hee receaued the Golden Crowne for the *Empire*. The conſtitutions were made by *Charles* the 4th and called the *Golden Bull*, or *Aurea Bulla*, Anno 1356. The firſt choſen Emperour was *Boterus.* *Quade.* *The Golden Bull.*

1002 15 *Henricus Claudius 22*
1025 16 *Conradus Salicus 15*
1040 17 *Henry* III. *17*
1057 18 *Henry* IV. *50.* In the daies of this Prince the *Romane* Prelats beganne to vſurpe authority ouer Kings & Emperours. *Leo* the ninth hauing receaued the Papacie of the Emperours hands, repented himſelfe, put of his purple, went to *Rome* as a priuate man, and was againe elected by the Clergie, *Piſgah Euãgelica by Dr Symonds.*

this was done by the perſwaſion of *Hildebrand* a Monke, who being afterwards Pope *Gregory* the ſeauenth excommunicated this *Henry*, being the firſt Prince that euer was excommunicated: from this time till the yeare 1254 was there continual wars and thunders betweene the Popes and the nine following Emperours.

Synopſ. hiſt.

1107	19	*Henry* V. *20*	1198	24	*Philip*
1127	20	*Lotharius 13*		25	*Otho* IV
1138	21	*Conradus* III. *15*	1212	26	*Frederick* II. *38*
1153	22	*Fred. Barbaroſſa 38*	1250	27	*Conradus* IV. *4*
1190	23	*Henry* VI. *8*	1254	28	*Richard* Earle of

Camden in Corn. *Cornwall*, and brother to king *Henry* the 3 of *England*, was choſen and crowned King of the *Romans*; and after hee had ſupported a ruinous Empire 6 yeares, he returned into *England*, where he died. In the times of theſe laſt Emperours, the politicke Biſhops of *Rome*, had in a māner forced the Emperours out of *Italy*; ſo that *Rodolfus* the next Emperour, ſold all his right in *Italy* to diuers Princes; the craft of the Popes extending yet farther, euen into *Germanie*, where by granting royall prerogatiues to the tributary Princes, they much weakned the ſtate of the Em-

Sleidan pire, which was vtterly ruined by *Venceſlaus*, who ſold *Lombardie* to the *Viſconti* of *Millaine*, and gaue to the Princes many

Munſter poſſeſſions of the Empire, for their fauours in his election; which they then willingly receaued, and ſince powerfully defended, few of them not being able to wage war with the Emperours themſelues. *Charles* the fift, was queſtionleſſe the moſt puiſſant Emperour ſince *Charles* the Great, as being king of *Spaine*, Lord of

Archb. Ab. all *Belgia*, king of *Naples*, Duke of *Millaine*, and *Auſtria*; yet his inability to match with ſome of thoſe ruffling Princes, was not the leaſt cauſe of his reſignation to his brother *Ferdinand*. But to proceed. After a 12 yeares *interegnum* was choſen

Synopſ. hiſt.

1273	29	*Rodul. Haſpur. 19*	1378	35	*Venceſlaus 22*
1292	30	*Adulph. Naſſou. 6*		36	*Iodocus Barbatus.*
1293	31	*Albert. Auſtr. 10*	1400	37	*Rupert. Palat. 10*
1308	32	*Henricus* VII. *6*	1411	38	*Sigiſmundus 28*
1314	33	*Ludouicus Bavar.*	1438	39	*Albert.* II. *Auſt. 1.*
1346	34	*Carolus* IV. *32*	1440	40	*Fred.* III. *Auſt. 54.*

1494

1494 41 *Maximilian* 25
1519 42 *Carolus* V. 39
1558 43 *Ferdinandus* 7
1565 44 *Maximilian* II
1576 45 *Rodo'phus* II. 35
1610 46 *Mathias*
1619 47 *Ferdinand* II. Being the ninth of the house of *Archb. Ab. Austria* without intermission, the meanes of which is to bee attributed to *Charles* the fift, who procured in his life time, that his brother might be chosen for *Rex Romanorum* as his successour: a pollicie euer since continued by his successours, to which the *Germanes* are more willing, because the *Austrian* Princes are natiues of the Countrie, and able to backe out the Empire, in its most compleat countenance of Maiestie.

The Armes of the Empire, are *Sol*, an Eagle displayed with two heads *Saturne*, armed and crowned *Mars*. The two heads signifie the East and West Empires, whereof the one is quite plucked off, and the other stript of all its feathers, the Imperiall dignity being growne little more than titularie. *Bara.* *Munster*

The chiefe Prouinces of *Germanie* are *1 East-Freizland. 2 Westphalia. 3 Cleueland. 4 Alsasia. 5 Franconia. 6 Helvetia. 7 Suevia. 8 Bavaria. 9 Austria, 10 Bohemia. 11 Bradenburg. 12 Saxonie. 13 Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg. 14 Brunswicke.* and *Luneburg. 15 Hassia.*

1 EAST-FREIZLAND

EAST-FRIEZLAND is bounded on the West with the *Ems*, on the East with the *Weser*, on the South with *Westphalia*, on the North with the Sea. The old inhabitants were the *Cauchi*, the chiefe Townes are *1 Emden*, so called of the *Ems*, on which it is seated. This Towne hath of late expelled their Earle, and gouerne as a petty Commonwealth, making religion but a maske to disguise vnnatural rebellions. *2 Ammer Dun. 3 Oldenbourg* which hath an Earle of its owne. *4 Anselinge.* *Morison*

The first Earle of *East-Freizland* was *Ezardus* Anno 1466: his predecessours being only Captaines of the countrey; the present Count is *Gustanus*, who Anno 1592 was driuen out of *Emden*, because he fauored the *Lutherans* rather than the *Caluinists.* *Basilicon genealogicum.*

2 WESTPHALIA

WESTPHALIA is bounded on the East with *Saxonie*, on the West with *Belgia*, on the North with the Sea, on the South

with *Hassia*; the soyle aboundeth with all fruits, and is wonderfully stored with Acornes, which feed Swine of an exceeding pleasant tast and nourishment, so that a *Westpholian* Gammon of Bacon is the chiefe dish at a Banquet. The northerne part of this Countrey is called *Bremen*, from the chiefe Citty *Breme*, the Bishop whereof is Lord of this tract. The next parts belonge to the Dukes of *Saxonie*, the chiefe Citties of which are *1 Clappenburg. 2 Exenberg. 3 Alsdorpe, &c.* The other part belongeth to the Bishopricke of *Collen*.

Morison.

Hist. of Fr.

The *Bishopricke* of *Collen* conteineth a greate parte of *Westphalen*, and was once belonging to *Lorreine*, till the daies of *Otho 2d*: Who giuing *Lorreine* to *Charles* of *Fra:* extracted great possessions from it; which he gaue to the Bishopricke of *Collen*. The former inhabitants were the *Vbij*, who were converted to Christianitie, by *Maternus* the disciple of S^t *Peter* Anno 70. Their cheife cittie was *Vbiopolis*, and afterward *Coleine* of the *French*, who there plauted a colonie; nigh vnto the cittie, did *Cæsar* with incredible expedition make a bridge ouer the *Rhene*, which more terrified the barbarous enemie, then the reportes of his valour; so powerfull is laborious industrie, that it ouercommeth all disasters, and maketh the most vnpassable waters, yeeld to Heroicke resolutions. The Archbishope of this cittie is the second spiritual electour of the Emperour, and Chancelour of *Italie*. In this towne (as it is supposed) are nigh 100 priuate Schooles; the next citties are *2 Ernace 3 Bradenhorne 4 Mundenaud 5 Munster* so called of a Monasterie built there by *Charles* the great. In this towne about the yeere 1533 a lawlesse crew of *Anabaptistes* assembled, chose themselues a king whome they called the kinge of *Sion*, and the cittie they named new *Hierusalē*: but by the the industry of the Bishop, this tumult was appeased, their king and his cheife complices deservedlie punished.

Gainsford.

Ortelius.

The last that claimeth parte in this countrie is the Bishop of *Triers*; which is the cheife seate of the Chancellour of *France*, and third spiritual electour; it is seated on the *Moselle*, and is so ancient that it is recorded to haue been built 150 yeres before *Rome*.

3 CLEVELAND.

This Dutchie containeth *1 Cleue. 2 Gulicke. 3 Berge.* The Dutchie of CLEVE ioyneth to *Gelderland.* The chiefe Citties are *1 Cleue, 2 Calker, 3 Wesell. 4 Emericke*: here dwelt the *Cheruſci*, who ſlew (as *Tacitus* recordeth) three Legions and their Captaine *Quintilius Varus.* This diſcomfiture, partly by the loſſe of ſo many of his Souldiers, partly by the ignominie thẽce receaved, and withall that griefe had beene of long a *Non-reſident* with him, ſo diſtracted *Auguſtus*, that hee was ſeene to teare his beard, and knocke his head againſt the poſts, crying; *redde mihi Legiones Quintili Vare.* In this ouerthrow the *Barbarians* ceazed on two of the *Roman* Eagles, the third being caſt into the fennes by the ſtandard bearer; which inforceth *Cuſpinianus* and that not improbablie to gueſſe that the armes of *Germãie* ſhould be two Eagles conioyned, and not one with two heads. *Cleue* was made an Earledome Anno 911: and for want of heires diuolued into the Empire Anno 1350, in the time of *Charles* the fourth; who not long after gaue it to *Adolfe* Biſhop of *Collen*; it may bee for his fauour in raiſing his ſonne *Wenceſlaus* to the Empire; his ſonne alſo named *Adolfe*, was by *Sigiſmund* the Emperour made Duke of *Cleue* Anno 1417. This Dukedome is now vnited vnto the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, by marriage of the ſiſter of *Iohn* the laſt Duke, vnto *Albert* a Marqueſſe of *Brandenburg*. But for want of heires male, is likely to returne againe to her firſt Lords. The Armes of this Duke are *Gules*, a Carbuncle *Or*, on an *Eſchotcheon* in *feſſe*, *Argent.*

Tacitus in his Annals.

Sueton in vita Auguſt

Pezelius ſuper Sleidan.

Munſter.

The Dutchie of GVLICK or *Iuliacum*, was anciently inhabited by the *Menapij* and *Eburones*: the chiefe Citties are *1 Aquiſgranum* or *Aken*, where the Emperour after election is inueſted with the ſiluer Crowne of *Germanie*: *2 Dulicke. 3 Dulken. 4 Newis. Gulicke* of an Earledome, was by the Emperour *Lewis* made a *Marquiſate* Anno 1329; & about the yeare 1359 Marqueſſe *William* for his good ſeruice was made *Duke* of *Gulicke* by *Charles* the fourth; and in the yeare 1496 it was vnited to *Cleue* by a marriage, betweene *Mary* Dutcheſſe of *Gulicke*, and *Iohn* Duke of *Cleue.*

Munſter.

The Dutchie of BERGE or *Monte*, was once the dwelling of the

Idem. the *Bucteri*; the chiefe Townes are *1 Dusseldoorpe. 2 Hattingen. 3 Arnsberg. Berge* was made a Dukedome by *Henricus* called *Auceps* first Emperour of the *Saxon* line Anno 924; the first D. was *Eberhard*, it was vnited to *Gulicke*, by a marriage of the daughter of *Berg* to *Gerard* grandchild to *William* first Duke of *Gulicke*, about the yeare 1400; the compasse of it is 130 miles.

4 ALSATIA.

Munster. ELSAS or ALSATIA hath on the West *Lorreine*, on the South *Helvetia*, on the East the *Rhene*, aud on the North *Triers*; It receaued the Christian faith by the preaching of the aforesaid *Maternus*: The chiefe townes are *Strasburg* formerly called *Argentina*, becausе in it the *Roman Exchequer* receaued the tribute of conquered nations. Here is a Clocke of most admirable workmanship, and a Tower 578 paces high; of this Towne saith a Poet,

Stafford.

Adrianus in Theatro Vrbium.

Vrbs præclara situ, ripis conterminа Rheni;
Maxima cui celsæ metiuntur mœnia turris.

Strasburg on Rhenes inameled bankes doth lie,
Whose lofty Tower threatneth the spangled skie.

2 Psaltburg. 3 Weisenberg. 4 Saberus. 5 Schleistat. This Country neuer had any peculiar Prince, but alwaies acknowledged the Emperour for their Lord, in the falling of whom, part was seised on by the Duke of *Wittenberg*, part was alienated to the house of *Austria*, the rest remaining imperiall.

5 FRANCONIA.

Camdens Remaines. FRANKENLAND is bounded on the East with *Boheme & Saxonie*, on the West with *Elsas*, on the North with *Hassia*, on the South with *Suevia*, *Bavaria*, and *Helvetia*. The old inhabitants were the *Francones*, they receaued the Christian faith by the preaching of *Boniface* (or *Winifride*) an Englishman An. 730. It is at this day divided twixt the *Palatine* of *Rhene*, the Duke of *Wittenberg*, the Marquesse of *Baden*, the Bishops of *Ments*, *Bamberg*, *Westberg*, and the *Emperour*: it once belonged totally to the Bishops of *Westberg*, vnto whom it was giuen by *Charles* the Great Anno 772. Afterwards *Otho* the Great inuested *Conrade* the husband of his daughter, with the Dukedome of *Franconia*. This *Conrade* was afterward Emperour, leauing it to his

Munster.

sonne

ſonne *Henry* the 3^d, whoſe ſucceſſour and ſonne *Henry* married *Agnes* his youngeſt childe, to *Fredericke Barbaroſſa*, whoſe iſſue being extinct by the death of *Conrade* the fourth Anno 1254; this Countrey was diuided betweene the Princes and Prelates aboue named.

1 The PALATINESHIP of RHENE containeth in length well nigh 200 miles, in breadth not more then halfe ſo much. It aboundeth with coole Wines, which growing in the bankes of *Rhene*, are knowne through *Europe* by the name of *Rheniſh* wines. The people in matters of religion follow the doctrine of *Calvin* as being moſt conſonant to the Scriptures. The chiefe Townes are *Heidelberg* famous for being the ſeat of the *Palatines*, for the Sepulchre of *Rodolphus Agricola*, and an Vniverſitie founded by the Emperour and Palatine *Rupertus* 1406. *2 Mosbach. 3 Frankendale. 4 Openhieme. 5 Newſtat. 6 Sweibrucken* the title of the younger houſe of the *Palſgraues. 7 Cruitznacke*, together with 22 Pallaces belonging to the Prince, as alſo 42 other Cities, and walled Townes; beſides *Spurs* and *Wormes* belonging to the Empire; of which the former was called *Nemetes*, and the latter *Vangionum ſpeculum*.

D. Med. de ſcrip. of the Palat.

Bruyn in theat. vrb.

D. Medlus.

The *Palatinate* and *Bavaria* were once a kingdome continuing from *Aldigerius* Anno 456 vnto *Taſſilo* Anno 789, who was ſubdued by *Charles* the Great, in whoſe poſterity it continued till the yeare 955, in which *Otho* the firſt tooke it by force; giuing both *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate* to his brother *Henry*, whoſe iſſue enioyed it till the yeare 1043, in which the Emperour *Henry* the third tooke them from *Conrade* the true heire, to the great diſcontent of the Princes of the Empire; at laſt it was againe reſtored to *Otho* of *Wittlebacke*, heire to the forenamed *Conrade* by *Fredericke Barbaroſſa* Anno 1183: Since which time vnto this preſent the male line neuer failed The chiefe augmentation of this principate came by the vertue of *Fredericke* the Palatine and the vice of *Wenceſlaus* the Emperour, the latter gaue vnto the *Palatines* for their voices in his election, three ſtrong townes of the Empire; of which *Openheim* is one: and the former tooke in a battle Anno 1452, the Duke of *Wittenberge*, the Marqueſſe of *Baden*, and the Archbiſhop of *Ments*, & ranſomed

Munſter.

ſomed them on what conditions he pleaſed. The preſent Elec-
ctour, is *Fredericke* the fift, who in the yeare 1616 eſpouſed *Elizabeth*, the daughter of IAMES K. of *Great Brittaine*, and Neice to *Chriſtian* the fift king of *Danemarke*: which alliance, together with his manifold vertues, and religious life, hath preferred him the kingdome of *Bohemia* Anno 1619. The *Palſgrane* hath many prerogatiues aboue the Electors of either ſort: He taketh place of the Duke of *Saxonie*, and Marqueſſe of *Brandenburg*, becauſe *Henry* the firſt *Palatine*, was deſcended of *Charles* the Great: for which cauſe hee is alſo in the vacancie of the Empire, gouernour of the Weſterne parts of *Germanie*, to alienate or giue offices, to take fealtie and homage of the ſubiects, and which is moſt, to ſit in the imperiall Courts, and giue iudgement of the Emperour himſelfe.

Ionſons. Bot.

The Golden Bull.

The reuenewes of this Principality, are nigh 60000 pounds of yearely rents; leſſe it cannot be, the very ſiluer Mines about one Towne only, yeelding euery yeare 60000 Crownes, and the paſſage of one bridge ouer the *Rhene* about 20000 crowns more: beſides his Coronet lands and other duties. His Armes are *Diamond* a Lion *Topace* armed and crowned *Rubie*. I ſay nothing of the deplored eſtate of this country, holding it more fit for my prayers, than ſafe for my penne.

Grimſton.

Ionſ. Boter.

2 WITTENBERG is about the bigneſſe of *Yorkeſhiere*, the ancient inhabitants were the *Tectoſages*, and *Virthungi*; The chiefe Townes are *1 Tubing* an Vniuerſitie. *2 Stutgard* the D. ſeat. *3 Marbach. 4 Cauſtat*, and three Townes of the Empire, *Eſling*, *Wiler*, and *Rutling*, all on the riuer *Neccar*.

A. F. de Enc

Munſter.

This Country was made an Earledome in the yeare 1300, in which ſtate it continued, till Earle *Eberhard* was by the Emperour *Maximilian* made Duke of *Wittenberg* in the yeare 1495: ſince which time his ſucceſſours haue added ſome dominions in *Elſas* and *Suevia*; ſo that his reuenewes may equall them of the *Palatine*.

3 BADEN was made a Marquiſate by *Fredericke Barbaroſſa*, it lieth betweene the riuers *Rhene*, and *Neccar*: it tooke denomination from the hot baths which are therein (in reſpect of which our *Bathe* in *Somerſetſhire* was called of old *Caire Badon*) they

are

are profitable for many diſeaſes, and exulcerate ſores.

4 MENTZ, is a Towne ſeated where the riuer *Moenus* is emptied into the *Rhene*, called in Latine *Moguntia*: the Biſhop whereof is chiefe Electour of *Germanie*; and in all places ſitteth at the Emperours right hand; as his ſpirituall ſo his temporall lands are great, but not comparable to his of *Co'eine*. *The Golden Bull.*

5 BAMBERG is a reaſonable faire Citty, and belongeth to a Biſhop of its owne, who poſſeſſeth no ſmall part of *Franconie*; it is ſeated on *Moenus* not farre from *Weirſtberg*.

6 WEIRSTBERG is a Biſhopricke, whoſe Biſhop ſtill intituleth himſelfe Duke of *Franconie*; which was once by the gift of *Charles* the Great in the poſſeſſion of his predeceſſours, till *Otho* the Great gaue it to his ſon in law *Conradus Salicus*. The Citty was once called *Herbipolis*. *Munſter.*

7 The EMPEROVRS PART containeth the free or Imperiall Cities before mentioned in the *Palatinate* and *Wittenberge*, beſides many other; the chiefe whereof are *1 Neurẽberg*, whereof the Marqueſſes of *Brandenberg* were once Burgraues, which was ſold at length to the Citty by *Frederick* the third, An. 1414 or thereabouts. His ſonne *Albert* deſired to recouer the old office againe, and beſeiged the Citty, hauing on his part no leſſe then 17 Princes, and yet could not force it. *2 Franckfort* on the riuer *Manus*, is famous for the election of the Emperour, & for two Marts holden in *mid Lent* and *mid September*. Infinite are the bookes brought here to be bought and ſold, the *German* deſirous to print whatſoeuer he writeth, though neither worth his charge, or the buyers reading; perchance they haue a naturall inclination, that the art of Printing which was firſt vſed at *Mentz* might bee continued without ceaſing or intermiſſion amongſt them. *Moriſon* *Mercator.*

5 HELVETIA.

HELVETIA or *Zwitzerland* is bounded on the Eaſt with *Tirolis*, on the Weſt with *France*, on the North with *Lorreine* & *Elſas*, on the South with *Italy*: It containeth the 13 Cantons of *1 Zurich. 2 Berne. 3 Lucerne. 4 Urania. 5 Glaris. 6 Zugh. 7 Baſel. 8 Friburg. 9 Vnderwalt. 10 Soloure. 11 Schaffhauſen. 12 Apenſol.* and *13 Swits*, from which laſt, the whole Coun- *Ortelius.*

trey is called *Switzerland.*

The chiefe Townes are *Zurich*, nigh vnto which *Zwinglius* was slaine, it being the custome of the place, for the Ministers to goe in the front of their Armies. 2 *Basel* so called either of a *Basiliske* slaine at the building of the Citty, or of the *German* word *Pasel*, signifying a path, or of Βασιλὰ signifying a kingly Citty: it was built Anno 382; famous by a Councell here assembled by Pope *Eugenius* Anno 1431; and an Vniuersitie founded by *Pius* 2d, Anno 1459; it was made a *Canton* Anno 1501, and is honoured with the Sepulchres of *Oecolampadius*, *Erasmus*, *Pontanus*, *Glareanus*, & *Hottoman* the famous Ciuilian. 3 *Constance* is a Towne in *Switzerland*, but belonging to the house of *Austria*: In this Towne was the Councell Anno 1414, in which the opinions of *Iohn Hus*, and *Hierom* of *Prage* were condemned, & they themselues (though they had the Popes and Emperours safe conduct) shamefully burned. 4 *Lucerne.* 5 *Berne.*

Morison. in his Itinerar.

Zwitzerland in *Cæsars* time was so populous, that the country not being able to sustaine the people, they set fire on their Townes and houses, and went all with a generall resolution to seeke new dwellings. The men, women, and children amounted to the number of 3680000: which notwithstanding were by *Cæsar* compelled to returne to their pristine habitation: during the Empire of the *French* they were accounted *French*, and *Germane* when the Empire was diuolued vnto *Germany*. They being at last ouerburdened with tyrannicall gouernments, and seeing the Empire by the Popes fulminations, distracted into diuers factions; they contracted an offensiue and defensiue league, into which first entred the *Uranians*, *Swits*, and *Vndervaldens* Anno 1316: neither were they all vnited into confederation till the yeare 1513. Of these 13 Cantons, fiue professe the reformed religion, following the doctrine of *Calvin*; namely *Zurich*, *Basel*, *Glaris*, *Schafhausen*, and *Apenzol*, surpassing the other eight in largenesse of territory, riches, and strength. The eight are in pension to the king of *Spaine*, the other to the K. of *France*, who bestoweth in yearely pensions on thē 40000 crownes, viz: 20000 to the Cities, and 20000 to particular persons: yet for all this diuersity of religion and faction, they liue among themselues

Cæsars Com

Fox in his Martyrol.

Breerewood in his præf.

Ionst. Boter.

selues in a happy vnity, gouerning after a *Democraticall* forme. The Countrey is in length 240, and in breadth 180 miles; and is thought to containe three millions of people. In this Countrey arise the heads of *Poe*, *Danow*, *Rhene*, and *Rhone*; the fountaines of these two last, being not aboue three houres riding distant. the people are very warlike, and since by reason of their scituation they haue no vent of men by trafficke, they vse to employ themselues on the seruice of any who will hire them. *Boterus.* *Archb. Ab.*

On the Southwest of *Zwitzerland*, lieth *Valesia* or *Wallis*, which is diuided into the vpper, and lower; in the vpper are seauen Cantons, namely *1 Sedune. 2 Leuck. 3 Brig. 4 Nies. 5 Rauren. 6* Sider. *7 Gombes.* In the lower *Valesia* are six commonalties. *1 Gundis. 2 Ardon. 3 Sallien. 4 Martinacht. 5 Intremont. 6* S^t *Maurice*: all which are called by the name of the chiefe Townes. They were giuen by *Charles* the Great vnto *Theodol* Bishop of *Sedune*, or *Sittin* Anno 805, vnder whose successours they continue, but without much shew of subiection: The Bishop is chosen by the Canons of the Church, and certaine Burgeses of the 7 vpper Cantons. They speake partly the *Dutch*, partly the *French* tongues. They combined themselues with the eight Cantons of *Zwitzerland*, for the better maintenance of the *Romish* religion not aboue 50 yeares since. *Munster.*

6 SVEVIA.

SVEVIA is diuided into the vpper and the lower; the vpper is bounded on the East with *Tirolis*, on the West with *Helvetia* on the North with lower *Suevia*, on the South with *Millaine.* The Countrey is halfe in *Germany*, halfe in *Italy*: so that they vse both languages. This region was of old called *Rhætia*, from one *Rhætus*, who flying out of *Tuscanie*, from the fury of the *Gaules*, planted here a new set of people, about 187 yeares before the comming of *Christ*: whose Gospell they did receaue about the yeare 448. They are now called *Grisons.* The whole region is diuided into three confederations. *1 Lega Caddia*, whose chiefe Cittie is *Cur* or *Coyra*, it comprehendeth 21 corporations, and sendeth to the generall Senates 23 Commissioners. The 2 is *Lega Grisa*, whence all the people are called *Grisons* It sendeth to the Senates 28 Deputies, and comprehendeth 19 Commonal- *The proceedings of the Grisons,*

ties, the chiefe of which is *Musocco.* The 3d is *Lega Dritture*, containing 10 Corporations, the chiefe Townes of which are *Bormio* and *Sondrio*, and sendeth to the Senatehouse 14 Commissioners. The gouernment of this Countrey was giuen Anno 744, by *Charles* the Great to the Bishop of *Coira*; who being molested by his neighbours of *Tirolis*, entered confederation with the *Zwitzers* 2471. They haue free vse of religion, both they of the *Romish*, as they of the *Reformed* Church.

Munster.

Lower SVEVIA or the country now called the Dukedome SCHWABEN, is limited on the East with *Bauaria*, on the West with *Danubius*, as also on the North, and on the South with *Tirolis* and the *Grisons*. The chiefe Townes are *1 Ulme*, so called for the company of Elmes which inviron it. *2 Lindaue* seated ouer against *Constance* on the lake called *Bodenzee*; it bought her freedome of the Emperour *Fredericke Barbarossa* 1166. *3 Auspurg* called for distinctions sake *Augusta Vindelicorum*, it standeth on the riuer *Leith*, and is so populous that there are euery yeare about 1705 baptized, and 1227 buried. Here is the Countrey of *Hasperge*, being the ancient patrimony of the house of *Austria*, out of which came *Rodolphus Haspurgensis*, who sold *Italy*, and vnited *Austria* to his small Countie. *4 Nordlingen. 5 Wherlingen*, townes of the Empire.

Morison.

Cæs. Comm.

In the time of *Cæsar*, the *Sueui* were the most potent nation of *Germanie*, and brought against him into the field 430000 fighting men; whereof 80000 were slaine, and many of them drowned. They vsed to stay at home, and goe abroad by turnes they which stayd at home tilled the lands, they which went abroad brought with them the spoile of their neighbours. After they had slipped their necks out of the *Roman* Collar, they erected a kiogdome which was ruinated by king *Pepin*, and made a Prouince of the *French* Monarchie: from which againe it reuolted, & was made an absolute Dukedome in the daies of *Charles* the Grosse. This Dukedome yeelded 6 Emperours, the last of which was *Conradus*, whose sonne *Corradine* being the 21 Duke of this family, was slaine in the warres of *Naples*. After whose death, the issue of the former Dukes failing, *Rodolphus Haspergensis* seazed on the greateft part of this Countrey, for *Austria*

Munster.

and

and the Empire: the reſt was ſhared, though not equally, betweene the Dukes of *Bauaria* and *Wittenberge*.

7 BAVARIA.

BAVARIA hath on the Eaſt *Auſtria*, & *Stiria*, on the Weſt the *Lecke*, on the North *Bohemia* and part of *Francconia*, on the South *Tirolis* and *Carinthia*. The Chriſtian faith was firſt preached in this Countrey, by *Rupertus* Biſhop of *Wormes* Ann. 612: the religion now is corrupted with the abuſes of Popery, which they will by no meanes be induced to forſake. The chiefe towns are *1 Munchen* vpon the riuer *Aſer* the Dukes ſeat. *2 Ingolſtat* on *Danubius* an Vniverſitie. *3 Paſſato*. *4 Ratiſbona* or *Rauenſpurge*, and *5 Satlſburge*, by *Ptolomie* called *Poedicum*, and of late *Iuuania*, it is ſeated on the riuer *Saltzach*, of which it taketh name. Here lieth buried the famous Quackſaluer *Paracelſus*. This Citty is honoured with a Biſhopricke, whoſe reuenewes are the greateſt of *Germanie*. *Munſter.*

The northerne parte of *Bavaria* on the further ſide of *Danubius* is called the *Palatinate* of *Northgoia*, and belongeth to the *Palatines* of *Rhene*: the cheife townes of which are *Amberg* famous for ſilver mines *2 Zulbach 3 Awerbagh 4 Newerſtate* &c. the whole number of citties in *Bavaria* are 34; beſides 46 greate townes: the ſoile about which is ſufficientlie fruitfull in al things ſaving wines. *Ortelius.* *Munſter.*

Bavaria followed the fortune of the *Palatinate* of *Rhene*, till the yeare 1294; in which *Lewis* the *Palatine* and D. of Bavare dying gaue to *Rodolphus* his eldeſt ſonne the *Palatinate*; to *Lewis* or *Lodowicke* his younger (who was afterward Emperour) *Bavaria*: which was againe vnited to the *Palatine*, by a marriage betweene *Rupert* the *Palatine*, and *Elizabeth* heire of *George* D. of *Bavaria*; but *Maximilian* the Emperour, gaue the Dukedome to *Albert* of *Bavaria*, ſonne to *Albert*, ſonne to *Iohn*, which was brother to *Fredericke*, the Father of D. *George*; this hapned Anno 1504; from *Albert*, deſcended *Maximilian*, that now liueth; who is the onely temporall Prince (of any note) which followeth the doctrine of the Romiſh church; for which his houſe is ſo peſtered with Friers and Ieſuits, that notwithſtanding the greatnes of his reuenue, hee is very poore; as ſpending his whole *Idem.*

ſtate

ſtate on the Popiſh fleſh-flies, by building for them Colledges and Churches.

His armes are Lozenges of 21 peeces in Bend, *Arg*: and *Azure*.

8 AVSTRIA.

The Archdukedome of AVSTRIA comprehendeth the prouinces of *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Tirolis*, and *Carniola*, beſides the parcells of *Suevia* and *Elſas*.

Ortelius *Auſtria* is parted on the Eaſt from *Hungarie* by the *Leita*, on the weſt from *Bauare* by the *Ens*, on the North from *Morauia* by the *Tems*, on the South from *Stiria* by the *Musr*. It is cal-

Munſter. led by the *Germans*, *Oſtenrich*, ſignifying the eaſterne bound of the Empire. The Chriſtian fayth was firſt preached here by S^t *Seuerine* Anno 464. at this time they are diuided in opinions, the greater ſort, eſpecially the Nobility, addicted to the reformation. The ſoile of this Countrey is very rich, abounding with all neceſſaries, and hauing great ſtore of Wines, with which they

Ortelius. ſupply the defects of *Bauaria*, and other neighbouring regions. The chiefe Townes are *Vienna*, famous for a repulſe giuen to the *Turkes* Anno 1526, of whom 200000 vnder the conduct of *Solyman* the Magnificent, beſeiged the Citty; but by the valour of *Fredericke* the II Electour *Palatine*, and other Princes, they were forced to retire, with the loſſe of 80000 Souldiers. This

Bruyn in theat. vrb. Citty was made an Vniverſitie by the Emperour *Fredericke* the 2^d. 2 *Emps* ſo called of the riuer *Ens*, on whoſe banke it is ſeated. 3 S *Leopold*. 4 *Neuſtat*, *&c.*

Auſtria was formerly called *Pannonia ſuperior*; and afterward being ſubiected to the *French* Monarchie, was called *Oſtenrich* or *Auſtrick*. It was wreſted from the Empire during the

Munſter. raigne of *Arnulphus* by the *Hunnes*; from whom it was recouered by *Otho* the firſt, with the aid of many Nobles, amongſt

Munſter. whom the Country was diſtributed; which families being extinct, *Otho* the II gaue the Prouince to a young Gentleman called *Lupoldus*, with the title of Marqueſſe Anno 980. This Marquiſate was by *Fredericke Barbaroſſa* raiſed to a Dukedome 1158, *Henry* being the firſt Duke, whoſe brother *Leopold* tooke *Richard* the firſt of *England* priſoner, in his returne from *Paleſtine*:

ſtine: for whoſe ranſome he had ſo much money, that with it he bought *Carniola*, the Counties of *Neobourgh*, and *Luitz*, and walled *Vienna*. His ſonne *Fredericus Leopoldus* was for his manifold deſerts made king of *Auſtria* by the Emperour *Frederick* the ſecond Anno 1225. Eleuen yeares he continued in this dignity, at the end of which he was ſpoyled of his royall ornaments by the ſame Emperour, for patronage of villanous actions in his kingdome, and ſcorning to appeare to his anſwere at the ſummons of the Emperour: finally hee died in the yeare 1246, leauing two daughters. His ſiſter named *Margaret* was married vnto *Ottocar*, ſonne to *Primiſlaus* K. of *Bohemia*; his eldeſt daughter *Gertrude* to the Marqueſſe of *Baden*, and *Agnes* the ſecond married vnto *Henry* D. of *Carinthia*. *Ottocar* in right of his wife tooke on him the Dukedome of *Auſtria*, which hee kept after the death of his wife till the yeare 1278, in which hee was conquered by *Rodolphus* the Emperour, who gaue it to *Albert* his ſonne, whoſe wife *Elizabeth*, was daughter to *Meinhard* Earle of *Tirolis*, ſonne to D. *Henry* of *Carinthia*, and *Agnes* daughter of *Fredericke Leopold*; his ſiſter *Margaret* and daughter *Gertrude* dying iſſuleſſe. By this marriage *Albert* had the Dukedome of *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, and *Carinthia*, with the Earledome of *Tirolis* and *Carniola*: This Dukedome was by *Fredericke* the third Emperour and Duke of *Auſtria*, raiſed to the dignity of an *Archdukedome*, as it ſtill continueth.

The Dukes and Archdukes of *Auſtria*.

1278	1	*Albertus 30*	1395	5	*Albert* IV. *9*
1308	2	*Albertus* II. *31*	1439	6	*Fredericke 54*
1359	3	*Leopold 27.*	1493	7	*Maximilian 26*
1386	4	*Albert* III. *9*	1519	8	*Charles 39.*

Munſter.

From whom are deſcended the kings of *Spaine* now ruling and being the firſt branch of the *Auſtrian* tree, whoſe boughs haue ouerſhadowed the better part of *Europe*.

1558	9	*Ferdinand 7*	1611	12	*Matthias 8*
1565	10	*Maximilian* II	1619	13	*Ferdinand 11.*
1576	11	*Rodolphus 35*			

The firſt of the houſe of *Gratz* now beginning to rule the Empire, there are alſo two other ſtockes of the Imperiall houſe of *Auſtria*, namely the Dukes of

Iusspurch descending from *Ferdinand*, successour to *Charles*, as also did the Dukes of *Austria* of the fourth branch, of which *Albert* the Duke of *Burgundie* was chiefe.

2 STIRIA or STIERMARKE is bounded with the *Rab* on the East, *Carinthia* on the West, with *Dravus* on the South, and the *Muer* and *Austria* on the North: the length of this coũtrey is 110 miles, the breadth 60 or thereabouts. The chiefe cities are *Marchpurg* & *Gratz*, whence the fourth branch of *Austria* is called *Du Gratz*, and haue the gouernment of this countrey. This towne was once full of Protestants, who could by no meanes be expell'd, or hindred from free exercise of religion, till the yeare 1598; in which the now Queene of *Spaine Marg:* Sister to the Archduke *Ferdinand du Gratz*, was by the Cittizens solemnly entertain'd, with whom entered so many Souldiers, that the cittie was taken, and 14 Ministers of the Gospell presently banished. This Marquisate of *Stiria* was vnited to *Austria*, by a marriage betwixt the daughter and heire of *Ottocar* the Marquesse, and *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, at which wedding this *Stiria*, by *Fredericke Barbarossa* was made a Dukedome.

Breerwood in his pref.

Munster

3 CARINTHIA is 75 miles in length, and 55 in bredth, it is limited with *Stiria* on the East, *Tirol* on the West, *Bauare* on the North, the *Alpes* on the South: The chiefe Townes are *1 Villach. 2 Spittall. 3 Gurah. 4 Friesach.*

4 CARNIOLA being 150 miles long, and 45 broad, is environd with *Sclavonia* East; *Italy* West, *Carinthia* North, and *Istria* South: The chiefe Townes are *1 Newmarckt. 2 Esling. 3 Marsperg. 4 Pogonocke.* and *5 Saxenfelt.* all vpon the *Savus*, which arising in this country, runneth through the very middle of it.

5 TIROLIS is 72 miles broad, & as many long; it is bounded East with *Carinthia*, West with the *Grisons*, North with *Schwaben*, South with *Marca Trevigiana*. The soile of this Countrey is very good, and full of siluer Mines, which yeeld vnto the Archdukes 20000 Crownes yearely. The chiefe Townes are *Oenipons* or *Iusspurch*, seated on the *Iun* or *Oenus*; which giveth denomination to the 3^d^ branch of *Austria*. In this Towne

Ortelius.

was

was *Charles* the fift, when he heard how *Mauritius*, whom hee had made Electour of *Saxonie*, was comming against him with his owne men; which so terrified him, that hee fled immediatly into *Italy*, and resigned his Empire to his brother *Ferdinand*. *2 Landecke. 3 Tirol. 4 Bolzan. 5 Trent* on the riuer *Adesis*, in which the Councell was held by the Pope *Paul* the third, it beganne in the yeare 1546, against the doctrines of *Luther* and *Calvin*. *Maginus.*

These Prouinces belong all to the house of *Austria*, which certainely had beene farre greater, if the neighbourhood of the *Turke* did not put them to continuall expences, and losse of men and Money: howsoeuer I thinke they may yeeld him yearely about two millions of Crownes and vpwards.

The Armes of this Archduke are *Arg: a fesse Gules*. *Bara.*

9 BOHEMIA.

The kingdome of BOHEMIA containeth *Bohemia*, the Dukedome of *Silesia*, the Marquisates of *Lusatia*, and *Morauia*.

Bohemia is enuironed with the *Hercynian* Forrest, which the Romans could not in long time penetrate. It hath on the East *Silesia* and *Morauia*, on the West *Franconia*, on the North *Misnia* and *Lusatia*, on the South *Bauaria*. *Ortelius.*

The name came from the *Bemi*, who according to *Pomponius*, dwelt nigh this region; the whole kingdome containeth in circuit 550 miles, in which compasse are comprehended 780 Cities, walled Townes and Castles; 32000 Villages, which are inhabited by a people giuen to drinke and gluttony, & also to valour and loue of honour, this last qualitie belonging to the Nobles & better sort of people; the former to the Commons but in more moderate fashion then the other *Germans*. All of them, rich and poore, noble and base vse the *Sclavonian* language. *Volaterran. Boterus. Ortelius. Quade.*

Christian religion was first taught here by one *Bosinous*, Anno 900. The people are generally of the reformed Church, some *Lutherans*, others *Calvinists*. *Munster.*

The soyle is very fruitfull, abundant with Fruits and Mines, except Gold. The chiefe *Bohemian* Captaine that euer I read of was *Zisca*, who so often fought in defence of the *Hussites*, against the Pope, and his confederates; preuailed and went away victo- *Mountaign.*

rious; that at his death be willed the *Bohemians* to flea him, and make a Drum of his skinne; perfwading himfelfe if they fo did, they could neuer be ouercome. The moft renowned Schollers
Ortelius. were of old, *Iohn Huffe* and *Hierom of Prage*, who for maintaining the word of God, taught them by the workes of *Wickliffe*, were burned at *Conftants* 1414.

The principall rivers are *1 Albis*, which here hath his fountaine, as alfo hath *2 Egar. 3 Mulda.* and *4 Wattz*, thefe three laft all exonerating themfelues into the firft; which runneth through the midft of the Countrey.

Morifon. The kingdome is not as others, diuided into Counties and Prouinces, but into the territories and poffeffions of feuerall Lords. The chiefe Citties of the whole are *Praga*, the Metropolis feated on the *Mulda* or *Maltaw*, by which it is divided into three parts, each hauing a feuerall feat and Gouernour, they
Ortelius. are all three ioyned by a bridge, confifting of 24 Arches. This Citty hath beene the feat of the *Bohemian* Kings, as alfo of the latter Emperours. *2 Egra* on the riuer *Eger. 3 Budweis*, a ftrong towne towards *Auftria*. *4 Melmucke* vpon *Albis*. *5 Weldaw*. *6 Pilfon*, &c. Of *Prage* I haue feene thefe verfes,

Adrianus.

Fertili gleba tua Praga cinctа eft,
Quam rapax fcindit fluvius per Albin,
Ambitu murorum imitata magnæ
Mœnia Romæ.

Thy Praga girt round with a fruitfull ground,
Nigh Elbe, and parted with a raging fpring,
Hath walls no leffe in compaffe then the mounds
Of Rome (the diamond of the worlds great ring.)

Quade. In the woods of *Bohemia* there is a beaft called *Lomi*, which hath hanging vnder its necke a bladder full of fcalding water, with which where fhe is hunted fhe fo tortures the dogges, that fhee eafily efcapeth them.

Volateranus The firft inhabitants of this Country were the *Bemi*, to thefe in proceffe of time were added the *Boij*, who being a people of *Gallia Cifalpina*, fled ouer the mountaine from the *Romans*, and firft inhabited *Bauaria*, formerly called *Boiaria*: then they en-
Munfter. tred *Bohemia*, and there dwelt as a free nation, till the comming-

of

of the *Croatians* and *Selavonians*, vnder the conduct of *Zechius* Anno 550, who with his brother *Leches* were baniſhed for a murther; *Leches* ſeated himſelfe in *Polonia*, and *Zechius* in *Bohemia*, from whom being the firſt Duke, to *Vratiſlaus* were iuſt twenty Princes; this *Vratiſlaus* was for his manifold deſerts by *Henry* the fourth Anno 1087 created King of *Bohemia*. *Ænæas Sil.*

The Kings of *Bohemia*.

1. *Vratiſlaus*
2. *Sobeſlaus*
3. *Fredericus*
4. *Primiſlaus*
5. *Ottocarus*
6. *Wenceſlaus*
7. *Wenceſlaus* II.
8. *Anne of Bohemia*, *Henry D. of Carinthia*
9. *Elizabeth of Bohemia*, *Iohn Earle of Luxenburg*
10. *Carolus* Imp. IIII.
11. *Sigiſmundus*
12. *Wenceſlaus* III. *Ænæas Sil.*
13. *Elizabeth of Bohemia*, *Albert D. of Auſtria*
14. *Ladiſlaus*
15. *Pogiebrachius*
16. *Lodovicus*
17. *Anne Q. of Bohemia*, *Ferdinand of Auſtr.* Imp.
18. *Maximilian* Imp.
19. *Rodolphus* Imp.
20. *Mathias* Imp.
21. *Fredericke Prince Elector Palatine*, choſen by the vniuerſal conſent of the States Anno 1619, and Crowned at *Prage* together with *Elizabeth* his wife the fift day of *Nouember*, choſen I ſay, for though the Sonne for the moſt part ſucceed the Father, yet cannot he challenge it for birth-right, but is inthronized by the conſent of the States, who haue alwaies (if not to the preiudice of the kingdome) reſpected the blood in their elections of the former Princes: as of late the houſe of *Auſtria* ſucceeded ſo continually, that they accounted *Bohemia* their owne inheritance. But now the people, for reaſons to themſelues beſt knowne, haue reiected *Ferdinand* the now Emperour, and elected the *Electour Palatine*, as being the ſtrongeſt Prince of the *Caluiniſts*, and potent by his alliances. *Merc. Gallobelg.*

It is recorded that in the quarrells betweene *Fredericke* the ſecond and Pope *Innocent* the fourth, the Emperour ſent the Pope theſe verſes.

Roma diu varijs titubans erroribus acta
Corruet, & mundi deſinet eſſe caput.

I. S. in his memorable conceits.

Fata volunt, ſtellæq́, docent, auiumq́, volatus
Quod Fredericus ego malleus orbis ero.

Rome toſt with diuers errors downe muſt fall,
And ceaſe to be the miſtris of this Ball.
For loe the fates decree, Starres, Birds foretell,
That I a Fredericke ſhall the whole world quell.

That which that *Fredericke* then ſpoke in a hopefull deſire of revenge, and a vehemencie of anger, had ſure ſome propheticall relation to the ſacred perſon of this *Fredericke*, and that it may fall out accordingly, I beſeech the God of battles, and Lord of hoſts, to bleſſe his Troopes with the trophies of victory, that hee may tread vpon the necke of the *Romiſh Adder*, and outſtare the *Antichriſtian Baſiliske*, till his enemies are made his footſtoole.

The reuenewes of this kingdome may amount to 3 millions of Crownes yearely, conſidering that the following countries are vnder its ſubiection.

Bara. The Armes are *Gules* a Lion with a forked taile *Arg*: crowned *Or*.

Ortelius. 2 SILESIA is bounded with *Bohemia* on the Weſt, *Brandenburg* on the North, *Polonia* on the South, *Hungarie* and *Morauia* on the Eaſt. It is in length 240, in breadth 80 miles, and divided equally by the riuer *Odera* who here hath its originall.

The chiefe Townes are *Preſlaw* or *Vratiſlauia*, built by *Vratiſlaus*. 2 *Oppolen*. 3 *Glogaw*. 4 *Olderberg* all on *Odera*, here are two Dukedomes of *Lignitz* and *Sueuitz*; the latter whereof is ſubiect to the *Bohemian*, the former hath a Duke, who is *Munſter.* alſo at the command of the King of *Bohemia*. This Countrey once belonged to *Poland*, and was giuen by *Henry* the fourth to the new King of *Bohemia Vratiſlaus* 1087.

3 LVSATIA is bounded on the Eaſt and North with *Brandenburg*, on the Weſt with *Saxonie*, on the South with *Sileſia*. This Countrey though but little, is able to arme 20000 foot, as good as any in *Germanie*. The chiefe Citties are *Gorlitz*, and *Tribell* on the riuer *Niſſe*, *Spremberg* and *Gottbuſſe* on the riuer *Syre*. This Countrey was alſo giuen to *Vratiſlaus* by *Henry* the fourth Anno 1087.

4 MORAVIA is bounded on the North, and Eaſt with *Sileſia*,

Ieſia, on the Weſt with *Bohemia*, on the South with *Auſtria* and *Hungary*, it is the moſt fertile part of Corne in *Germanie*. The chiefe Townes are *1 Brinn*, the ſeat of the Marqueſſe. *2 Olmutz* vpon the *Moraua*, of which riuer the Country is named. *3 Terebitz*. *4 Iaſa* &c. The former inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Marcomanni*, of *Sileſia* and *Luſatia* the *Quadi*. This Countrey is now called *Merlieren*. It was once a kingdome, the laſt king of it being one *Zuanto* who rebelled againſt *Arnulph* the Emperour Anno 900; he had vnder him *Bohemia*, *Polonia*, *Sileſia* and *Luſatia*; all which after his death choſe themſelues ſeuerall Gouernours; which continued till *Henry* the fourth gaue vnto his new king *Vratiſlaus* the Prouinces of *Sileſia* and *Luſatia*, whoſe fortune *Morania* followed when *Sigiſmund* the Emperour gaue it to *Albertus* King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Auſtria*: it ſtill retaineth a Marqueſſe who is tributary to the *Bohemian*. *Munſter.*

10 BRANDENBOVRG

The Marquiſate of BRANDENBOVRG is limited on the Eaſt with *Poland*, on the Weſt with *Saxony*, on the North with *Pomerania*, on the South with *Luſatia*: it is in compaſſe 520 miles, in which are contained 50 Cities, and 64 walled townes, the chiefe of which are *1 Belbin* the Dukes ſeat. *2 Brandenbourg* built by *Brando* a Prince of the *Franconians* Anno 140. *3 Francofurt* (for diſtinctions ſake named) *ad Oderam* which was made an Vniverſity by *Ioachim* the Marqueſſe 1506. *4 Hauelbourg*. *Ortelius.*

Brandenbourg was taken from the *Frankes* and *Vandals* by the Emperour *Henry* the firſt Anno 920: at which time alſo the Goſpell was firſt here preached. This *Henry* gaue the Countrey of *Brandenbourg* with the title of *Marqueſſe* to one Earle *Albert*: whoſe iſſue being extinct, *Lodovic*: *Bauarus* gaue this Marquiſate to his ſonne *Lodowicke* Anno 1314, his grand-child *Otho* ſold it vnto *Procopius* Marqueſſe of *Moravia* Anno 1373, whoſe iſſue failing it was giuen to *Frederi ke* the Burgraue of *Neurenberge* Anno 1417 by the Emperour *Sigiſmund* (who thē alſo gaue *Moravia* to *Albertus* King of *Bohemia*. The poſterity of this *Fredericke* to this day enioy it, hauing part of *Pruſſia* and the three Dukedomes of *Cleue*, *Iuliers*, and *Berg* or *Montz* vni- *Munſter.*

ted

ted vnto his Dominions, besides other petty Segniories, so that his reuenewes as they now are cannot be lesse then 30000 by the yeare, which also will be farre lesse if the three Dukedomes returne againe for want of issue to the former stocke.

Bara. His armes are *Arg*: an Eagle *Gules* membred and becked *Or*. The people are of the reformed church and follow the doctrine of *Luther*.

11 POMERANIA and MECLENBOVRG.

Ortelius. POMERANIA is bounded on the East with the riuer *Vistula*, on the west with *Mecklenbourg*, on the north with the *Baltick* Ocean, on the south with *Brandenbourg*. The cheife townes are *Stetin* the princes seate. 2 *Wolgast*. 3 *Gripswald* made an vniversitie Anno 1456. 4 *Wallin* 5 *Neutrepton* a sea towne &c: there belong to this Prouince three Ilands, namely *Rugia*, *Wisedomia*, *Iubina*. 6 *Rostocke* made an vniversitie. 1415.

Munster. *Pomeren* (so called by the *Sclavonians*, for that it lieth along vpon the sea) was long time in the power of the *Vandalls*, who being expelled; one *Barvimus* took vpon him the Principate Ao 935: about one hundred yeares after Prince *Wartislaus* with all his people receaued the Christian fayth Anno 1130. In their issue the coronet still remaines though now devided, for Anno 1540 it was devided betweene *Barvimus* and *Philip* two brothers, the former hauing the higher parte next *Prussia*, the latter the lower parte next vnto *Mecklenbourg*.

MECKLENBOVRG or *Megalopolis* is on the west parte of *Pomeren*, it was the seate of the *Heruli*, and hath since the dayes of *Charles* the great continued a peculiar principalitie, the cheife of her townes being *Malchaw*. 2 *Sterneberge*. and 3 *Wismar*.

On the west of this prouince by the riuer *Traue* is the faire *Hãsetowne* of *Lubeck*, which of old was a Dukedome, but made subiect by *Fredericke* the first, after whose death they chose another Duke, who within 5 yeares together with the towne was taken by the *Danes*, and from them deliuered by *Fredericke* 2d, & by him infranchized: not much aboue ten miles from *Lubecke* is *Hamborough* in which towne are 777 Brewers, one Lawyer, *Ionst. Boter.* one Phisitian, and 40 Bakers. Not farr from *Hamborough* but on the

the other side of the riuer is *Stoade*, where the *English* men haue a houſe to ſell abroad their clothes and other commodities.

12 SAXONIE.

SAXONIE is bounded on the Eaſt with *Luſaſia* and *Brandenbourg*, on the weſt with *Haſſia*, on the north with *Brunſwicke*, on the South with *Franconie* and *Bohemia*. It conteineth the countries of *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, *Voitland*, and *Saxonie*.

1 THURINGIA is environed with *Haſſia*, *Franconie*, *Miſnia*, and *Saxonie*: the cheife cittie is *Erdford* one of the faireſt and biggeſt of *Germanie*; *2 Kale. 3 Weyman. 4 Iene* an vniverſitie of Phyſitians.

The whole countrie is in length but 120 miles, nor any more in bredth, yet it conteines 2000 villages and 12 Earledomes. *Munſter.*

This countrie was once a *Lantgrauſdome*, but the male iſſue failing it came vnto the Lords of *Miſnia* Anno 1211

2 MISNIA is environed with *Bohemia*, *Voitland*, *Thuring* & *Saxonie*, it is watred with the riuers *Sala*, *Pliſſena*, *Elſter*, and *Mulda*. The cheife townes are *Dreſden*, ſeated on *Albis*, hauing continually on her walls and Bullwarkes 150 Peices of ordinance, a ſtable of the Dukes in which are 128 horſes of ſeruice, and a Magazin, out of which 300000 horſe and foote may bee armed at a daies warning: the next is *Leipſique* as famous a Vniverſitie for *Philoſophers* as *Iene* is for *Phiſitians*. It ſeemeth the Schollers and cittizens will not ſuffer their beere to periſh, of which here is ſo much drunke and exported, that the very cuſtomes of it due vnto the Duke, amount to 20000 pounds yerely, yet is this towne of no more then two Churches. *3 Rochlits. 4 Mulberg.* *Ionſons. Bot.*

Miſnia was at firſt but a Lordſhip vnder *Turingia*, & was made a Marquiſate, a little after it obtained the Dominion of *Turingia*: in which State it continued, till the Emperour *Sigiſmund* gaue the Dukedome of *Saxonie* to Marqueſſe *Fredericke*, in the yeare 1413, whoſe poſterity till this day enioy all the Dukedome. *Munſter.*

3 VOYTLAND is a little Countrey South of *Miſnia*, whoſe chiefe Cities is *Olnitz*.

4 SAXONY is on the North of *Turinge* & *Miſnia*; her chiefe

Towne is *Parthenopolis* now *Meydenberg*, which belongeth to the Empire. 2 *Haberſtat.* 3 *Helderich.* 4 *Wittenberge* an Vniverſitie of Diuines in which lie buried *Ph. Melãcthon*, & *Martin Luther* that moſt famous ſeruant in Chriſts cauſe. Hee was borne at *Iſleben* in *Sax*, and ſtudied firſt at *Magdeburge*, but at the eſtabliſhing of the Vniuerſity of *Wittenberge* Anno 1508 he was choſen to profeſſe there. It hapned in the yeare 1516, that Pope *Leo* hauing need of money, ſent about his *Iubiles* and *Pardons*, againſt the abuſes of which, *Luther* inueighed both priuately and publikely by word and writing: this ſparke grew at laſt to ſo great a coale, that it fired the Papall Monarchie, for the *Germane* Princes cleaued to the doctrine of *Luther*, and proteſted they would defend it to the death, hence were they firſt called *Proteſtants*. This doctrine agreeable to the word of God was quickly propagated ouer all Chriſtendome, the reaſons of which next vnto the Almightie power of the moſt high may be principally ſix. 1 The diligence and aſſiduity of preaching in Citty and Village. 2 The publiſhing of books of piety & Chriſtian religion. 3 The tranſlations of the Scriptures into the vulgar language, whereby the ſimple might diſcerne good from bad, the muddy doctrine of *Rome* from the cleere water of life. 4 The education of youth, eſpecially in *Catechiſmes*, which contained the whole body of Chriſtian religion, which once well planted in their mindes was irradicable. 5 The continuall offers of diſputations to the aduerſe partie in a publike audience, which being denied gaue aſſurance of the truth, and ſoundneſſe of the one, as of the falſhood and weakneſſe of the other. 6 Their compiling of *Martyrologies* and hiſtories of the Church, which cannot but worke an admirable confirmation of faith and conſtancie in the hearers and readers: There is one only pollicy wanting, namely the calling of a generall *Synode*, to compoſe the differences of the reformed Church about the Sacraments & Predeſtination, which would certainely ſtrengthen their own cauſe, and weaken the enemies, whoſe chiefe hopes are that the preſent diſagreements will arme party againſt party to their owne deſtruction. But God grant that their hopes may be fruſtrated, & we will ſay with the Poet,

Fox in his Martyrolog

Sands in his religions.

He

Hæ manus Troiam errigent?
Parvas habet spes Troia si tales habet.
Shall these small iars restore the ruin'd Pope? Senec. *Trag*
Small hope he hath if this be all his hope.

Saxonie was once farre greater then now it is, containing al betweene *Albis* and the *Rhene* East and West, *Danubius* to the *Germane* and *Balticke* Ocean North & South. The *Saxons* were a people of *Asia* called the *Sacæ*, who first seated themselues in the *Cimbrick Chersoneſſe*, afterward they came more Southward into *Germanie* (a valiant nation questionlesse they were) they cõquered *England* and were the last of the *Germanes* which yeelded to the *French Monarch Charles* the Great, by whose means also they receaued the faith of Christ Anno 785. The Prince of the *Saxons* being then *Wittikindus*, (from whom are descended the present Kings of *France* since *Hugh Capet*, the ancient Princes of *Anion* and *Maine*, with the present Kings of *England*, the ancient Dukes of *Burgundie*, and present Dukes of *Saxonie*) whose posterity displeasing *Sigismundus* the Emperour, were by him prescribed, and *Saxonie* was giuen to *Frederick* Marquesse of *Misnia* 1413, in whose line it still remaineth, the now Duke being named *Iohannes Georgius*.

Camdens Brittannie

Munster.

The reuenewes of this Dukedome, in the daies of *Christianus*, *Augustus*, and *Mauritius* (who droue the Emperour *Charles* out of *Germanie*, which lay gasping for feare of vtter bondage) was not lesse then 400000 pounds yearely; but now by the ill ordered custome of *Germanie*, they are distracted into divers pettie Principalities.

Boterus.

The Armes are Bar-wise of six pecces *Sable* and *Or*, a bend flowred *Vert*. Within the bounds of *Saxonie* are two small Principates, namely of *Anhalt* and *Mansfeild*, the Princes of the former being *Caluinists*, of the latter *Catholiques*, who are Homagers to the Dukes of *Saxonie*.

Bara.

12 BRVNSWICKE and LVNEBOVRG

The Dukedomes of BRVNSWICK and LVNEBOVRG are bounded on the East with *Brandenbourg*, on the West with *Westphalen*, on the North with *Danemarke*, on the South with *Saxonie* and *Hassia*. The riuer *Amasa* or *Ems* runneth through

the countrie, whose chiefe citties are *1 Brunswicke*, built by one *Brunnus* sonne to *Ludolphus* Duke of *Saxonie*, and Vnckle to *Henry* the first Emperour called the *Fowler*: nigh vnto this Towne is the mountaine *Hamelen*, vnto which the *Pied Piper* led the children of *2 Halberstade*, where they all sunke and were neuer more seene. *3 Wolfehaiten*, where the Duke doth keepe his Court. *4 Lunebourg* so called of the Moone which the old inhabitants did worship. *5 Cella* the seat of the Duke of *Lunebourg*.

Quade.

Munster. *Brunswicke* and *Lunebourg* were once vnder the Dukes of *Saxonie*, till Duke *Henry* called the Lyon, was prescribed by the Emperour *Fredericke Barbarossa* and disinherited both from *Brunswicke* and *Saxonie*, but at last his grand-childe *Otho* got by his submission, the Dukedome of *Brunswicke* (not long before made free and Imperial) together with the title of *Lunebourg*, by the grant of *Fredericke* the second: this *Otho* died 1252; whose posterity enioyed these Dukedomes, til the yeare 1430; in which the Countrey was deuided betweene *William* the Victorious, who had the title of *Brunswicke*; and his Vnkle *Bernard* who had the title of *Lunebourg*: in whose posterity both these Dukedomes still remaine, though *Brunswicke* be the greater, Whose Armes are *Gules*, two Lyons *Or*, armed *Azure*.

14 HASSIA.

The Lantgrauedõe of HASSIA is enuironed on the East with *Saxonie*, on the South with *Franconie*, on the West and North with *Westphalen*. It tooke its name from the *Hassi*, who with the *Chatti* inhabited this Countrie.

The chiefe Townes are *Marpurge* the Lantgraues seat, and an Vniversitie 2 *Dillinbourg*. *3 Frankenbourg*. and *4 Dries*. Here are the Earledomes of *Nassaw*, whose Earles are Princes of *Orange*, & Lords of many Townes in *Belgia*: the chiefe towne being *Nassaw*. 2 The Countie of *Waldeck*, whose chiefe citty is also called *Waldecke*. 3 The States of the confederation of *Wederaw*, all of which, as also the Lantgraue follow the doctrine of *Calvin*.

Munster. *Hassia* was once an Earledome vnder *Thuringia*; Ann. 1042, *Lodowicke* was Earle of *Hassen*, whose successours were afterward preferred to the dignity of *Lantgraues*; the most puissant

of

of which was *Philip*, who vnited the Princes of *Germanie*, in an offensiue and defensiue league against *Charles* the fift; but was taken prisoner together with *George* Duke of *Saxonie*, and not long after deliuered by *Maurice* the restorer of the *German* liberty. The Armes of the *Lantgraue* are *Azure*, a Lyon *barrie* of 8 peeces, *Arg*: and *Gules*, armed and crowned *Or*. *Paradin.*

There are diuers other inferiour Princes of *Germanie*, which yet are absolute and free; insomuch that in one daies riding, a Traueller may meet with diuers lands, and diuers coynes twice or thrice: euery free Prince and free Citty (whose lawes the Emperours are sworne to keepe inviolable) hauing power to make what lawes, and coyne what money he will: and hence in the cēsure of kingdomes, the King of *Spaine* is said to bee *Rex hominum*, because of his subiects reasonable obedience: the King of *France*, *Rex Asinorum*, because of their infinite taxes and impositions: the King of *England*, *Rex Diabolorum*, because of the subiects often insurrections against, and depositions of their Princes; But the Emperour of *Germanie* is called *Rex Regum*, because there is such a number of *Reguli*, or *free Princes* which liue vnder his command. *Morison.* *Archb.*

There are 20 Vniuersities in *Germanie*.

1 *Collen*	West:	7 *Mentz*	Fr.	13 *Vienna*	Aust:		
2 *Triers*		8 *Wittenberg.*		14 *Friburg.*			
3 *Basil*	Swit:	9 *Hidelberge.*		15 *Francketord*, Brand.			
4 *Deling*		10 *Iene*	Sax:	16 *Rostocke*	Pom:		
5 *Tubingen*	Bau:	11 *Lipsique*		17 *Gripswald*			
6 *Ingolstade*		12 *Wittenberg*		18 *Marpurg*, Has.			
19 *Olmutz*, Mor.				20 *Prage*, Boh.			

There are in *Germanie*.

Emperour 1	*King* 1
Dukes 34	*Marquesses* 6
Archbishops 7	*Bishops* 47
Lantgraues 4	*Earles*
Vicounts.	*Barons.*

Thus much of *Germanie*.

OF DANEMARKE.

DANEMARKE containeth the *Cimbricke Cherſoneſſe*, parte of *Scandia*, and the Ilands in the *Balticke* ſea.

Ortelius. The CHERSONESSE hath on the Southweſt the *Albis*, on the Southeaſt the riuer *Trare*, on the South a litle peiceof *Germanie*, in all other parts the ſea. It was firſt inhabited by the *Cimbri*, thence called the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſſe*. It is in length 120 miles, in bredth 80; the cheife Provinces being *Holſt* or *Holſatia*, whoſe cheife citties are *Nyemunſter* and *Bramſted*: this Prouince *Stafford.* is the title of the ſecond ſonne of *Danemarke*. 2 *Dietmars*, whoſe cheife citties are *Meldorp* (whoſe cittizens are ſo rich that they couer their houſes with copper;) and *Marue* 3 *Sleſia* or *Sleſwicke*, whoſe cheife townes are *Geterpe* and *Londen* an hauen towne vppon *Eider*. 4 *Iuitland* whence came the *Iuites*, who together with the *Saxons*, and *Angles*, conquered *England*. The chiefe Townes are *Rincopen*, *Nicopen*, *Holn*, and *Arhauſen*.

Maginus. The ILANDS of the BALTICKE are 35. The chiefe being *Senland* or *Selandunia*, whoſe Citties are 1 *Copenhagen* the kings ſeat, and only Vniverſitie of the kingdome: it is called alſo *Haffen* or *Hafnia*. 2 *Roſchilt*, the Sepulchre of the Daniſh Princes; betweene this Iland & the firme land of *Scandivania*, is the paſſage called the *Sound*, toward *Muſcovie*: which did yeeld vnto the king very great profit yearly; but now it is not a little fallen, ſince the Engliſh found out the Northerne paſſage vnto *Ruſſia*. 3 *Fionia* whoſe chiefe Citty is *Oſel* 4 *Scania*, n'igh to which there is ſo great ſtore of *Herrings*, that ſhips are ſcarſe able with help of winde and Ore to row off the harbour. 5 *Finera* in which *Ticho Brache* built an artificiall Tower, in which are many rare Mathematicall inſtruments.

SCANDIVANIA or SCANDIA is environed with the Seas, ſaue where it is ioyned to *Muſcovie*. It lieth part on this ſide, part beyond the *Articke* circle; ſo that the longeſt day in the more Northerne parts is about three Months. It containeth the kingdomes of *Norway*, *Swethland*, and part of *Danemarke*; whoſe chiefe Townes are 1 *Falſterbode*. 2 *Elebage*. 3 *Molmogia*

the

the birth-place of *Molmogius Danus*.

The people of this Countrey are good Souldiers both by sea and land, but fitter for the sea then the field: the Magistrate is wise rather by experience then by study; the old man couetous; the young man thrifty; and the Marchant ambitious. The women are of the same conditions as the women of *Belgia*. They receaued the Christian religion by the preaching of *Ansuerius*, & follow the reformation of *Luther*. *Ionſ. Boter.* *Munſter* *Archb. Ab.*

The soyle is naturally more fit for pasture then for tillage; feeding such a multitude of Oxen, that 50000 are said to bee sent hence yearely into *Germanie*; their other commodities are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for shipping, Armours, Oxe-hides, Buck skinnes, Wainscot, Firrewood, Filberds, and the like. *Maginus.* *Blundeu. ll.*

The *Danes* were a people inhabiting the Ilands of *Sinus Codanus*, who about the yeare 500, left their old dwellings, and came vnto the *Cimbricke Chersoneſſe*, not long before forsaken by the *Saxons* at the conquest of *England*. They liued a great while in a confused state, which at last was brought to some cõformitie by *Gotricus* their first King Ann. 797: they were much giuen to sea-robberies, and taking dislike against *Osbert* King of *Northumberland*, who had rauished a Lady sister to the *Danish* King, they came with great strength into *England*, where for 255 yeares they tyrannized ouer the afflicted people: of late they haue no warres but with the *Swethlanders*, to whose kingdome they pretend a title, from their Q. *Margaret*; who vanquished the king of *Swethland*. *Albertus*, and gouerned it; as also did many of her successours, as shall be shewed in the Catalogue of *Swethland* Kings. I will now reckon vp such Kings of the Danes, as haue beene since *Charles* the Great, the former of which were in number 44, hauing no certainty or apparance of continuation. *Camden.* *Munſter.* *Stow.* *Munſter.*

The Kings of *Danemarke*. *Fregei Synop*

797	1	*Gotricus.*		6	*Frotho*
	2	*Heningus*		7	*Haraldus*
	3	*Canutus*		8	*Gormo.*
	4	*Ivarus*	926	9	*Herald* II
	5	*Agnerus*		10	*Canutus* II

11 *Canu-*

	11	*Canutus* III	
	12	*Sueno*	
1067	13	*Haraldus* III. 2	
1069	14	*Canutus* IIII. 10	
1079	15	*Olaus* 10	
1089	16	*Ericus* 13	
1102	17	*Heraldus* 2	
1104	18	*Nicolaus* 30	
1135	19	*Ericus* V	
1140	20	*Ericus* VI	
1150	21	*Sueno*	
1161	22	*Valdemarus* 24	
1185	23	*Canutus* 18	
1203	24	*Valdemarus* II. 40	
1243	25	*Ericus* VII. 9	
1251	26	*Abel*	
1252	27	*Christopherus* 7	
1260	28	*Ericus* VIII. 27	
1287	29	*Ericus* IX. 35	
1322	30	*Christopherus* 12	
1334	31	*Valdemarus* III. 42	
1376	32	*Margareta* 35	
1411	33	*Ericus D. Pomeraniæ à Margareta adopta.* 28	
1439	34	*Christoph. D. Bau.*	
1448	35	*Christiernus Comes Aldenbourg.* 34	
1482	36	*Ioannes* 32	
1514	37	*Christiernus* II. 9	
1523	38	*Fridericus* I	
1535	39	*Christianus* III. 22	
1559	40	*Fridericus* II 29	
1583	41	*Christianus* IV.	
	42	*Christianus* Now liuing King of *Danemarke* and *Norwey.*	

Boterus. The reuenewes of this Crowne cannot be great; there being no commodity in his kingdome but fish, to allure Marriners: they which are also are vncertaine, considering the *Sound* sometimes yeeldeth more then others.

Bara. The Armes are *Or*, 3 Lyons *passant Vert*, crowned *of the first.*

OF NORWEY.

Maginus. NORWEY is bounded on the North with *Lappia*, on the East with the *Dofrine* mountaines, by which it is parted from *Swethland*; on the other parts with the Seas: it containes in length 1300 miles, in bredth not halfe so much. It is called *Norwey* for the Northerne scituation, the people are much giuen to hospitality, plaine dealers, & abhorring theft: they were once famous warriers, they conquered *Neustria* in *France*, since called *Normandy* vnder the conduct of *Rollo*; *England* vnder the leading of D. *William*; *Italy* and *Scicilie* vnder the banners of *Tancred*: *Ireland* and the *Orcades* vnder the ensignes of *Turgesius*: & the kingdome of *Antioch* vnder the leading of *Boemund.*

The

The ſoyle is ſo barren that the people liue on dried fiſh inſteed of bread; the chiefe commodities are tacklings for ſhips, as maſts Cables, Deale-boards, &c.

The chiefe Cities are *Nidroſia*, *Bergen*, and *Aſloya* on the South end, and the profitable Towne of *Wardhuis* at the North end.

To omit the Catalogue of ſuch Kings as are vncertaine, wee will beginne with King *Suibdagerus*, who was king of all three kingdomes, and at his death diuided them againe amongſt his three ſonnes. *Munſter.*

The Kings of *Norwey*.

1 *Suibdagerus*
2 *Haddingus*
3 *Hotharius*
4 *Collerus*
5 *Frogerus*
6 *Gotarus*
7 *Rotherus*
8 *Helga*
9 *Haſmundus*
10 *Reginaldus*
11 *Gunneraus*
12 *Oſmundus*
13 *Olaus*
14 *Oſmundus* II. not long after whoſe time Anno ſc. 800, the *Normans* beganne their irruptions.
15 *Aquinus*
16 *Heraldus*
17 *Olaus* II
18 *Sueno* K. of Dan.
19 *Olaus* III
20 *Sueno* II
21 *Canutus*
22 *Magnus*
23 *Haraldus* II
24 *Magnus* II
25 *Magnus* III
26 *Ingo*
27 { *Aquinus* of *Norw:* / *Marg.* of *Dan.* } by this mariage the two kingdomes of *Danemarke* and *Norway* were vnited, and neuer ſince diſioyned; the *Danes* keeping the natiues ſo poore, that they are not able to reſiſt them; beſides the ſtrong Garriſons kept on al parts of the Countrey keepe it in an abſolute awe. The Chriſtian faith was firſt preached here by Pope *Adrian* the fourth; they follow the reformed Church after the opinions of *Luther*; & ſpeak the Dutch language, which is alſo common to their Lords of *Danemarke*, and neighbours of *Sweden*.

The armes of this kingdome are *Gules* a Lion *rampant Or*, crowned & armed of the *firſt*, in his pawes a *Dauſk* hatchet *Arg.* *Bara.*

There are reckoned in *Danemarke*, and *Norwey*.

Archbishops 3	*Bishops* 15
Dukes	*Marquesses*
Earles	*Vicounts*

Grimston. One Vniuersitie, namely *Copenhagen*.

The chiefe order of knighthood is of the *Elephant*, instituted by *Fredericke* the second king of *Danemarke*; their badge is a coller powdred with *Elephants towred*, circling the kings armes, and hauing at the end the picture of the *Virgin Mary*.

Thus much of *Danemarke* and *Norwey*.

OF SWETHLAND.

Maginus. SWETHLAND is bounded on the East with *Muscouie*, on the West with the *Dofrine hills*, on the North with the *Frozen Seas*, on the South with the *Balticke* seas.

This Countrey alone, without the adiacent Prouinces of *Lappia*, *Scricfinia*, & *Biarmia*, is little lesse then *Italy* and *France* ioyned together: and with the additions of the said nations, is bigger by a circuit of 900 miles.

Breerwood

Stafford. The people participate much in nature with the *Norweians*, as hospitable & valiant as they, for from hence came the *Gothes*, *Suevi*, *Longobards*, and other barbarous nations, which by their often invndations ouer all *Europe*, gaue occasiõ to the old adage *Omne malum ab Aquilone*.

They were converted to the Christian faith long since, and now follow the doctrine of *Luther*, vsing the *Dutch* language, though not without an apparant and notable difference in pronuntiation and Ortographie.

The soyle is so fertill, that to see a beggar is a difficult matter; *Blundevill.* and they are so healthfull, that it is ordinary to see men of 130, or 140 yeares of age: The Country aboundeth with Mines of Lead, Copper and Siluer, which are transported into other Nations, together with hides of Bucks, Goates, and Oxen, Tallow, Tarre, Barlie, Malt, costly Furres, and the like.

The

The chiefe Prouinces are,

1 LAPPIA, diuided into the Easterne, which is most properly called *Lappia*, and belongeth to the *Knez* or Duke of *Russia*: and the Westerne which containeth *Scrifinia* & *Biarmia*, which are vnder the king of *Sweden*; to whom they pay for tribute rich skinnes and furres, being without the vse of money, or benefit of houses, and are all Idolaters.

2 FINMARCHIA in whose Northerne parts also are many Idolaters.

3 BODIA, whence *Sinus Bodicus* taketh its name. *Breerwood.*

4 FINLAND in which are 1433 parishes, many of which containe 1000 housholds, the chiefe being *Abo* and *Narne*; not farre from which, are two Townes within the limits of *Muscovie*, namely *Viburge* and *Riuallia*, the keeping of which fortresses, stand the king in 100000 Dollars yearely. They are Forts excellently well seated, defending his owne, and offending his enemies territories (of which nature was *Callais* in *France* when the English possessed it.) *Boterus.*

5 The last and best Prouince is GOTHLAND, so called for its goodnesse and fertilitie; it is diuided into the Iland and the Continent; the Iland of *Gothia* is seated in the *Balticke* seas, being in length 18 miles, and fiue in breadth: it standeth very conuenient for the *Danes* to inuade *Sweden*; which is the reason it hath beene so often in eithers possession; and is now vnder the *Swethlander*. The chiefe Towne is *Wisbich*. The Continent of *Gothia* is in the hethermost part of *Scandia*, next vnto the kingdome of *Danemarke*: it hath in it the great Lake *Weret*, which receauing 24 riuers, disburdeneth it selfe but at one mouth, and that with such noise and furie, that they call it *the Duells head*: the chiefe Citties are *Stockholme*, seated after the manner of *Venice*; a Towne in which *Christiern* King of *Danemarke*, committed vnspeakable cruelties, filling the Channels with blood, and the streets with dead bodies, *2 Upsale* a famous Archbishoprick from which all this tract is tearmed *Archipiscopatus Upsalensis*. *3 Colmar*. *Munster.*

The first people of this *Gothia* were the *Vandalls* (who after went into *Polland*, and afterward into *Italy*, *Spaine* and *Africke*) *Munster.*

and the *Gothes*, who being a people of *Scithia*, called *Getes*, and *Gepides*, seated themselues in *Misia*; and afterwards for feare of the *Romans*, they turned into *Scandivania*, and inhabited this part since called *Gothia*; but not liking the coldnesse of the climat, they returned againe towards their former habitation of *Misia*; where *Decius* the Emperour warred against them, to the death of himselfe and his sonne Anno 253. but not long after they were subdued by the *Hunnes*, whereupon many of the *Gothes* not willing to endure the imperious command of that barbarous people, obtained of *Valens* & *Valentinianus* the Constantinopolitan Emperours, a seat towards the mouth of *Danubius*; this *Valens* exacting of them in liew of his kindnesse, insupportable tributes, was by them vanquished; nor were they well appeased till the time of *Theodosius* Anno 383: who made a firme peace with them. In his time there was a diffention betweene *Rhadaguse* and *Alarice* for the kingdome; which when *Alarice* had gotten, *Rhadaguse* with 200000 men went into *Italy*, and were there starued and slaughtered in the *Apenine* hils, to reuenge whose death, his riuall *Alarice* went into *Italy*, in the time of *Honorius* the sonne of *Theodosius*, where he conquered *Rome*, *Campania*, and *Naples*: after him succeeded *Athaulfus*, who married *Placida*, sister to *Honorius*, by whom hee was perswaded to leaue *Italy*, and goe into *Spaine*; which was possessed by his successours the space of 300 yeares: some of which sent Colonies into the more Southerne parts of *France*, where they possessed *Languedocke* and *Provence*: and at last forgot the name of *Gothes* and became *French*, about 77 yeares after their entrie into *Spaine*, they were againe sent for into *Italy*, by *Zeno* the Emperour Anno 493: to repell the furie of King *Odoacer*, & his *Heruli*; who being expulst, *Theodericke* Captaine of the *Gothes*, made himselfe king of *Italy*. The reason why the *Gothes* were rather wished for in *Italie*, then the *Heruli*; was for that the *Gothes* were and had of long time beene *Christians*, for wee read that *Theodosius* Bishop of the *Gothss*, was present at the *Nicene* Councell.

Hist. of Sp.

Hist. of Ital.

The *Gothish* kings of *Italy*.

Fregius.

455 1 *Theodoricus* the first King 33.

527

527 { 1 *Amalusnenta*
527 { 2 *Atalaric* his son, 8
534 3 *Theodatus*
537 4 *Vitiges* 6
540 5 *Idobaldus* 1
541 6 *Araricus* 1
542 7 *Totilas* 11
553 8 *Teias*, who being ouercome by *Narses*, submitted himselfe to the *Romane* Empire, after which time, they grew with the *Italians*, as also with the *French* & *Spaniards*, into one nation. Their history is thus briefly set downe by *Sylvester* in his *Du Bartas*.

The warlike Gothe which whilome issued forth
From the cold frozen Ilands of the North, *Du Bartas.*
Incampt by Vistula, but th'ayre almost
Being there as cold as in the Balticke coast:
He with victorious armes Sclavonia gaines,
The Transiluanian, and Valachian plaines;
Thence flyeth to Thracia, and then leauing Greeks,
Greedy of spoyle, foure times he brauely seekes
To plucke from Rome, then Mars his minion;
The plumes which she from all the world had wonne,
Guided by Rhadaguise, and Alaricke,
Bold Vindimarus and Theodoricke,
Thence flyeth to France, from whence expulst, his legions
Rest euer since vpon the Spanish regions.

The Kings of *Sweden* are very potent in warres, & though they were once much inferiour to the *Dane*, yet are they now equall to him; and as much superiour to the *Muscovite*: they are supposed to haue aboue 8000 great brasse peeces for the warres: In the Castle of the Towne of *Stockholme* onely, there are 400 of sufficient proofe. *Grimston*

There haue beene diuers kings of *Swethland*, which their own histories cannot number aright, we will therefore beginne with *Iermanicus*, the contemporarie of *Charlemaine*, of whose successours there is more certainty and continuation.

The Kings of *Sweden*.

1 *Iermanicus*
2 *Frotho*
3 *Herotus*
4 *Serlus*
5 *Biornus* *Munster.*
6 *Wichsertus*
7 *Ericus*
8 *Ostenus*

9 *Sturbiornus*
10 *Ericus* II
11 *Olaus*
12 *Edmundus*
13 *Stinkalis*
14 *Halſtenus*
15 *Animander.*
16 *Aquinus*
17 *Magnus.*
18 *Sherco*
19 *Carolus*
20 *Ericus* III
21 *Bingerius*
22 *Waldemarus*
23 *Magnus* II.
24 *Bingerius*
25 *Magnus* III
26 *Magnus* IV
27 *Magnus* V
28 *Albertus* Duke of *Mecklenbourg*, who was vanquiſhed by Q. *Margaret* of *Daneni* and *Norw:*
29 *Margaret* Q. of *Sw. Nor*: and *Daneni*: who adopted
30 *Ericus* IV D. of *Pomeren.*
31 *Chriſtopher* D. of *Bavare*, after whoſe coronation the *Swedens* choſe for king
32 *Carolus Canutus* vanquiſhed by
33 *Chriſtierne* of *Danemarke*, to whom being chaſed thence
34 *Iohn* his ſonne ſucceeded, who alſo was driuen thence by
35 *Guſtane* Archbiſhop of *Vpſall* whom ſucceeded
36 *Ericus* his ſonne after whoſe death his brother
37 *Iohn* was crowned king, whoſe ſonne *Sigiſmund* during the life of his father, was choſen king of *Poland*, and ſince the death of his father, is by King *Charles* his Vnckle and the people, diſpoſſeſſed of his kingdome of *Sweden*, for following the Church of *Rome.*

Boterus The reuenewes of this kingdome cannot but bee great, the kingdome hauing foure meanes to augment his treaſure. 1 The tenths of Eccleſiaſticall liuings. 2 Mines. 3 Tributes. 4 Cuſtomes. In the yeare 1578, all charges of Court and armie deducted, the King coffered vp 700000 *Germane* Dollars.

Ionſ. Boter. The men of warre are more obedient to their Prince then any Northerne Souldiers whatſoeuer, becauſe the king giueth vnto euery Souldier victuals, and that according to their obedience and deſert. 2 If a Souldier be taken by the enemy the King doth vſually redeeme him. 3 If a Souldiers horſe be ſlaine vnder him, the King moſt graciouſly giueth him another.

The

The Armes of this kingdome are *Azure*, 3 Crownes *Or.* *Bara.*

There are in *Swethland*

Archbishop 1	*Bishops* 7
Dukes 13	*Marquesses*
Earles	*Vicounts*

One Vniuersity viz: *Vpsall.*

Thus much of *Swethland.*

OF MVSCOVIE.

MVSCOVIA is bounded on the east with *Tartaria*, on the west with *Livonia*, *Lituania*, & part of *Swedeland*, north with the *Frozen* Ocean, on the south with *Mare Caspium*, the *Turkes*, and *Palus Maeotis*. This country standeth partely in *Europe*, partely in *Asia*, It taketh his name from *Musco*, the cheife citty; and is also called *Russia alba*, to distinguish it from *Russia nigra*, a province of *Poland.* *Alexius*,

It is in length from east to west 3300 miles, and in bredth 3065 miles: it is scituate betweene the 8th and 20th *Climates*, the longest day in the Southerne partes being but 16 houres long and a half: in the northerne partes almost 22 houres long, and a halfe.

The people are perfidious, swift of foote, strong of body, robustious, and altogether vnlearned; euen the Preists are meanely indoctrinated, cautionated by the great Duke that there be no schooles, lest there should be any schollers but him selfe: so that the people vse to breake the Sabbath holding it fit onely to be kept by gentlemen, and to say in a difficult question, *God and our great Duke know all this*: and in other talke, *All wee inioy health and life all from our greate Duke* The women are private, ferefull to offend, but once lasciuious, intollerably wanton. They vse the *Sclauoman* language, and receaued the Christian fayth Anno 987: in which they follow the church of *Greece*, & differ from the *Romish* churches, 1 denying the holy Ghost to proceed from the father & the sonne; 2ly denying *Purgatory*, but praying for the dead; 3 beleeuing that holy men inioy not the presence of god before the reserrection; 4 communicating in both

Boterus. *Stafford.* *Boterus.* *Ionst. Boter.* *Breerwood.*

both kinds,but vſing leavened bread, and mingling warme water with wine,which both together they diſtribute with a ſpoon; 5 Receiuing Children of 7 yeares old to the Sacrament, becauſe then they begin to ſin;6 forbidding extreame vnction, confirmation,and fourth marriages; 7 admitting none to orders but ſuch as are married, and prohibiting marriage to them who are actually in orders;8th reiecting carved Images, but admitting the printed; 9th obſerving foure *Lents* in the yeare; 10th reputing it vnlawfull to faſt on *Saturdaies*.

This countrey is not ſo populous as ſpatious, the eaſterne partes are vexed with the *Tartars*, who like *Æſops* dogge will neither dwell there themſelues, nor ſuffer the *Muſcovite* to plant colonies there:the weſterne parts are almoſt as much moleſted by the *Sweden* and *Polonian* kings: the Southerne by the *Turkes* and *Precopenſes*: and the northerne by the coldnes of the aire; which is of ſuch vehemencie, that water throwne vp into the aire, will turne to ice before it fall to the ground; but in the ſpring there will be ſuch flouriſhing of herbs, and chirping of birds, as if there had neuer bin any winter. Hence they ſay if two men being ſomewhat diſtant talke together in the winter, their words will be ſo frozen that they cannot be heard; but if the parties in the ſpring returne to the ſame place, their words will melt in the ſame order that they were frozen & ſpoken, and be plainely vnderſtood as *Caſtilian* wittily in his *Aulicus*.

Archb. Ab.

Caſtilian de Aulico.

Blundeuill. The cheife commodites which they ſend abroad, are rich furrs,others of leſſe note Flax, hempe, Whales greaſe, and the like.

Boterus. The revenues of this Empire cannot but bee greate, the *great Duke* being Lord both of the liues and goods of his ſubiects: *Mahomet* a *Turkiſh Baſhaw* was wont to ſay, that his maſter and the *Muſcouite* were the moſt abſolute Princes in the world: his revennues in mony (his houſhold charge being diſrayed) amount to 3 millions of rubbles. He is apparelled like a king and a Biſhop;wearing with his royall veſtiment a miter and a croſier ſtaffe; when he ſitteth in his ſtate, all the plate of his houſe is ſet before him; with a great number of the graveſt and ſeemelyeſt men of all *Muſco*,and the adioining citties richly apparelled out

Archb. Ab.

of

of wardrope, which to forreiners, not knowing this cunning fraud, appeare so many Princes and noble men, and is no small cause of admiration and wonder at his magnificence. The people are very superstitious, and vse at their burials to put a letter into the hand of the deceased, with a penny in his mouth, and a new paire of shooes on his feete: this letter is directed to S^t *Nicholas*, whom they esteeme the porter of heaven (a thing which the *Romanists* cannot but account, as very preiudiciall to the prerogatiues of S^t *Peter*.)

The country may be (as rightly it is) called the *Mother of Rivers*; the chiefe of which are *Don* or *Tanais*, which was by the ancient *Geographers*, thought to be the onely bound twixt *Europe* and *Asia*; it disburdeneth it selfe into *Palus Mæotis* 2 *Duina* which entreth into the *Scythian* Seas at the Abbie of S^t *Nicholas*, where the *English* since the discouerie of the northerne passage, vse to land and disperse themselues into all the parts of this vast Empire, and truely there is no nation so kindly entertained amongst the *Russians* both Prince and people, as the *English*; who haue many imunities not granted to other nations; the cause I cannot but attribute to the neuer-dying fame of our late *Queene*, admired and loued of the *Barbarians*; and also to the conformable behauiour of the *English* in generall; which is so accepted, that when *Wasiliwich* or *Basiliades* naild the hat of an Embassadour to his head for his peremptorines; he at the same time, vsed S^r *Thomas Smith* with all courtesie imaginable. *Gainsford.* Another time when the Iesuite *Possevinus*, began to exhort him to accept the *Romish* faith, vppon the information of our Embassadour, that the Pope was a proud prelate, & would make kings kisse his feet, he grew into such a rage, that *Possevinus* thought hee would haue beaten out his braines. *Archb. Ab.* This freindship betweene these nations, hath bin since maintained by mutuall Embassaies on both parties. The 3 riuer of note is *Boristenes*, called also *Neiper*, (as *Duina* is *Oby*) which augmenteth the waters of *Pontus Euxinus*. 4 *Duina minor* now called *Onega* which openeth its mouth to receaue the waters of the *Balticke* sea. 5 *Volga* which with no lesse then 70 mouthes vomits his soule into the *Mare Caspium* &c.

The cheife prouinces are 1 SEVERIA in which is the famous towne *Novogrod* on the coaſt of the *Balticke* ſeas, one of the foure ancient mart townes of *Europe*; the other three being *London* in *England*, *Bergen* in *Norwey* now decayed, and *Burgis* in *Flanders*, which long ſince yeelded her trafficke to *Antwerpe* now to *Amſterdam*; So alſo this *Novogrod* decayed ſince the diſcoverie of the new paſſage vnto S^t *Nicholas* by *Oby* or *Duina*. This *Novogrod* being ſeated on the leſſer *Duina*:

Adrianus.

2 PLESCOVIA, in which the cheife townes are *Riga* and *Pletſkow*.

3 VOLODMIRE whoſe cheife towne ſo named, was once the Metropolis of *Ruſſia*.

Stafford.

4 RHEZAN ſo plentifull of corne, that birds and horſes can neither fly nor run thorough it, by reaſon of its thicknes; the chiefe citty is *Rhezan*.

Adrianus.

5 SMOLENSKO whoſe cheife citty is *Lmolenſko*.

6 RESCOVIE whoſe cheife citty is *Toropyerz*.

7 ROSTOWIA whoſe metropolis is *Coloprigod*.

8 CORELIA where *Laudiskron* is the cheife towne.

9 PERMIA where there is ſuch abundance of ſtaggs that the people eate them (as the people of *Norwey* doe fiſh) inſteed of bread, the prime citty is *Sicwiarksey*.

10 CONDORA being beyond the Articke.

11 The kingdomes of CASAN and CITRAHAM and

12 MVSCOVIA ſo named of *Muſco* the prime citty to which *Daniel* 4^th Lord, tranſlated his regall ſeate from *Volodmire*: it was once 9 miles in circuit, but was fired by the *Tartar* Anno 1571, where there were burnt 80000 men; and it is now become but 5 miles round, and is adorned with 16 churches, whereof halfe & more, are made with woode and durte, as moſt of the houſes are.

Ionſ. Boter.

This country was called formerly *Scythia Europæa*, and was neuer totally knowne either by the *Grecians* or *Romans*. Anno 1240, the *Tartars* firſt made it tributary, who were afterward ſhrewdly weakned, by the valour of *Iohn* the firſt Great Duke, to whom they afterward yeelded the Countrey, conditionally that once euery yeare within the Caſtle of *Moſco*, the Great D. ſtanding

Boterus.

ſtanding on foot, ſhould feed the horſe of the *Crim Tartar*, with Oates out of his owne cap: this homage was by *Baſilius* denied and changed to a tribute of furres, which being alſo denied, gaue occaſions of the warre betweene the *Tartar* and the *Muſcouite*; which the *Tartars* make either by ſuddaine incurſions; or by armies royall, at which time there come ſeldome fewer then 200000 fighting men into the feild.

The Chorographicall deſcriber of *Muſcovia*, maketh menti- *Ioh. Aubrie.*
on of the Princes of it, euer ſince the daies of *Auguſtus*, but without any great ſhew of truth, no computation of time, or relation of atchieuements. I commend the Authors modeſtie, in not ſtuffing vp his treatiſe with actions meerly fabulous, of which could neither be ground nor poſſibilitie, yet can I not acquit him for putting downe ſo many names to ſo little purpoſe; wee will therefore omit them, and beginne our Catalogue with *George*, who both bare the brunt of the *Tartars* inuaſion, and after the retreat of their greateſt forces, beganne againe to taſt the ſweetneſſe of ſoueraigntie, yet not ſo free, but that hee and nine of his ſucceſſours, were tributaries to the *Tartar*: none of them performing any thing worthy the reheariing.

The Lords of *Muſcovie*.

1	*George.*	6	*Iohn* II.	*Boterus.*
2	*Iaceſlaus.*	7	*Baſilius.*	
3	*Alexander,*	8	*Demetrius.*	
4	*Daniel.*	9	*Georgius* II.	
5	*Iohn.*	10	*Baſilius* II.	

The Great Dukes.

1 *Iohn* the firſt *Great Duke*, ſhooke of the *Tartariã* bondage.
2 *Baſilius Caſan* wonne the Prouinces of *Severia*, *Roſcouia*, & *Smoleusko.*
3 *Iohn Baſilius* conquered *Livonia*, and *Lituania*, both which his ſucceſſour
4 *Iohannes Baſiliades* or *Waſiliwicke*, loſt in his age, though in his youth he had ſubdued the *Noyhacenſian Tartars* to his Empire; and vanquiſhed *Selim*, Emperour of the *Turkes*, Anno 1569, with this king the *Engliſh* firſt began to confederate.

5 *Theodorus Ioannides.*
6 *Boris Theodorus.*
7 *Demetrius* an vsurper.
8 *Michael Fedrovitius* now gouerning this vast Empire, and liuing in a firmer and more constant continuation of peace, with *Tartar*, *Turke*, *Polonian*, and *Swethlander*, then euer any of his predeceſſours did in times paſt.

Bara. The Armes are *Sable*, a portall open of two leaues and as many degrees *Or.*

There are in this Empire.

Kingd: 2	*Princes* 16
Archbiſhops 2	*Biſhops* 18
Dukes 15	*Earles.*

Thus much of *Muſcovie.*

OF POLAND.

Maginus. POLAND is limited on the Eaſt with *Neiper* or *Boriſtenes*, which parteth it from *Muſcovie*; on the Weſt with *Viſtula*, which parteth it from *Germanie*; on the North with the *Balticke* ſea, and *Sinus Finnicus*; on the South with *Hungarie.*

The moſt ancient name of it was *Sarmatia*, and the people *Sauromatæ*: it is now called *Poland*; from *Pole*, which in the *Sclavonian* tongue ſignifieth plaine, becauſe the Countrey is ſo little ſwelled with hills: It is in compaſſe 2600 miles, and is ſcituate in the more Northerne part of the temperate Zone, being vnder the 8th and 10th climates, the longeſt day being 16 houres.

The people are generally good Souldiers, the Gentlemen free, the Pezants in miſerable ſubiection to their Lords, amongſt which Lords there is ſuch an equalitie, that no mans eſtate exceedeth 25000 Duckats yearely: prowd they are and impatient, delicious in diet, and coſtly in attire; which laſt qualities are common alſo to the women, who are for the moſt part indifferently faire, rather wittie thē well ſpoken; they vſe the *Sclavonian* language, and receaued the Chriſtian faith Anno 963. They are of all religions; ſome following the *Romiſh*, others the reformed Church, and of theſe ſome embrace the doctrine of *Luther*, others

Boterus.
Ionſ. Boter.
Archb. Ab.

others of *Calvin*; some the *Bohemian*, some the *Augustane*, and some the *Helvetians* confessions. Here are *Iesuits* & *Arrians*, *Anabaptists*, *Antitrinitarians*, and all Sects whatsoeuer tolerated; whence it is said, if a man hath lost his religion let him to *Poland*, and he shall bee sure to finde it, or else beleeue it is vanisht: a saying now applied to *Amsterdam* in *Holland*.

The chiefe merchandizes that goe from hence to other Provinces, are Amber, Barley, Wax, Hony, Hempe, Pitch, Tarre, and the like. *Blundevill*

The King is elected by the generall States, who for the most part choose a warriour: to whom being crowned, the Nobility are as familiar as he were their brother, and account his decrees to last but three daies: They haue no written lawes; custome & temporarie Statutes being the rule of their gouernment and obedience. *Archb. Ab.* *Ionst. Boter.*

The reuenewes of the kingdome are about 600000 crownes most of which are put vp in his treasurie; for the kingdome is diuided into 4 parts, euery part of it keeping the King and his Court, in allowance and all expences a quarter of a yeare; and contributing money to the marriages of his daughters. *Grimston.*

The chiefe riuers are *Vistula*, which hath its fountaine in the *Carpathian* mountaines, which part *Hungarie* from *Poland*; his mouth is in the *Baltick* sea, & is nauigable 400 miles. *2 Neister* which parteth it from *Moldauia*. *3 Neiper*. *4 Ruben*. *5 Bog*. *6 Limbecke*, *7 Mimmel*. The chiefe Prouinces are;

1 LIVONIA, bounded on the East with *Muscouie*; on the West with the *Baltick* sea (so called for that *Scandia* was anciently called *Baltia*) on the North with *Finland*; and on the South with *Lituania*: the Christian faith was first receaued here Anno 1200. The chiefe Townes are *Narue*, an exceeding strong fortresse, built by a *Polonian Architect*; who for a reward had his eies put out, to disable him from making the like. *2 Rig*, & *3 Derpt*. The chiefe Prouinces of it being *1 Curland*. *2 Senugal*. *3 Estland*. *4 Virland*. *5 Harland*. *6 Geroenland*; This Country was once subiect vnto the order of *Dutch* knights, who being molested by the *Muscouite*, in their reformation of religion; submitted themselues to *Sigismund* the king of *Poland* Anno 1558: *Munster*. *Ionst. Boter.* *Adrianus.*

vnto whoſe ſucceſſour King *Stephen*, the *Muſcovite* ſurrendered his title Anno 1582: reſerving only to himſelfe ſome Townes on the Eaſterne ſide, the reſt being vnder the *Pollacque*, except alſo ſome few Townes on the North, ſubiect to *Sweden*.

Boterus. 2 LITVANIA is South to *Livonia*, North to *Podolia*, Eaſt to *Ploand*, and Weſt vnto *Muſcovie:* The people receaued the Chriſtian faith Anno 1386; when as *Iagello* afterward called *Vladiſlaus*, married *Hedingis* Q. of *Poland*; by which marriage this Prouince was vnited to *Polonia*. The chiefe Cities are *Vilna* an Vniuerſitie. 2 *Vilkomire*, and 3 *Breſtia*.

Adrianus. 3 VOLINIA hath in it *Kiovia*, and *Circaſſia*, on the bankes of the riuer *Neiper*, & is a ſmall woodie province.

Munſter. 4 SAMOGITIA (whoſe inhabitants are moſt *Idolaters*, & build their houſes with ſtraw) hath for its chiefe towne *Camia*; Both theſe provinces haue followed the fortunes of *Lituania*.

Stafford. 4 PODOLIA is limited with *Lituania* north, *Neiſter* South, *Ruſſia* eaſt, and *Poland* weſt; here the ground is ſo fertile, that of one ſowing they haue 3 harueſts; the chiefe citties are *Camienza* ſeated on high rocks and deemed invincible, 2 *Orkzacow*, and 3 *Wyniecza*.

Adrianus. 5 RVSSIA NIGRA hath on the eaſt *Podolia*, on the weſt *Poland*, as alſo on the North; and on the South *Hungarie*: The chiefe Townes are *Leopolis* or *Lemburg* built by *Leo* a *Muſcovite*. 2 *Grodecke*. 3 *Luckzo*: Theſe two Provinces were incor-

Grimſton. porated to *Poland* by King *Ladiſlaus* about the yeare 1440, by giuing them the freedome and prorogatiues of natiue *Polonians*.

6 PODLASSIA, whoſe chiefe Citty is *Bielſco*, was vnited by *Sigiſmund* vnto the *Poliſh* diadem, Anno 1569.

7 MAZOVIA, whoſe chiefe citty is *Warzow*, is ſeated betweene *Polonia* and *Pruſſia*. It was ioyned to *Polonia* by *Caſmure* the I. Anno 1045.

8 SPRVCE, PRVSSIA, or BORVSSIA, is ſcituated on

Ortelius. the North of *Mazovia*, hauing on the North the *Balticke* Seas; on the Eaſt *Lituania*, on the Weſt *Viſtula*. The chiefe Citties are *Dantiſcum*, where *Keckerman* was Profeſſour, a famous Emporie: in which (to omit other things) are daily ſold 1000 meaſures of wheat; it is ſcited in *Pomerania*, but ſubiect vnto

the *Polonian*. 2 *Mons Regius*, called by the *Germans Koningſberg* by vs *Regimount* or *Mount royall*: it is ſeated at the influxe of *Pegel* into the ſea. 3 *Heilſperg*. 4 *Culin*.

This Countrey was long time vnder the *Dutch knights*, who being called by the *Muſcovite* againſt the *Pruſſians*, here planted themſelues Anno 1070, or there about. The people at laſt wearie of their gouernment, Anno 1450, reuolted to the *Polander*; and finally this order being extinct Anno 1547, peace was made, conditionally that the King of *Poland* ſhould haue *Dantzicke*, and the weſterne parts; and that *Albert* the Marqueſſe of *Brandenbourg*, and *Maſter* of the order, ſhould poſſeſſe *Regimount* with the title of *Duke*, and ſhould doe homage for it to the *Polonian*; taking his place at the kings right hand: This Dutchie of *Regimount*, containeth 54 Caſtles, and 86 Townes; the reuenewes being yearely 120000 Duckats. *Munſter.* *Boterus.*

9 The Dukedomes of OSWITZ and ZATOR, ſo called of their chiefe Townes, are in *Sileſia*; the firſt was conquered by *Caſſimire* the fourth, Anno 1554, the laſt by *Sigiſmund* 1547. *Ortelius.*

10 POLAND hath on the Eaſt *Lituania*; on the Weſt *Germanie*; on the North *Mazouia*; on the South *Podolia*: The Metropolis is *Cracovia* built by *Crocus*, a Duke of *Bohemia*, ſeated on the banke of *Viſtula*. 2 *Lublin*. 3 *Guiſna*, whoſe Archbiſhop in the abſence of the king or *Interregnum*, holdeth the ſupreame authority, ſummoneth the diets, &c. 4 *Siradia*. 5 *Sendonure*. 5 *Minsko*. *Maginus.*

The firſt people of theſe parts were the *Sarmatians*, after thē the *Vandals*, afterwards the *Sclauonians*, vnder the conduct of *Lechius* firſt Duke hereof Anno 1550: who flying from his natiue ſoyle together with *Zechius* his brother, ſaw his brother ſetled in *Bohemia*, and then peopled this Countrie, which for the plaineneſſe he named *Poland*. His ſucceſſors enioyed the title of Dukes only, till the Emperour *Otho* the third created the Duke *Boſleſlaus*, King of *Poland* Anno 1000. *Munſter.*

The Kings and Dukes of *Poland*.

1000	1	*Boſleſlaus 25*	1041	3	*Caſimirus 18*	
1025	2	*Mieſlaus 9*	1059	4	*Boleſlaus* II 20	*Fregius.*
		Interregnum annorum, 6.	1082	5	*Vladiſlaus Hermanus*	

nus in whose time the name of Duke was vsed againe. Dukes

1103 6 *Bolesl ius* III *36*
1140 7 *Vladislaus* II. *6*
1145 8 *Bolesłaus Cripsus* IV. *28*
1174 9 *Miesłaus* II.
10 *Casimirus* II. *21*
1195 11 *Lesko Albus 33*
1243 12 *Bolesłaus* V *Pudicus 37*
1280 13 *Lesko niger 10*
1290 14 *Bolesłaus* VI.
15 *Henricus Probus*
16 *Vladislaus* III
17 *Primislaus*, who assumed againe the title of King, Anno 1300.
1300 18 *Venceslaus* R. Boh. 6
1306 19 *Vladislaus* IV *27*
1333 20 *Casimirus Mag. 38*
1371 21 *Lewis* K. of Hung. *12*
1383 22 *Hedinge* Pr. of Pol. / *Iagello* D. of Lit. } *29*
1435 23 *Vladislaus Iunior 12*
1447 24 *Casimirus* IV. *46*
1493 25 *Iohannes Albertus 9*
1502 26 *Alexander Mag. 5*
1507 27 *Sigismundus 41*
1548 28 *Sigismundus Augvst. 26*
1574 29 *Henry* D. of *Anioy 2*
1576 30 *Stephen Batour 10*
1586 31 *Sigismundus* III. King of *Sweden* by succession, and of *Poland* by election.

Bara.

The chiefe orders of knighthood are,

1 The *Marians* or *Dutch* knights, instituted by *Fredericke* the second, Emperour of *Germanie*; they took their first name from S. *Maries* Church, in which the order was allowed: and their second; when they had conquered *Prussia*, vnder the conduct of *Zaltza* 1299 their first Master was *Henry Walpot*; their ensigne a blacke crosse. They were dissolued Anno 1549.

2 Of the *Portglaine* in *Livonia*, and *Lituania*; it was confirmed by *Innocent* the third, it was allied to the *Marians*, and separated Anno 1541. The last Master was *Vnvus*, in whose time the *Lutherans* reformation here receaued, extinguished this order of knighthood.

Guilliam.

The Armes are quarterly 1 *Gules*, an Eagle *Arg*: crowned & armed *Or*, for the kingdome of *Poland*; 2 *G*, a *Chevalier* armed *Cap a pea* aduancing his sword *A*, mounted on a barbed courser of the *second*: for the Dukedome of *Lituania*.

There are in *Poland*.

Archbishops 2 — *Bishops 16*
Dukes 8 — *Earles 12*
Vicounts — *Barons*,

Vni-

Vniuerſities 4.

Cracow, Pol. *Dantiske*, Pom.
Velna Lituan. *Regimont* Pruſſ.

OF HVNGARIE.

HVNGARIA is bounded on the eaſt with *Tranſiluania* & *Walachia*, on the weſt with *Auſtria*, on the north with *Poland*, on the South with *Sclavonia*. *Maginus.*

It was formerly called *Pannonia inferior*, *Pannonia* from the *Pannones*, & *inferior* to diſtinguiſh it from *Auſtria*, which was *Pannonia ſuperior*. It is now called *Hungarie*, from the *Hunnes* and *Auares* who here dwelt.

It is ſcituate in the northerne temperate *Zone*, vnder the 7th and 9th *Climates*, the longeſt day being 16 houres and a halfe.

The people are ſtrong of body, but of rude behaviour; reſpecting neither the liberall arts, nor mechanicke trades; the greateſt aſperſion is the name of Coward, which cannot bee wiped off without the killing of a *Turke*; after which they are priuiledged to weare a Feather. Their females are vncapable of their fathers poſſeſſions, yet they giue them no portiõ, but a new coat at their wedding; before which time neither man nor woman vſe to lye in beds. They vſe the *Scythian* language, and were baptized not long before the yeare 1000, the number of Proteſtants at this time are farre greater then of the Papiſts. *Quade.* *Breerwood*

The ſoyle is wonderfull fruitfull, yeelding corne there thrice in a yeere; the graſſe in ſome places (as in the Iſle of *Comara*) exceeding the height of a man, which doth feede ſuch a number of cattle, that it is thought this country alone to be able to feede all Europe with fleſh: they yerely ſend into *Germany* and *Sclavonia* 80000 Oxen; they haue Deere, Partridge, Pheaſant, in ſuch abundance; that any man that wil may kill them. The otl er commodities which are tranſported are Gold, Silver, Fiſh, Copper, Wine, &c. *Stafford.* *Ortelius.*

The worthyeſt Scholler that ever this kingdome produced, was *S. Hierome* a worthy father of the Church, borne in *Stridon* as they now call it.

The most worthy souldier was *Iohannes Huniades*, who so valiantly resisted the incursions of the *Turkes* (of whom he slew 50000 at the battle at *Maxon*) and 2ly his sonne *Mathias Corvinus*, of whom thus saith a Poet,

Turkish hist.

Adrianus.

----Patriæ decus, vnica stirpis
Gloria, Pannonicæ cædis fortissimus vltor.

His Countries pride, the glory of his race,
Reuenger of the Hungarians late disgrace.

To requite this ouerthrowe of *Maxon*, the *Turkes* not long after in the battle of *Varne* slew the king *Ladislans* and 30000 of his Souldiers; a battle against which faithfull *Huniades* much opposed: for the *Hungarians* hauing made truce with the *Turks*, the Popes Legate vpon a seeming aduantage, absolued the Christians of their oathes; who falling on the *Turkes* so daunted them, that *Amurah* lifting vp his eyes to heauen, prayed unto Christ to looke vpon the perfidious dealing of his Christians, who had for their owne aduantage dishonoured his name and their profession; after which praier the Christians beganne to giue backe and lost the day. *Mathias Corvinus*, afterward K. of *Hungarie* was sonne to *Huniades*, a sonne worthy of such a father, as being the chiefe prop of his Country against the *Turks* which after his death fell into the hands of *Solyman*.

Knolles hist. of the Turks

The principall riuers are *1 Danubius*, which is here called *Ister*, which name continueth to his very *Æstuarium*. *2 Savus*, which rising in *Carniola*, and *3 Dravus*, which rising in *Carinthia*, and *4 Tibuscus* which rising in the *Carpathian* mountaines, pay their tribute to *Danubius*: of this last riuer the *Hungarians* vse to say; that two parts are water, and the third fish.

Camden in Staffordsh.

This kingdome now standeth diuided, betweene the *Turke*, and the *Hungarian*; the former hauing *Buda* seated on *Danubius*, being the Metropolis of the Countrey, & Court of the king; it was taken by *Solyman* Anno 1526. *2 Alba Regalis*, called by the *Germans Weisenberge*, taken Anno 1543, in which yeare also was taken *3 Quinq; Ecclesia*. *4 Iaurinum* or *Rab*:

Maginus.

The chiefe Townes of the Emperors part are, *1 Possonium* or *Presburg*. *2 Strigonium* or *Gran*, taken by the *Turkes* An. 1543. and lost againe 1598. *3 Agraria*. *4 Comara* *5 Tockay*. *6 Altemburg*.

bourg, 7 Caniſia &c. I had almoſt omitted *Zigeth*, a Towne on the *Dravus* taken Anno 1566 by *Solyman* the magnificent, who there ended his daies, and *Kereſture* where Anno 1596, *Mahomet* the third gaue the Chriſtians ſo great an ouerthrowe, that if he had purſued his victory, he had finiſhed the conqueſt of *Hũgarie*: which hath withſtood the *Turkiſh* puiſſance for the ſpace of more then 160 yeares.

This Countrey was firſt inhabited by the *Pannones*, who were diſplaced by the *Gothes*, who going to *Italy*, left this kingdome to the *Lombards*, who being a people of *Scandia*, were compelled by ſcarcity of victuall to ſeeke new habitations; firſt they ſeazed on the Iland *Rugia*, & the adiacent Continent; next vpon *Poland*; then vpon this *Pannonia*, and at laſt vnder the leading of *Alboinus*, went into *Italy*, where after 200 yeares. their kingdome was ouerthrowne by *Charlemaine*. *Munſter.*

The *Longobardian* Kings of *Pannonia*. *Fregius.*

383	1	*Aion* 10	485	7	*Daphon vel Claſſo* 5
393	2	*Agilmond* 33	490	8	*Thamus* 10
426	3	*Lamiſſus* 3	500	9	*Vacon* 18
429	4	*Labe vel Lethe* 40	518	10	*Valtharius* 7
469	5	*Heldehoc* 4	525	11	*Adoinus* 18
473	6	*Gedohoc* 12	543	12	*Albonius*, who by

the ſolicitation of *Narſes* went into *Italy*; and erected there the *Longobardian* kingdome, which 200 yeares after was demoliſhed by the puiſſance of *Charles* the great; the hiſtory of this people is Epitomized by *Silveſter* in his *Du Bartas* thus. *Du Bartas.*

The Lombard ſtrong who was in Scowland nurſt,
On Rugeland, and Liuonia ſeazed firſt.
Then hauing well reueng'd on the Bulgarian
The death of Agilmont, the bold Barbarian
Surpriſes Poland; thence anon he preſſes
In Danows ſtreames to renſe his amber treſſes:
When he ſtraight after had ſurrendered,
The double named Iſters flowrie bed,
To ſcarrefac'd Hunnes: he hunteth furiouſly
The reſt of Gaules, from welthie Inſubrie.
There raignes 200 yeares, triumphing ſo,

That royall Tesin might compare with Po.
Which after fell in French mens hands againe,
Wonne by the sword of worthy Charlemayne.

The *Hunnes* hauing here setled themselues, were expell'd by *Charles* the Great, but return'd againe to the number of one mil-
Sleidan. lion, in the daies of the Emperour *Arnulphus*, about the yeare 800, and recouered their forsaken habitations; but not without a miserable affliction by the *Tartars*; 500000 of whom tyrannized here for the space of 3 yeares, cõmitting incredible spoiles and massacres Anno 1248.

The Kings of *Hungarie*.

	1000	1	*Stephen* 39	1273	20 *Ladislaus* II. 17
Freigius.	1039	2	*Peter* 3	1290	21 *Andrew* III. 12
	1042	3	*Aiba*	1302	22 *Venceslaus* 3
	1043	4	*Peter* 4	1305	23 *Otho D. of Bav.* 4
	1047	5	*Andrew* 12	1310	24 *Charles* sonne to *Char.* of *Nap.* 32
	1059	6	*Bela* 3	1343	25 *Lodovicus* 40
	1062	7	*Solomon* 13	1383	26 *Maria* 2
	1075	8	*Geisa* 3	1385	27 *Charles* II. king of *Napl.* 2
	1078	9	*Ladislaus* 18	1387	28 *Sigismund* of *Brandenb.* 51
	1096	10	*Calomannus* 19	1438	29 *Albertus* 2
	1114	11	*Stephen* II. 18	1440	30 *Ladislaus* III slain at *Varne* 18
	1132	12	*Bela* II. 9	1458	31 *Mathias Couin.* 33
	1142	13	*Geisa* II. 20	1491	32 *Uladislaus* 26
	1162	14	*Stephen* III. 10	1517	33 *Lewis* II. 10, after
	1172	15	*Bela* III. 18		whose death slaine together
	1191	16	*Emericus* 8		with 19000 of his subiects; *Iohn Battour*, *Vaivod* of *Transilvania*
	1201	17	*Andrew* II. 35		was chosen king of *Hungarie*; but *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of
	1236	18	*Bela* IV. 35		*Austria*, and brother vnto *Charles* the fift, challenged the king-
	1271	19	*Stephen* III. 2		dome in right of *Anne* his wife, daughter and sister to *Vladislaus*

Turkish hist. and K. *Lewis*, kings of *Hungarie* & *Bohemia*: on which pretence he inuaded the kingdome, and droue out *Iohn* his competitour, who to recouer his right, and reuenge his wrong, called *Solyman* the

the magnificent into the Countrey, who tooke so fast footing, that his successours could neuer since be remooued.

1527 34 *Ferdinand 35* Imp.
1562 35 *Maximilian 11.* Imp.
1572 36 *Rodolphus 36*
1608 37 *Mathias* II. *12.* After whose death the *Hungarians* wearie of the *German* gouernment, chose for their King *Bethlem Battour, Vayvod* or Prince of *Transilvania*, descended from the forenamed *Iohn* elect King of *Hungarie*, Anno 1620. A worthy Prince they haue made choyce of, maintaining the reformed religion, and likely to defend his kingdome from the Emperour *Ferdinands* inuasions, so that with the losse of *Bohemia* and *Hungarie* on the one side, with the ill affections of his Subiects in *Austria* on the other, besides the warres on all sides thundred against him, the Emperour is much impouerished and dismaid, howsoeuer fortune of late hath smiled on him.

The reuenewes of this kingdome are about 2 millions of *Gilders*, the presidiarie souldier being paid with contribution mony *Boterus.*

The Armes are *Barrwise* of 8 peeces *Gules* and *Argent.* *Bara.*

There are in *Hungarie*

Archbishops 2	*Bishops 13*
Dukes	*Marquesses*
Earles	*Barons 20*

The chiefe order of knighthood here is the *Dragon*, instituted by *Sigismund* King of *Hungarie*, and Emperour: after he had by the Councells of *Constance*, and *Basel*, contriued the death of *Iohn Hus*, and *Hierom* of *Prage*; and by the sharpnesse of his sword cast downe (as hee thought) the *Dragon* of Heresie and Schisme.

OF DACIA.

DACIA is bounded on the East with the *Euxine* Seas; on the West with *Hungarie*; on the North with the *Carpathian* mountaines; on the South with *Hæmus*, by which it is diuided from *Greece.* *Grimston.*

It tooke its name from the *Daci*, who first here inhabited; &

Stephanus afterward passing into the *Cimbrick Chersoneſſe* were called *Dani.* This people was by *Strabo* the Geographer called *Davi*, from which the *Athenians* in their Comædies, called the Servants and Sycophants by the name of *Davus*, because the *Daui* were so seruile and officious.

The people are generally stubborne, and vntractable, they speake the *Sclauonian* language, and read like the *Iewes* from the right hand to the left. They are of the Christian faith, and follow the *Greeke* Church.

Stafford. The Countrey is sufficiently fruitfull, enriched with Mines, and abounding with Horses, whose manes hang downe to the very ground.

It was first possessed by the *Moesi*, a people of *Asia*, whence it was by *Danubius* diuided into *Misia superior*, and *Misia inferior*; these gaue place to the *Daci*, *Dani*, or *Daui*; since whose time it is diuided into *1 Transiluania. 2 Moldauia. 3 Walachia. 4 Servia. 5 Rascia. 6 Bulgaria. 7 Bosnia.*

This Countrey is scituate in the Northerne temperate Zone, betweene the 7th and 10th *Climates*, the longest day being 17 houres.

The chiefe riuers are *1 Danubius. 2 Alluta. 3 Salvata. 4 Cockle. 5 Morus.* and *6 Tinas.*

1 TRANSILVANIA.

Quade. TRANSILVANIA, so called because it is penetrable no way but through woods; (as also *Septem Castra* or in Dutch *Zenburgen* or *Zenbrooke*, because of 7 Castles placed to defend the Frontiers) is limited on the North with the *Carpathian* hills, on the South with *Walachia*, on the West with *Hungarie*, on the East with *Moldauia.*

The chiefe Townes are *1 Alba Iulia*, or *Weisenberg 2 Claudiopolis*, called now *Clausenberge. 3 Bristitia. 4 Centum colles. 5 Fogaros. 6 Stephanopoli, &c.*

Turkish hist. On the North end of *Transiluania*, lieth the Province *Zaculeia*, whose people liue after the manner of the *Helvetians*; their chiefe and only Townes being *1 Kisdie. 2 Orby.* and *3 Shepsdy.* They haue long maintained an offensiue & defensiue league with the *Transilvanians* against *Turkes* and *Germanes.*

That

That the people of this Countrey are the progenie of the *Saxons*, is euident by the *Saxon* language yet retained. 2ly we finde that *Charles* the Great, like a politike conquerour, placed many of them here: weakning so their strength at home, and fortifying the bounds of his Empire. And 3ly by a story recited by *Verstegan*, which wee touched in our description of *Brunswicke*; the whole narration is this: *Halberstade* was beyond credit troubled with Ratts, which a Musition, whom they called the *Pied Piper*, vndertaketh for a great masse of money to destroy; they agree; herevpon he tuneth his Pipes, and all the *Rats* in the Towne dancing after them, are drowned in the next riuer; this donne he asketh his pay, but is denied; wherevpon he striketh vp a new fit of mirth, all the children male and female of the Towne follow him into the hill *Hamelen*, which presently closed againe: The Parents misse their Children, and could neuer heare newes of them; now of late some haue found them in this Countrey, where I also leaue them. *Quade.* *Verstegan.*

This *Transiluania* was long subiect vnto *Hungarie*, and had for its gouernment a *Vaivod*, which was the second person in the kingdome This *Vayuodate* was by K. *Uladislaus* giuen vnto *Iohn Huniades* that terrour of his enemies and supporter of his Countrey, and after his death to *Iohn Zepusius*, named *Bathor*, the king of *Hungarie*, who after being expelled by *Ferdinand*, called *Solyman* into the kingdome, by whom he was restored, & became the *Turkes* Tributary, after whose death *Solyman* seazing on the kingdome of *Hungary*, gaue vnto *Stephen Bathor* his sonne the *Vayvodate* of *Transiluania* Anno 1541. This *Stephen* was by the meanes of *Amurath* the third, elected & crowned King of *Poland*, to whom succeeded *Christopher Bathor*, An. 1575, to whom succeeded his sonne *Sigismund*, who shooke off the *Turkish* yoake, & although he gaue them many ouerthrows and slew some of their *Bassawes*, yet not being able to defende himselfe against so potent an aduersary, hee resigned his Principate to the Emperour *Rodolphus* Anno 1601, whose *Germane* Souldiers behauing themselues tyrannically ouer the people, were by *Iustine Botscay* chosen Prince, driuen out of the Countrey, to whom succeeded *Gabriel Batour* Anno 1609, whose *Knolls in his Turkish hist.*

succes-

succeſſour is worthy *Bethlem Batour*, *Bagour*, or *Gabour*, as hee is ſometimes called who for his manifold deſerts, was by the *Hungarians* choſen their King Anno 1619.

2 MOLDAVIA.

Adrianus. MOLDAVIA is ſeated on the north end of *Tranſilvania* & *Zaculeia* and extendeth to the *Euxine* ſea. The chiefe citties are *Turkiſh hiſt.* *Occazonia* 2 *Fucchiania* and 3 *Falezinge*. Is was firſt made tributarie to the *Turkes* by *Mahomet* the great and vtterly ſubiected Anno 1594 by *Selinus* 2d; not long after it revolted from the *Turkes* and made combination with the *Tranſilvanian* Anno 1576. *Aron* was the then *Vaivod* of *Moldauia* who repenting this vnion ſubmitted himſelfe againe to the *Turkes*, for which he was ſlayne by *Sigiſmund Bathor* and his *Vaivodate* giuen vnto *Stephen Roſwan*, whoſe ſucceſſour *Aierenuas* ſubmitted himſelfe to *Mahomet* the 3. but *Michael* the *Vaivod* of *Valachia* ſubdued it and kept it.

3 WALACHIA.

WALACHIA called *Flaccia* from *Flaccus* a *Romane* who here planted an *Italian* or *Romane* colonie, is ſeated betweene *Tranſilvania* & *Danubius*. The people ſpeake the *Latin* tongue, but ſo that it is much corrupted and can hardly bee vnderſtood. The chiefe citties are *Sabinium* 2 *Prailaba* and 3 *Tergoviſta* the *Vaivods* ſeate.

Turkiſh hiſt. It was conquered by *Mahomet* the greate by reaſon of two brothers *Waldus* and *Dracula*, who contended for the Principallitie; the *Vaivods* payed to the *Turkes* 60000 Duckats, which when *Amurath* the 3 required to haue doubled, *Michael* the *Vaivod* revolted and ioynd with the *Vaivod* of *Moldauia* and Prince of *Tranſilvania* Anno 1594. This *Michael* conquerd *Moldauia* and ſubmitted himſelfe and his country to the Emperor *Rodolphus*, frō whom not long after the people of both provinces revolted as loathing the *Germane* crueltie.

Guilliam The armes are *Gules* three banners *diſveloped Or*:

4 SERVIA.

Adrianus. SERVIA lieth betwixt *Boſnia* and *Raſcia*: the chiefe citties are *Stoniburg* the ſeate of the *Deſpot* 2 *Samandria* 3 *Taurinum* now called *Bellgrade*, a towne which being once the bullwarke of

of Christendome valiãtly resisted the puissance of *Amurath* the 6 and *Mahomet* the great, but was at the last taken by *Solyman* Anno 1520. It standeth on the *Danubius*, where it receaueth the riuer *Savus*. *Turkish hist.*

5 RASCIA.

RASCIA lieth betweene *Servia* and *Bulgaria* the cheife cittie is *Boden* famous for her annuall affayres.

These two Provinces were once subiect to their severall *Despotts*, vnder whose commaund they long enioyed tranquillitie, till Anno 1438, when as *George Despot* of *Servia* and *Rascia* became tributary to *Amurath* the second. After the death of this *George* (who was a Christian by profession, but a Turke by affection, as all the actions of his life did liuely demonstrate) his sonne *Lazarus* succeeded, who being dead, *Mahomet* the Great vnited these Prouinces to his Empire Anno 1454. *Turkish hist.*

6 BVLGARIA.

BVLGARIA hath on the East the *Euxine* Sea, on the West *Rascia*, on the North *Danubius*, on the South *Thrace*. The chiefe Cities are 1 *Sophia* the seat of the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, vnder whom are 21 *Sanziakes*. 2 *Nicopolis*. This Countrey was conquered by the *Scythians* of *Bulgar*, a Towne scituate on the riuer *Volga*, whence they are called *Bulgari* and *Volgari*, who making their irruptions in the daies of the Emperour *Constantine Pogonatus* became bitter enemies to the Christians till the yeare 868, in which their king *Trebellus* by the perswasion of his sister (who being a captiue had receaued the Christian faith) together with all his people was baptized. This kingdome was made a *Turkish* Prouince by *Baiazet* the first Anno 1396. *Adrianus* *Pezelius* *Quade.*

7 BOSNIA.

BOSNIA so called of the *Bossi* or *Bessi*, a people of *Bulgaria*, is bounded on the East with *Servia*, on the West with *Croatia*, on the North with the riuer *Savus*, on the South with *Illyricum*. The chiefe Cities are *Cazachium* the residence, & *Laiza* or *Iaziga*, the Sepulture of the *Bosnian* Kings. This Countrey was erected into a kingdome Anno 1420, not long after which King *Stephen* was taken and flane aliue by the barbarous command of *Mahomet* the great, at which time this kingdome was *Quade.* *Turkish hist.*

conuerted to a Prouince of the *Mahnmetan* Empire An. 1464.
Thus much of *Dacia.*

OF SCLAVONIA.

SCLAVONIA hath of the East the riuer *Drinus*, and a line drawne from thence to the sea, on the West part of *Italy*, on the North *Hungarie*, and on the South the *Adriatique* Sea.

It is in length 480 miles, & 120 in breadth, it is scituated vnder the fift and sixt *Climates*, the longest day being 14 houres.

The people are couragious, prowd and stubborne, & vse their owne *Sclavonian* tongue, which extendeth through all *Sclavonia. 2 Histria. 3 Bohemia. 4 Polonia. 5 Moravia. 6 Muscovy. 7 Dacia. 8 Epirus. 9* part of *Hungarie. 10 Georgia. 11 Mengrelia.* and *12* is vsed by all Captaines and Souldiers of the Emperours of *Turkey.* *Breerwood*

They are of the Christian faith, and follow the *Greek* Church.

This Countrey is more fit for grazing then for haruesting; for the Sheepe and other Cattle bring forth young twice in a yeare, and are shorne 4 times.

The *Sclavi* whence this region tooke denomination, were a people of *Scythia*, who in the time of *Iustinian* the Emperour planted themselues in *Thrace*, & after during the raigne of *Phocas* came and setled themselue in *Illiricum*, since by their conquest of it called *Sclavonia.* It is now diuided into *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia.* The principall riuers of the whole are, *1 Drinus* by which it is parted from *Servia, 2 Sauus. 3 Dravus. 4 Edavius. 5 Titius. 6 Naron.* *Quade.*

1 ILLIRIS was once the name of the whole Province, but it is now accommodated to one part: which being commonly called *Windismarch* is bounded on the East with *Danubius*, on the West with *Carniola*, on the North with *Dravus*, and on the South with *Savus.* The chiefe Citties are *1 Zatha* on *Danubius. 2 Zakaocz. 3 Windishgretz* on *Dravus.* and *4 Sagouna* nigh vnto *Savus.* This Countrey is a member of the kingdome of *Hungarie.* *Adrianus.*

2 DALMATIA hath on the East *Drinus*, on the West *Croatia,* *Grimston,*

atia, on the North *Savus*, and on the South the *Adriatique* sea. *Grimston.*
The chiefe Citties are *Ragusi*, formerly called *Epidaurus* scituate on the *Adriatique* sea, a Citty of great trafique and riches, it is tributary to the *Turkes*, to whom it payeth yearely 12000 Duckats. 2 *Sebenicum* or *Sicum* standing on the Sea shoare, on *Ortelius.*
which also standeth. 3 *Zara* or *Iadera*, for the possessiō of which Towne, there haue beene great warres betwixt the *Hungarians* and the *Venetians*, to whom it seemeth to bee of such importance that once taken by the *Hungarians*, it was redeemed for 100000 Crownes. In this Towne is the Church of S. *Iohn di* *Stafford.*
Malvatia, which was built by a company of Saylers, who being in a tempest made a vow, that if they escaped they would consecrate a Temple to S. *Iohn di Malvatia*, whose morter should be tempered with Malmsey. 4 *Spalato* a sea towne standing East of *Sebenico*, the Bishop of which *M. Antonius di Dominis* loathing the Romish superstition, came for refuge into *England* 1616, and 5 *Scodra* or *Scutari* which resisted the *Turkish* puissance a whole yeare and many daies, was battered with 70 peeces of Ordnance of wondrous bigneſſe, especially that called the Princes peece, which carried a stone or bullet of 1200 pound weight; not far hence is 6 *Lissa* famous for the Sepulchre of *Scanderbeg*: these two Townes were gained by *Mahomet* the second Anno 1478.

Turkish hist.

The ancient inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Dalmati*, whose Metropolis was *Dalminium* on the riuer *Drinus*. This people after many rebellions was vtterly vanquished by *Augustus*, vnder whose successours it continued a *Roman* Prounce, til the time of *Phocas*, during whose tyrannicall Empire, the *Sclaui* subdued this Countrey, who after they had Lorded it here for the space of almost 200 yeares, were made vassalls to the *Hungarians*, who setled themselues in *Pannonia* during the raigne of *Arnulphus* in the West, and *Leo Philosophus* in the East. These new Lords were much giuen to Piracie & robbing, & amongst others rauished a company of gorgeous *Venetian* Damsells, to reuenge which wrong *Dalmatia* was made Tributarie to the *Venetians*, to whom, besides their money and Townes, the *Dalmatians* were to giue 100 barrels of wine, and 3000 Coniskins

Quade.

Hist. of Is.

to the Duke for a preſent. It is now diuided betweene the *Venetians* who keepe the greateſt part, and the *Turke*.

Quade. 3 CROATIA or *Corvatia*, was called by the ancients *Liburnia* and *Valeria*, it hath on the Eaſt and South *Dalmatia*, on the North *Savus*, on the Weſt *Iſtria* and *Carniola*. The chiefe Townes are *Gradiska* ſcituate on *Savus*. 2 *Brunan*. and 3 *Petronia* on the riuer *Wizze* or *Wara*. and 4 *Nouigrod*. This countrey hath the title of a Dukedome, and is ſubiect partly to the *Auſtrians*, and partly to the *Venetians*, who ſet firſt footing in it, Anno 1007.

Guilliam. The *Sclavonian* Armes are *Arg*: a Cardinalls hat, the ſtrings pendant & platted in true loues knot meeting in the baſe *Gules*.

Thus much of *Sclavonia*.

OF GREECE.

Maginus. GREECE, the Mother of Arts and Sciences, is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Ægean* ſea, the *Helleſpont*, *Propontis*, and *Thracius Boſphorus*, on the Weſt where it beholdeth her daughter and ſupplanter *Italy*, with the *Adriatique* Sea, on the North with the mountaine *Hæmus* (of which *Stratonicus* vſed to ſay, *Archb. Ab.* that for eight months it was very cold, and for the other 4 winter) and on the South with the *Ionian* Sea.

Conſent of time. It was called *Greece* from *Græcus* the ſonne of *Cecrops*, firſt founder of *Athens*, and at the firſt was only attributed for the Countrey about *Attica*, but after the *Macedonian* Empire had ſwallowed all the petty Commonwealths, this name was communicated to the whole Countrey, whoſe people by a *Synecdoche* are diuerſly called, by ſome *Achiui*, by ſome *Mirmidones*, ſometimes *Pelaſgi*, *Danai*, *Argiui*, *&c.*

This Countrey is ſcituate in the Northerne temperate *Zone*, under the fift and ſixt *Climats*, the longeſt day being 15 houres.

The people were once braue men of warre ſound Schollers, addicted to the loue of vertue, and ciuill of behauiour, for which vertues other nations were by them ſcornefully tearmed *Barbarians*, a name now moſt fit for the *Grecians*, being an inconſtant people, vnciuill, not regarding learning, as hauing not one

Vniuer-

Vniuerſitie in it, and in a word wholy degenerate from their anceſtours.

The language they ſpake was the *Greeke*, of which were fiue Dialects. *1 Attick. 2 Doricke. 3 Æolicke. 4 Beoticke. 5* The *Common* dialect or phraſe of ſpeech: this tongue was once of wonderfull extent in *Greece, Natolia, Italie, Province*, and almoſt all the Ilands of the *Mediterranean*, but now partly through mutilation of ſome words and compaction of others, partly by the confuſion of the true ſound of vowells, dipthongs, and conſonants, and the tranſlating of the Accents, to which may be added the commixtion of the language of forraine nations, the language is not only fallen from its elegancy, but alſo frō its largeneſſe of extent, as being confin'd within *Greece*, and there almoſt quite deuoured by the *Sclavonian* and *Turkiſh* tongues. *Cleonard* *Breerwood.*

The ſoyle queſtionleſſe is very fruitfull, and would yeeld great profit to the husbandman, if they would take paines in the tilling, but they knowing nothing certainely to bee their owne, but all things ſubiect to the *Grand Signeur* and his Souldiers, omit agriculture, thinking of that of the Poet.

Impius hæc tam culta arualia miles habebit
Impius has ſegetes? ex queis conſuevimus arua. *Virg.*

Shall misbeleeuing Turkes theſe acres ſpoyle
Which I manur'd with ſo much coſt and toyle?
Shall they enioy my care? See neighbours ſee,
For whom theſe goodly cornefields tilled be.

The more naturall and certaine commodities which they tranſport into other parts, are Wine, Oyle, Copper, Vitriall, ſome Gold and Siluer, Veluets, Damasks, Turqueſſes Grogrums, &c. *Blundevill*

This Countrey hath formerly been famous for the Captaines *Miltiades, Epaminondas, Aristides, Pirrhus* (and to omit infinite others) *Alexander* the ſubuerter of the *Perſian* Monarchy. For the diuine Philoſophers, *Plato, Socrates, Ariſtotle*, and *Theophraſtus*: for the moſt exquiſite Poets, *Heſiodus, Homerus, Sophocles*, and *Ariſtophanes*. For the faithfull Hiſtoriographers, *Xenophon* the condiſciple of *Plato, Thucidides, Plutarch*, & *Herodotus*. The elequent Oratours *Eſchines, Demoſthenes*, and *Iſocrates*, whoſe tongues more endangered the ambitious proceed- *Archb. Ab.*

dings of *Philip* of *Macedon*, then the armies of the *Grecians*, and laſtly the authors and eſtabliſhers of all humane learning whatſoeuer, only the *Mathematiques* excepted.

The chiefe riuers are *Cephiſus*, which ariſing in the froutiers of *Epirus*, disburdneth it ſelfe into the *Ægean* Sea. 2 *Erigon*. 3 *Alaicinon*, which beginning their courſe in the more northern parts of *Macedon*, ende it in *Thirmaicus ſinus*. 4 *Strimon* in *Migdonia*. 5 *Athicus* and *Niſus* in *Thrace*. 6 *Stymphalus* where *Hercules* killed the *Stymphalian* birds. 7 *Ladon* in *Arcadia*. 8 *Inachus* whoſe daughter *Io* turned into a Heicfer, was worſhiped by the *Ægyptians* vnder the name of *Iſis*. 9 *Pineus*, whoſe daughter was *Daphne*, turned into a baytree, in *Macedon*: as alſo

Ovid. Met. *Populifer* 10 *Sperchius, & irrequietus*, 11 *Enipheus*
12 *Apidanuſq; ſener, leuiſq;*, 13 *Amphriſus*,, & 14 *Æas*.

Poplar- clad Sperchius, ſwift Enipheus, old
Apidane, ſmooth Amphriſus, Æas cold.

The Chriſtian faith was receaued here immediatly after the paſſion of the Lambe, which was ſtaine from the beginning of the world, but eſpecially eſtabliſhed by *Timothy*, to whom S. *Paule* writ two of his Epiſtles. The Cleargy now diſſent in many points from the Church of *Rome*, which haue beene receaued by their neighbours, as the *Muſcouite*, who differ from the *Greeke* Church in no materiall points, but the diſtributing of the *Euchariſt*, and exacting marriage in the conſtirution of Miniſters whom yet on a ſecond marriage they degrade. The Fathers of this Church are, *S. Hierom, Baſil, Chryſoſtome, Nazianzen, &c.*

Breerwood.

Thus much of the whole Countrey in groſſe, rhe chiefe and ordinariiy generall diviſion is into *1 Peloponeſus. 2 Achaia. 3 Epirus. 4 Albania. 5 Macedonia. 6 Migdonia. 7 Thracia.*

1 PELOPONESVS.

Maginus. PELOPONESVS is a *peninſula* rounded with the Sea except where it is tied to the maine land of *Greece* by an *Iſthmus* of 5 miles in breadth, which the *Grecians* and *Venetians* fortefied with a ſtrong wall and 5 Caſtles, which had they beene well manned, might eaſily haue reſiſted the *Turkiſh* battery, till more meanes had beene thought on to defend it.

Conſent of time. This *Peninſula* is in compaſſe 600 miles, and was called at

the

the first *Ægialia* from *Ægialus* the first King, an. mundi 1574
2 *Apia* from *Apis* the fourth king. 3 *Sicionia* from the ninth K. *Sicion*, which name was afterward attributed to a little Province by *Corinth*; then *Peloponesus* from *Pelops* and now *Moreah*.

This Countrey is diuided into these six parts, or Prouinces, *1 Elis. 2 Messenia. 3 Arcadia. 4 Laconia. 5 Argolis. 5 Achaia propria.*

1 The Countrey of ELIS hath on the East *Arcady*, on the West the *Ionian* Sea, on the North *Achaia propria*, on the South *Messenia*. The chiefe Citties are *Elis*, which giues its name to the whole Prouince. And 2 *Pisa*, whose people following *Nestor* to the warres of *Troy*, in their returne were by tempest driuen to the coasts of *Italy*, where they built the Citty *Pisa*. *Stephanus*

2 MESSENIA hath on the East *Arcady*, on the North *Elis*, on the South and West the Sea It takes its name from the Metropolis *Mesene* on *Sinus Messeniacus*, now *Golfa di Coron*, in this Citty *Menelaus* was king, whose wife the faire *Helena* was the cause of the destruction of *Troy*. 2 *Pilon* where *Nestor* was King, now called *Nauarino*. 3 *Methone* or *Modon*. This people had once great sway in this *peninsula*, for whose sole Empire they were long corriuall with the *Spartans*, who at last getting the vpper hand of them oppressed them with miserable slauery. *Adrianus.* *Plutarch.*

3 ARCADIA hath on the East *Laconica*, on the West *Elis*, & *Messene*, on the North *Achaia propria*, and on the South the Sea. This Countrey tooke its name from *Arcas* the sonne of *Iupiter* and *Calisto*, but was formerly called *Pelasgia*, the people whereof thought themselues more ancient then the Moore.

Orta prius Luna, de se si creditur ipsi
A magno tellus, Arcade nomen habet. *Ouid de fast.*

The land which of great Arcas tooke its name
Was ere the moone if we will credit fame.

The chiefe Citties are *1 Psophis. 2 Mantinea. 3 Megalopolis. 4 Phialea* towards the Sea. Here was the lake *Stymphalus*, and the riuer *Styx*, whose water for the poysonous tast was called the water of hell: the *Poets* faine that the Gods vsed to sweare by this riuer as may be every where obserued. And what God *Maginus.*

so

ſoeuer ſwore by *Styx* falſly, he was baniſhed from heauen and prohibited Nectar for a 1000 yeares: It is a Countrey whoſe fitneſſe for paſtorage and grazing hath made it the ſubiect of many worthy and witty diſcourſes, eſpecially that of Sr *Philip Sidney* (of whom I cannot but make honorable mention) a book which beſides its excellent language, rare contriuances, & delectable ſtories, hath in it all the ſtraines of *Poeſy*, comprehendeth the vniuerſall art of ſpeaking, and to them which can diſcerne, and will obſerue, notable rules for demeanour both priuate and publike.

Plutarch. 4 LACONIA hath on the Eaſt and South the Sea, on the North *Argolis*, on the Weſt *Arcadia*. The chiefe Citties are *Lacedæmon*, once a famous Commonwealth, whoſe lawes were compiled by *Lycurgus*, who going a iourney bound the people by oath to obſerue all his lawes till he returned, and being gone from thence commanded, that when he was dead and buried, his aſhes ſhould be caſt into the Sea: by this meanes the lawes were kept in *Sparta* almoſt 700 yeares, during which time the Commonwealth flouriſhed in all proſperity, but at laſt weakned by the Ciuill warres betwixt the *Thebanes* and *Athenians*, they were made ſubiect to the *Macedonians*. Here liu'd the famous Captaines *Euribiades* the Admirall of the Nauy againſt *Xerxes*, *Liſander* and *Ageſilaus*. 2 *Leuctres* on the ſea ſide. 3 *Thalana* nigh vnto which is the lake *Lerna*, where *Hercules* ſlew the monſter *Hydra*, and the mount *Tenarus* from whence the ſame Champion drew the three-headed Dog *Cerberus*, as the Poets called him.

Conſent of time. 5 ARGOLIS, ſo called from the chiefe Citty *Argos*, is bounded on the Eaſt and North with the Sea, on the Weſt with *Achaia propria*, on the South with *Laconia*. The chiefe Citties are *Argos* built by *Argus* the fourth king of this Countrey. The firſt king was *Inachus* anno mundi 2109, The laſt *Achriſius*, whoſe daughter *Danae*, being ſhut vp in a Towre of braſſe, was yet rauiſhed by *Iupiter*, to whom ſhe bare *Perſeus*: this *Perſeus* hauing by miſhap ſlaine *Achriſius*, tranſlated the kingdome of *Argos* to *Micene* the ſecond Citty of note: from this *Perſeus* deſcended *Atreus* and *Thieſtes*, from *Atreus Agamemnon*, who

was

was Captaine of the *Greekish* Armie before *Troy*, in which were 69 Kings wafted ouer with a Nauy of 1224 ships. The 3^d^ town is *Nemæa* where *Hercules* slew the Lyons. 4^th^ *Epidaurus* famous for the Temple of *Æsculapius*. And fift *Nauplia* where *Naulus* the father of *Palamedes* was king. *Destruction of Troy.* *Adrianus.*

6 ACHAIA PROPRIA, hath on the South *Elis*, *Arcadia*, and *Argolis*, and on al other parts the Sea. The chiefe Citties are, *1 Corinth*, seated at the foot of the *Acro Corinthian* hills, hard by the fountaine *Pirene*; called by *Perseus fons Caballinus*, it is now called *Crato*: in it liued the famous whore *Lais*, which exacted 10000 Drachmas for a nights lodging: which made *Demosthenes* cry, *non emam tanti penitere*, and occasioned the old verse,

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. *Horatius.*

Tis not for euery mans auaile
Towards Corinth for to sayle.

Here also *Theseus* instituted the *Istmian* games in the honour of *Neptune*, as *Hercules* had the *Olympian* in honour of *Iupiter*. *2 Patras*. *3 Sycion* now *Vasilico*.

These Commonwealths flourished in *Peloponesus*, till the civill warres betweene *Sparta*, *Thebes*, & *Athens*, which so weakned all sides, that they were soone made a prey to *Philip* of *Macedon*. After they were subiect to the *Roman*, then to the *Constantinopolitan* Emperours, and when the *Latines* subdued *Constantinople*, most of this Countrie fell into the armes of *Venice*, whose people fortefied it in many places, especially towards the Sea: finally it was conquered by the *Turkes* 1460. *Turkish hist.*

2 ACHAIA.

ACHAIA, called once *Hellas* from *Helles* sonne to *Deucalion*; is bounded on the East with the *Ægean* Sea, on the West with *Epirus*, on the North with *Thessaly*, on the South with *Peloponesus*, and the Seas thereof. It is diuided into *1 Attica*. *2 Megaris*. *3 Bœotia*. *4 Phocis*. *5 Ætolia*. *6 Doris*. *7 Locris*.

1 ATTICA hath on the West *Megaris*; on the other parts the Sea; the soyle is very barren and craggie, yet the artificiall endeauours of the people wonderfully enriched them, so that the yearely reuenewes of the Commonwealth were 1200 Talents. The chiefe Citty *Athens*, now *Selines*, was built by *Cecrops* *Consent of time.*

crops the first king hereof, and called *Cecropia* An Mundi 2409. It was after repaired by *Theseus*, and furnished with good laws by *Solon*. It tooke name from *Minerva* (whom the *Grecians* call *Athenæ*) in whose honour there were long time solemne plaies called *Panathenaia*. This was a famous Vniuersitie; from whose great cisterne, the conduit pipes of learning were dispersed ouer all *Europe*.

Souches Doue.

Athens Minerva's Chappell, Phæbus quire,
Within whose Cloysters the pure Vestall maides
The Muses, kept their euer-burning fire;
Whose light our cold darke ignorance vpraides:
From broken ruines and her vaults scarce found
No voice but voice of horrour now doth sound.

But at the first the sweet straines of *Apollos* harpe, did not outsound the lowd braying of *Mars* his Trumpet: This Citty yeelding more valiant Captaines then any in the world, *Rome* excepted.

Consent of time.

The last king hereof was *Codrus*, who in the warres against the *Peloponnesians*, hauing intelligence by an oracle that his enimies should haue the victory, if they did not kill the *Athenian* king: attired himself like a beggar, and forced the *Peloponnesians* to kill him. In this Citty if a man were growne too potent, they did vse to banish him for 10 yeares; this banishment was called the *Ostracisme*, for that the name of the partie to bee banished, was written in an *Oyster-shell*. The other Citties of *Attica* are *1 Perea* the *Athenian* hauen demolished by *Sylla* in his warres against *Mithridates*. *2 Panormus*. *3 Marathon*, where *Miltiades* ouerthrew the populous armie of *Darius*; the emulation of which victory hindred the sleepe of *Themistocles*, and awaked in him such noble resolutions.

Plutarch.

After the death of king *Codrus*, this Country fell from a monarchie to a Democracie; during which they purchased great wealth and honour, til bandying against the state of *Lacedemon*; *Athens* was sacked by *Lisander*, and her Virgin body prostituted to the lust of 30 Tyrans: not long after whose expulsion, it was vtterly subdued by the *Macedonians*.

2 MEGARIS hath on the East *Attica*, on the West *Sinus Corinthiacus*

Corinthiacus, on the North *Bœotia*, and on the South the *Istmus*. The chiefe Citty is *Megara*, now *Megra*, where *Euclide* taught *Geometrie*: Poets make mention of one *Nisus* king of this Countrie, not so happy that his head was circled with a coronet, ar that thereon grew a purple haire; to which was annexed the preseruation both of his life and kingdome. This Iewell, his daughter *Scylla* deliuered to king *Minos* her fathers enemy; who ioyfully receauing the present commanded her to bee cast into the Sea, where shee was (as some write) turned to the Gulfe so named: I leaue the moralizing of the fable, to such as profesſe *Mythologie*; obseruing only by the way, the antiquitie of that politique practise, to loue the treason and hate the Traitours. This Countrie afterward shaking of the *Cretans* became *sui iuris*: and amounted to that height of prosperity, that they contended with the *Athenians* for the Iland of *Salamis*; and so crushed them in one fatall ouerthrowe, that a law was enacted in *Athens*; that whosoeuer mentioned the recouerie of *Salamis*, should loose his life, so that *Solon* was compelled to faine himselfe madde, the safelier to motion the matter, which had a prosperous end. This fortune of the *Megarenses* lasted not long in so eminent a degree: yet they continued a free people, till the comming of the *Macedonians*.

Ouid. Met.

Plutarch.

3 BOEOTIA hath on the East *Attica*, on the West *Phocis*, on the North the riuer *Cephisus*, on the South *Megaris* and the Sea. It took it name from Bus, which signifieth an Oxe, for when *Cadmus* weary with seeking his sister *Europa* (whom *Iupiter* had stolne from *Phœnicia*) came to *Delphos*, hee was warned by the *Oracle*, to follow the first young Oxe he saw, and where hee rested to build a Citty: the Countrie for this cause was called *Boeotia*: The chiefe Citties are *Thebes* on *Cephisus*, built by *Cadmus* and his serpentine companions: in this Towne liued *Pelopidas* and *Epaminondas*, who so crushed the *Lacedemonians* at the Battailes of *Leuctres* & *Mantinea*; that they could neuer after reobtaine their former puissance: This Commonwealth long flourished, and at last being ouerburdned in the *Phocian* warre, was glad to submit it selfe to the mercy of the *Macedonians*, vnder the leading of king *Philip*, who by this meanes first got

Sophianus Map.

Natal. Com.

Plutarch.

footing in *Greeee*, into which afterward he thruſt his whole body: this Citty is now called *Scibes*, 2 *Daulis*, which was vnder the ſubiection of *Tereus* king of *Thrace*, who hauing rauiſhed *Philomela* daughter to *Pandion*, King of the *Athenians*, was by his wife *Progne* ſiſter to *Philomela*, murdred after hee had eaten his ſonne *Itys* in a Pye. 3 *Platea*, in which *Mardonius* the generall Captaine of the *Perſians* was ouercome by the *Grecians*. 4 *Leuctra* where the *Thebans* ruinated the *Lacedemonians*. 5 *Aſcra* the birth place of *Heſiod*. and 6 *Thermopilæ* where *Læonida* a *Spartane* Captaine ouercame 20000 *Perſians*, hee himſelfe hauing only 300 *Grecians* in his company. 7 *Orchomenon*, 8 *Coronea*, or *Charonea* the birth-place of *Plutarch*.

Ouid. Met.

Conſent of time.

4 PHOCIS is bounded on the Faſt with *Bœotia*, on the Weſt with *Locris* and *Doris*, on the North with the riuer *Cephiſus*, & on the South with the *Sinus Corinthiacus*: in this countrey is *Helicon* the mount conſecrated to the *Muſes*; as alſo another hill of this Countrey called *Citharon* and both ſtriuing with *Pernaſſus* for height and bigneſſe; this *Pernaſſus* is of wondrous height, whoſe two tops euen kiſſe the Cloudes,

Ouid. Met.

Mons hic cervicibus petit arduus aſtra duobus
Nomine Pernaſſus; ſuperatq; cacumine montes.

Through the thicke Cloudes the mount Pernaſſus hight
With his two tops doth kiſſe the Starres ſo bright.

Iuſtin.

In the generall deluge of *Greece*, in which almoſt all men periſhed in the waters, *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* ſaued themſelues on this hill; not farre from which ſtood the Temple of *Themis*.

The chiefe Townes are *Cyrrha*. 2 *Criſſa*. 3 and *Antycira* on the Sea, the laſt of which is famous for the *Elleborum*, that grew there; a hearbe very medicinal for frenzy, whence came the proverbe *nauiget Antyciram*. 4 *Elladia*. and 5 *Delphos*, where was the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*, which being ſpoiled by the *Phocians*, cauſed the warre betweene them and the *Thebans*, called the *Holy warre*; in which the *Thebans* being likely to haue the worſt, ſent for *Philip* of *Macedon* who made an ende of the warre by ſubduing them both. The ſpoyle which the *Phocians* got out of the Temple, was 60 Tunnes of Gold, which was to them *Aurum Toloſanum*: ſo vnpardonable a crime is ſacriledge,

Conſent of time.

that

that the fault of some few patronized by their confederates, bringeth an vneuitable punishment on whole nations.

5 LOCRI's is bounded on the West with *Ætolia*, on the North with *Doris*, on other parts with the Sea: The chiefe Cities are *1 Naupactum* now called *Lepanto*, which once belonged to the *Venetians*, but now to the *Turkes*. *2 Enathia*.

6 ÆTOLIA hath on the East *Locris*, on the West *Epirus*, on the North *Doris*, on the South the Gulfe of *Lepanto*: Here is the Forrest *Calidon*, where *Meleager*, and the flowre of the *Greeke* nobilitie slew the wild Bore: and also *Evenus*, ouer which the Centaure *Nessus* hauing carried *Deianeira* wife to *Hercules*, and intending to haue rauished her, was slayne by an Arrow which *Hercules* on the other side of the riuer shot at him. The chiefe Townes are *1 Chalcis*. *2 Olenus*. and *3 Pleurona*. Here also is the riuer *Achelous*. *Maginus*

7 DORIS hath on the East *Bœotia*, on the West *Epirus*, on the South the Sea, and on the North the hill *Oeta*, on which *Hercules* being tortured by a poysoned shirt sent him by his innocent wife *Deianeira*, burned himselfe. The chiefe Citties are *1 Amphissa*. *2 Libra*. and *3 Citinum*. The whole Countrey of *Achaia* was subdued by *Amurath* the second.

3 EPIRVS.

EPIRVS hath on the East *Achaia*, on the North *Macedon*, on the other parts the Seas. In this Countrie *Olimpias*, *Alexander* the greats Mother was borne; and also *Pyrrhus*, who first of any forrainer made triall to his owne losse, of the *Roman* puissance, and afterwards in *Argos* leaguer, he was slaine with a tile by an old woman. Here is the mount *Pindus* sacred to *Apollo*, & the *Muses*, and the *Acroceraunian* hills so called because they are subiect to thunderclaps. Here are also the riuers *Acheron* & *Cocytus*, for their colour and taste called the *rivers of hell*. The Easterne part of this Prouince is called *Acarnania*; the Weasterne is *Chaonia*, both very populous, vntill *Paulus Æmilius* ouerthrew 70 of their Cities; the chiefe of the remainder are *1 Antigonia*. *2 Cassiope*. *3 Torona* on the riuer *Thiamis* in the Weasterne part; and in the other *1 Ambracia* now *Larta*, on the vpper end of the Bay of *Ambracia* or the Gulfe of *Larta*. *2 Leucas*. *Archb. Ab.* *Plutarch.* *Maginus.*

Plutarch *cas. 3 Anactorium.* and *4 Actium*, nigh vnto which in the Sea of *Lepanto*, *Augustus* and *Antonie* fought for the Empire of the world: the Naue of the latter consisted of 500 Gallies, the former had 250 Gallies adorned with the Trophies of victorie: Here also was fought that memorable Sea-fight Anno 1571, *Hist. of Ven.* betweene the *Turkes*, who had a Navie of 270, and the *Venetians* hauing 145 Gallies; on which the Lord of hoasts bestowed victory. In this day there died of the *Turkes* 29000 men, & of the confederates 7656, or thereabouts. There were freed 1200 captiue Christians, taken Prisoners 3900 *Turkes*, nigh 140 Gallies, and about 4000 peeces of Ordnance: so that this place seemeth to be marked for a stage of great designes, & that this latter naval battaile, was but the second part of the first.

This Countrie was once called *Molossia* from the *Molossi*, whom *Pyrrhus* sonne to *Achilles* brought vnder the yoake of seruitude; from him descended that *Pyrrhus*, who made warre *Freigius.* with the *Romanes* Anno mundi 3683. V. C. 471. After his death this kingdome was shrewdly shaken by the *Macedonians*, and *Turkish hist.* shortly after subdued by *Paulus Æmilius*. It was rent from the Empire by *Amurath* the second, and his sonne *Mahomet*.

4 ALBANIA.

ALBANIA is bounded on the East with *Macedonia*, on *Maginus.* the West with the *Adriatique*, on the North with *Sclavonia*, on the South with *Epirus*: here are the riuers *Celidnus. 2 Laus.* and *3 Baniasus*. The chiefe Citties are *1 Albanopolis. 2 Durazzo* called formerly *Epidamnum*, and afterward *Dyrachium. 3 Croia* vnder whose walls *Amurath* the second, gaue vp a wretched soule to the divell. and *4 Sfetigrade*.

Turkish hist. This Countrie for the most part followed the fortune of *Macedon*, and *Epirus*, together with which, it was taken by *Amurath*, from whom it was recouered by that worthy Captaine *George Castriott*, nick-named *Scanderbeg*, i.e. *Great Alexander*. He was a most warie & politique Souldier, giuing a great check to the *Turkish* victories, of whom it is recorded that hee slew in seuerall battailes 3000 with his owne hands, & hauing held the cards against two most fortunate gamsters, *Amurath*, and *Mahomet*, He set vp his rest a winner. After his death and buriall, his

his body was digged vp by the *Turkes*, and happy man was hee that could get the ſmalleſt peece of his bones, to preſerue as an ineſtimable Iewell: ſuppoſing that as long as hee carried it about him, he ſhould be alwaies invincible.

5 MACEDONIA.

MACEDONIA is bounded on the eaſt with *Migdonia*, on the weſt with *Albania*, on the north with *Miſia ſuperior*, on the South with *Epirus* and *Achaia*. It was called *Hæmonia* from mount *Hœmus*, *Aemathia* from a king of it called *Aemathus*, & *Macedonia* from the king *Macedo*: here is the fount *Pimple*, ſacred to the *Pierian* Goddeſſes. The cheife citties are *1 Scydra*, *2 Andariſtus*, *3 Aedeſſa*, *4 Eribaa* on *Albania* ſide now called *Preſſa*, *5 Pella* the birth place of the great *Alexander*, hence called *Pellæus Iuvenis*. And *6 Syderocaſpa* called of old *Chryſiles*, famous for her mines of gold and ſilver, which are ſo rich, that the *Turke* receiveth hence monethly ſometimes 18000 ſometimes 30000 crownes, *de claro*. *Maginus.*

The Southerne parte of *Macedon* is *Theſſalia*, a fruitfull and pleaſaunt countrie. Here is the hill *Olympus* on which Hercules inſtituted the *Olympick* games; which inſtitution was of long time the *Grecian Epoche*, from whence they reckoned their time. 2ly the hill *Othris*, where dwelt the *Lapithæ* over whome *Pirithous* was king. 3ly the hills *Pelion* & *Oſſa* about which the *Centaures* dwelt who minding to raviſh *Hippodãe*, the bride of *Pirithous*, on the wedding day: were ſlayne by *Hercules* and the *Lapithæ*. 4ly Here betweene the hills *Olympus* and *Oſſa* was ſcituate the delectable vallie called *Tempe*, extending in length fiue, in bredth ſix miles: ſo beatified with natures guifts, that it was ſuppoſed to be the *Garden* of the *Muſes*; and 5ly here lived the *Mirmidones*, ouer whome at the ſeige of *Troy* *Achilles* was Captaine; they were a ſparing and laborious kinde of people, & were therefore fained by the Poets to haue beene Emmets, and transformed into men at the requeſt of *Aeacus*, when he wanted Souldiers. *Maginus.* *Ovid. Met.*

The cheife townes of *Theſſalie* are *1 Tricca*, whoſe Biſhop *Heliodorus*, made that ingenious Poem of *Theagenes*, & *Cariclia*, which is intituled *The Æthiopique Hiſtorie*; and choſe rather to looſe

looſe his Biſhoprick, then ſuffer his booke to be burned. 2 *Lariſſa* where *Achilles* was borne 3 *Pharſalis* nigh vnto which was that bloudie battaile betweene *Ceſar* and *Pompei*, and 4 *Pheræ* where *Alexander* the tyrant reigned.

Though *Macedonia* was never verie famous till the daies of king *Philip* and his ſonne *Alexander*, yet it ſhall not be amiſſe to recite all the kings, beginning at *Caranaus* ſonne to *Macedo* the *Nephew* of *Deucalion*.

Freigius.

The Kings of *Macedo*.

3155	1	*Caranaus* 24	3560	13	*Oreſtes* 3
3182	2	*Coenus* 12	3563	14	*Archelaus* 4
2195	3	*Tirimus* 38	3567	15	*Pauſanias* 1
3233	4	*Perdiecas* 28	3568	16	*Amyntas* 6
3284	5	*Argæus* 38	3574	17	*Argeus* 1
3322	6	*Philippus* 38	3575	18	*Amyntas* 19
3360	7	*Europus* 26	3594	19	*Alexander* 1
3386	8	*Alcetas* 29	3595	20	*Alorites* 4
3415	9	*Amintas* 15	3599	21	*Perdiecas* 6
3565	10	*Alexander* 43	2605	22	*Philip* 24
3508	11	*Perdiccas* 28	3629	23	*Alexander* the Great.
3536	12	*Archelaus* 24			

Of theſe 23 kings, only three are famous: viz: 1 *Alexander* the ſonne of *Amyntas*, famous for a noble exploit on the *Perſian* Ambaſſadours; who being ſent from *Megabizus*, requeſted a view of the *Macedonian* Ladies; no ſooner were they entred, but *petulantius eas Perſis contrectantibus, &c.* they were called backe by this *Alexander*; ſending in their ſteeds young ſpringals maydenly attired; who vpon the like indignities offered, ſlewe theſe effeminate *Aſians*. After this hee behaued himſelfe ſo diſcreetly, that the *Perſian* Monarch gaue him all *Greece* betweene *Hœmus* and *Olympus*. 2 *Philip* father vnto *Alexander*, who ſubdued *Peloponeſus*, *Achaia* and *Thrace*; he was choſen *Captaine Generall* of the *Greekes* againſt the *Perſians*; no ſooner had he begunne this warre, but hee was arreſted by death, with a writ of *habeas corpus*. 3 *Alexander* the ſonne of *Philip*, who recouered the greater part of *Greece*, which at his fathers death flattered themſelues with hope of liberty. He ſubdued *Darius* of *Perſia*;

Iuſtine.

Plutarch.

Taxiles

Taxiles and *Porus*, kings in *India*: & founded the *Grecian* Monarchie, and in the height of his victories was poysoned by *Caſſander* at *Babylon*. After his death his new got Empire was thus diuided. *Ægypt* was allotted to *Ptolomeus Lagi*: *Aſia* to *Antigonus*: *Syria* and *Perſia* to *Seleucus Nicanor*: and *Macedon* with *Greece* to *Caſſander*. Whoſe ſonnes *Alexander* and *Antigonus*, loſt their kingdomes to *Demetrius*, ſonne to *Antigonus* of *Aſia*. *Sleidan.*

The ſecond race of kings.

3468	1	*Caſſander* 19	3687	6	*Antig: Gonatas* 36
3667	2	*Alexander* 4	3723	7	*Demetrius* 10
3671	3	*Demetrius* 7	3733	8	*Antig: Doſon*
3678	4	*Lyſimachus*,	3745	9	*Philippus* 42
3685	5	*Ceraunus* 2	3787	10	*Perſeus* 11.

Theſe two laſt kings ruined the Empire of *Macedon* by partaking with the *Carthaginians* againſt the *Romans*: which they not able to endure, ſent *Paulus Æmilius* with an Armie to *Macedon*, to bring king *Perſeus* to ſome conformitie: the euent was anſwerable to the *Roman* fortune, *Greece* is made a Province of their Empire, and *Perſeus* with a deiected countenance followeth the triumphant Chariot of *Æmilius*: from the *Conſtantinopolitans* was *Macedon* wreſted by *Baiazet* the firſt. *Plutarch in Æmilio.*

6 MIGDONIA.

MIGDONIA, hath on the Eaſt and South the *Ægean* Sea, on the North *Thrace*, on the Weſt *Macedon* (of which by many this Countrie is reckoned a part) Here is the hill *Athos* which is 75 miles in circuit, and three daies iourney in height; it caſteth a ſhadow as farre as *Lemnos*, which is 40 miles diſtant. The chiefe Citties are 1 *Stagira* (now *Nicalidi*) where the famous Philoſopher was borne; a man ſo worthie, that *Philip* reioyced he had a ſonne borne in his time. 2 *Apollonia*. 3 *Pallene* ſacred to the Muſes. 4 *Neapolis* on the borders of *Thrace*. 5 *Antigonia*. And 6 *Theſſalonica* now called *Saloniehi* ſeated on the Sea; to the people of this Citty S. *Paul* writ two of his Epiſtles. It is a populous Citty repleniſhed with *Chriſtians*, *Turkes*, and *Iewes*: the laſt of which ſwarme here in ſuch abundance, that in this towne and *Conſtantinople* only are reckoned 160000 *Iewes*. This Pro- *Maginus.* *Plutarch.* *Breerwood.*

vince hath alwaies followed the fortune of *Macedon*.

7 THRACE.

THRACE hath on the East *Pontus Euxinus*, *Propontis*, and *Hellespont*; on the West *Macedon*; on the North the hill *Hæmus*; on the South the *Ægean* Sea. The people are very bold and valiant, and called by some *Autonomoi*, because euery man was a law to himselfe. So that it was truely said, that if they had either beene all of one minde, or vnder one king, they had beene inuincible. Here liued the Tyrant *Polymnestor*, who villanously murdred *Polidorus*, a younger sonne of *Priamus*, for which fact *Hecuba* the young Princes mother scratched him to death: here liued the Tyrant *Tereus*, of whom before in *Phocis*: and *Diomedes*, who vsing to feed his horses with mans flesh, was slaine by *Hercules*, and cast vnto his horses: and here raigned king *Cotis*, whom I mention not as a Tyrant, but propose as a patterne of rare temper, both in mastering & preuenting passion; for when a neighbor Prince had sent him a present of accurately wrought, and purely mettald Glasses; he (haning dispatched the messenger with all the due complements of maiestie and gratitude) broke them all to peeces: least if by mishap, any of his seruants doing the like, might stirre him to an intemperate choller.

Herodotus.

French Academy.

Consent of time.

This Countrey fell into the hands of *Philip* of *Macedon*, by a strife betweene two brothers for the kingdome; who after many acts of hostility, at last appealed to this *Philip*, and he making his best aduantage out of their disagreement, seazed on it to his owne vse.

Maginus.

Turkish hist.

The chiefe Townes are *Sestos* on the *Hellespont*, iust ouer against *Abidos* of *Asia*: places famous for the loue of *Hero* and *Leander*. 2 *Abdera* the birth-place of *Democritus*, who spent his life in laughing. 3 *Callipolis* which was the first Towne that euer the *Turkes* had in *Europe*, It was taken by *Solyman* sonne to *Orchanes* Anno 1358. 4 *Traianopolis*. 5 *Adrianopolis*, whose names shew their builders: the last was taken by *Baiazet* Anno 1362. 6 *Pera* of old *Galata* a Towne of the *Genowaies*: it was taken by *Mahomet* the Great Anno 1453: in which yeare hee brought such a reckoning before *Constantinople*, that shee not able to discharge the score forfeited her liberty. 7 *Constantinople*,

is

is seated in a commodious place for an Empire, ouerlooking *Euxine* Sea, *Propontis*, & *Hellespont*. It is in compasse 18 miles, in which circuit are comprehended 700000 liuing soules, and certainely it would bee more populous, if the plague like a *Tertian ague*, did not so rage amongst them euery third yeare. It was built by *Pausanias* a *Lacedemonian* Captaine, 663 yeares before Christs appearing in the flesh; and was by him called *Bizantium*; afterwards it was reedified by *Constantine* the Great, who made it the seat of his Empire, and thus named it Anno 315. Hee adorned also this Citty with magnificent buildings, with curious Statues, and the like ornaments, which he hither transported from *Rome*, which Citty he spoiled of more ancient and costly monuments, then any twentie of his predecessours had brought thither. At this day the chiefe buildings are the *Turks Seraglio*, and the Temple of Saint *Sophia*. *Beterus.* *Maginus.*

The *Constantinopolitan* Emperours.

310	1	*Constantinus 31*
341	2	*Constans 14*
	3	*Constantius*
	4	*Iulian Apost.*
	5	*Iouiniauus*
368	6	*Valentinianus 12*
380	7	*Gratianus 13*
383	8	*Theodosius* he diuided the Empire twixt *Honorius* and
399	9	*Arcadius* his sonnes
412	10	*Theodosius* II. *42*
454	11	*Martianus 7*
461	12	*Leo 17*
478	13	*Ceno 17*
494	14	*Anastasius*, in whose time *Constantin*: suffered great harme by a fleet of *Scythians*: till *Proclus* a famous Mathematitian, like another *Archimedes*, with artificiall Glasses did fire 3000 of their Gallies. *Freigius*
521	15	*Iustinus 7*
528	16	*Iustinianus 38*
566	17	*Iustinus* II. *12*
577	18	*Tiberius 7*
584	19	*Mauritius 20*
604	20	*Phocas*, who made the Bishops of *Rome* Popes, & heads of the Church.
611	21	*Heraclius 30*
641	22	*Constantius 11*
642	23	*Constans* II. *7*
670	24	*Constant Pogonat: 17*
687	25	*Iustinianus* II. *10*
697	26	*Leontius 3*
700	27	*Absimarus 7*
713	28	*Philippus 2*
715	29	*Anastatius 2*
717	30	*Theodosius* III *1*

718 31 *Leo Isauricus* in his time *Caliph Zulciman* beseiged *Constantinople* the space of three yeares, and when with cold and famine, 300000 of them died, they desisted

742 32 *Constantinus Copronymus.*

777 33 *Leo* IV. 5

782 34 *Irene*, in whose time the Empire was divided into the East and West 10

803 35 *Nicephorus* 9

812 36 *Mich. Curoplates* 2

814 37 *Leo Armenus* 8

821 38 *Mich. Balbus.* 9

830 39 *Theophilus* 15

845 40 *Michael* III. 24

869 41 *Basilius Macedo.* 19

886 42 *Leo Ph.* 17

904 43 *Alexander* 2

906 44 *Constantine* 39

945 45 *Romanus* 16

961 46 *Nicep. Phocas* 10

971 47 *Ioh. Zimisces* 6

977 48 *Basilius Porphyrogenitus.*

1027 49 *Constantinus* 3

1030 50 *Romanus Arg.*

1035 51 *Mich. Paphlago* 7,

1042 52 *Mich. Calaphates.*

53 *Zoe*

54 *Constant. Monom.*

55 *Theodora*

56 *Mich. Stratioticus*

1059 57 *Isaacus Comnenius*

1063 58 *Const. Ducas* 7

1070 59 *Roman. Diog.* 4

1075 60 *Mich. Parapinatius* 6

1081 61 *Niceph. Botoniates*

1084 62 *Alexius Comn.* 33

1117 63 *Calo Iohannes*

1141 64 *Manuel Comn.* 38

1180 65 *Alexius Comn.* 3

1183 66 *Andronicus Com.* 2

1185 67 *Isaacius Angel.* 16

68 *Alexius Ang.*

69 *Alexius Iunior*, the sonne of *Isaacius Angelus*, who being vniustly thrust out of his Empire by his vnckle *Alexius*, fled to *Philip* the Westerne Emperour his father in law; who so prevailed with Pope *Innocent* 3^d, that the Armie prepared for the holy land, was sent into *Greece* to restore young *Alexius*; vpon approach of this Armie, *Alexius* the vsurper fled; *Alexius* the true Prince is seated in the Throne, and not long after is slaine by *Alexius Ducas*; to revenge this villanie the *Latines* assault and win *Constantinople*; they create *Baldwin* Earle of *Flanders Emperour*; and allot to the *Genoys* Pera, to the *Venetians* many Townes in *Morea*, with many Ilands in the Sea, & to other associates other portions.

Turkish hist.

1200 70 *Baldwin* 2

1203

1202 71 *Henry 13*
1215 72 *Peter* 5
1220 73 *Robert 7*
1227 74. *Baldwin* II. *33*, during whose life the *Grecians* recouered their Empire, by the valour and fortune of *Michael Paleologus*: when it had beene in the possession of the Latines about 60 yeares
1260 75 *Mich. Paleologus 35*
1295 76 *Andronicus Paleol.*
77 *Andronicus Iunior*
78 *Iohn Paleol.*
79 *Emanuel Paleol.*
80 *Iohn Paleol.*
81 *Constãtinus Paleol.* in whose time the famous Citty and Empire of *Constantinople* was taken by *Mahomet* the Great 1453. Concerning this Empire wee may obserue some fatall contrarieties in one and the same name: as first *Philip* the father of *Alexander*, laid the first foundation of the *Macedonian* Monarchie, and *Philip* the father of *Perseus* ruined it. Secondly, *Baldwin* was the first, and *Baldwin* the last Emperour of the *Latines* in *Constantinople*. Thirdly, this Towne was built by a *Constantine* the sonne of a *Helena*, a *Gregorie* being Patriarch, and was lost by a *Constantine* the sonne of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being also Patriarch. And fourthly, the *Turkes* haue a prophecie that as it wonne by a *Mahomet*, so it shall be lost by a *Mahomet*.

The Armes of this Empire are *Mars*, a crosse *Sol*, betweene foure Greeke Beta's of the second; the foure Beta's signifying, *Selden*, Βασιλεὺς Βασιλῆων Βασιλεύων Βασιλευσὶ. *Bara.*

Expectation may perchance wait heere for a historicall relation of the nature of the *Turkes*; their customes, forces, pollicies, originall, and proceedings; the discourse whereof we will defer till we come to *Turcomania*, a Prouince of *Armenia*; frõ whence this populous nation first made their inundations, like to some vnresistable torrent into *Persia*, and the other parts of the world now subiect to their imperious furie. And though the *Peninsula* called *Taurica Chersonesus*, or *Tartaria Precopensis*, bee within

the bounds of *Europe*: yet wee will deferre the deſcriptiou of it, till we come to ſpeake in generall of the *Tartars*; and will now ſpeedily ſayle about the *Grecian* Seas, and diſcouer their Ilands.

Thus much of *Greece*.

THE GRECIAN ILES.

HAuing diſcourſed of the Continent, & its particular kingdomes; we will ſay ſomewhat alſo of the Sea, and its particular Iles: which lay diſperſed either in the *Grecian*. 2 *Cretan*. 3 *Ionian*. 4 *Adriatique*. 5 *Mediterranean*. 6 *Brittiſh*. and 7 *Northerne* Seas, and firſt of ſuch as abutt on the coaſts of *Greece*.

Bot. of cities Sands trav. *Pontus Euxinus*, is in compaſſe 2700 miles, and was firſt called Ἄξενος, from the inhoſpitableneſſe of the neighbouring people, which being btought to ſome conformity, cauſed the ſea to be called Εὔξενος, it is now called *Mare Maggiore* for its greatneſſe: and the *Blacke Sea* becauſe of the darke miſts thence ariſing. The chiefe Iles are 1 *Thinnius*, and *Erithinnus*, ltle famous.

The Sea bending Southward, is coarctated into narrowe bounds, not being fully a mile broad, and called *Thracius Boſphorus*: *Thracius* for its ſite nigh *Thrace*, and *Boſphorus* for that Oxen haue ſwome ouer it. It hath no Iland worth naming.

Sands trav. This ſtraight hauing continued 20 miles in length, openeth it ſelfe into the *Propontis*; (300 miles in compaſſe) now *Mare di Marmora*, from the Iland *Marmora*: which formerly called *Proconeſus*, hath for its abundance of Marble, purchaſed this new name.

The Sea hauing gathered his waters into a leſſer Chanell, is called *Helleſpont*, from *Helle*, daughter to *Athamas* king of *Thebes*, who was here drowned: ouer this ſtraight *Xerxes* did make a bridge of boates to paſſe into *Greece*, which when a ſuddaine tempeſt had ſhrewdly battered, hee cauſed the Sea to bee beaten with 300 ſtripes. In this *Helleſpont* is the Iland *Tenedos* on *Aſia* ſide, it is in compaſſe ten miles, and was ſo called from one *Tenes*, who abhorring the laſciuious intreaties of his mother; was by her command caſt into the Sea, faſt locked in a Cheſt; and here moſt miraculouſly deliuered.

Inſula

Iusula dives opum Priami dum regna manebant. *Virg.*
An Iland rich full of delight
When Priams kingdome stood vpright.

Hellespont after a fourtie miles course, expatiateth its waters in the *Ægean* Sea: so called either from *Ægeus* the father of *Theseus*, who misdoubting his sonnes safe returne frō the *Minotaure* of *Creet*, here drowned himselfe: or 2ly from *Ægæ* once a principall cittie in the prime *Iland Euboea*; or 3ly becausse that the *Ilands* lie scattered vp and downe like the leapes of a wanton Goate, in Greeke called Αἶγες. *Plutarch.*

The cheife Ilands are *Samo Thracia. 2 Lemnos. 3 Lesbos. 4 Chios. 5 Euboea. 6 Scyros. 7 Salamis. 8* the *Sporades. 9* and the *Cyclades.*

1 SAMO THRACIA.

SAMOTHRACIA is a small *Iland* and little famous; only proud in this, that *Pythagoras* that divine Philosopher, and *Samia* one of the *Sybills* were here borne. *Sands trav.*

2 LEMNOS.

LEMNOS conteineth in circuite 100 miles; the chiefe cittie is *Hephestia* where *Vulcan* was adored; who being but a homely bratt was by *Iuno* cast downe hither; and so no marvail if hee gott a halting. Here is digged that soveraigne minerall against infections, called *Terra Lemnia* and *Sigillata*: the former name proceedeth from the Iland: the later is in force, becausse the earth made into little pellets, is sealed with a *Turkish* character or signet, and so dispersed ouer Christendome. *Id.*

3 LESBOS.

LESBOS on the *Asian* side conteineth in compasse 168 miles, the South and west partes are mountainous and barren: the rest levell and fruitfull. The chiefe citties are *Erissus* 2 *Methimna* and 3 *Mitilene*, the former is of little estimation, the two latter tooke name from the two daughters of *Macarios*: the elder of which *Mitilene* was married to *Lesbos* (the sonne of *Lapithus*) of whom the whole Iland tooke denomination. It followed the fortune of the *Roman* and *Greeke* Emperours, till *Calo Ioannes* in the yeare 1355, gaue it to *Catalusius* a Nobleman of *Genoa* in dowrie with his sister. His posterity inioyed it, till *Mahomet* *Id.*

Mahomet the Greeke ſeazed on it Anno 1462. in this Iland were borne, *Sappho* an heroick woman whole invention was the *Saphick* verſe. 2 *Pittacus* one of the wiſe men of *Greece*, 3 *Theophraſtus* that nottable phiſitian and philoſopher. 4 *Arion* who was ſo expert on his harpe, that being caſt into the ſea playing on that inſtrument, a Dolphin tooke him on his back and carried him to the ſhore. And 5 *Alcæus* the ſucceſſour of *Orpheus* in the excellencie of *Lyrical* poeſie.

4 CHIOS.

CHIOS 125 miles in circuite, as ſo named from *Chio*, the cheife cittie: the people of which were once Lords of the ſea maintaining a navie of 80 ſhipps. At length they were ſucceſſively ſubiect to the *Roman* and *Greeke* Princes; till *Andronicus Paleologus* gaue them and their Ile, to the *Iuſtinians* a familie of *Genoa*: from whom it was taken by *Solyman* the *Magnificent* on Eaſter day 1566.

Sands.

5 EVBOEA.

EVBOEA is ſcituate on the *European* ſide ouer againſt *Chios* it hath beene knowne by the diuerſe names of *Abantis*, *Macris*, *Euboea*, and now *Negropont*: it is in compaſſe 365 miles. It is in fertilitie paralell to *Achaia*; from which it was once rent by an Earthquake: ſo that betweene the Iland and continent is onely a little *Euripus*, which ebbeth and floweth ſeauen times in one day; the reaſon of which when *Ariſtotle* could not finde, it is ſaid that he threw himſelfe into the ſea, with theſe words: *Quia ego non capio te, tu capias me.* In this Iland is the Promontory *Capareus*, where *Nauplus* the father of *Palamedes* placed his falſe fires to the deſtruction of ſo many *Greekes*. The chiefe Citties are *Chalcis*. 2 *Euboea*, or *Negropont*. 3 *Cariſtia*. The principall riuers *Cireus* and *Nileus*; if a ſheepe drinke of the former his wool turneth white, if of the latter coale blacke.

Diog. Laert

Stephanus

Strabo.

6 SCYROS.

SCYROS is famous for the birth of *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus* and in that it was the lurking place of *Achilles*: for his mother being by an Oracle forewarned, that he ſhould bee ſlaine in the *Troian* warre, ſent him now well growne to *Lycomedes* king of this Iland; where in womans attire he was brought vp amongſt the

Stephanus.

the Kings daughters, and deemed a maiden, till by the getting of *Pyrrhus* on *Deidamia* the kings daughter, it was prooued to be otherwise: and he by *Vlysses* was compelled to accompany the other *Græcians* to the warre.

7 SALAMIS.

SALAMIS is nigh vnto *Megaris*, famous for the ouerthrow of the populous Nauie of *Xerxes*, by *Aristides*, *Themistocles*, and the *Athenians*: betweene whom and the *Megarenses*, were so many contentions for this Iland. *Plutarch.*

8 SPORADES.

The SPORADES so called from the σπείρω *Spargo*, because they are so scattered and dispersed about the Sea; are in number twelue. The principall being *1 Melos. 2 Canaton. 3 Asine.* *Pomp. Mela*

9 The CYCLADES

The CYCLADES, so called because they lie in a circle roũd about *Delos*, are in number 53. The chiefe of which are *1 Delos* quasi Δηλος, signifying apparant; because when all the earth had abiured the receipt of *Latona*, at the request of *Iuno*: this Iland then vnder water, was by *Iupiter* erected aloft, & fixt to receaue her; and in it was she deliuered of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

----Erratica Delos
Errantem accepit, tunc cum levis insula nabat: *Ovid.*
Illic incumbens sub Palladis arbore palma,
Edidit invita, Geminos Latona, noverca

Vnsetled Delos floating on the waue
A little Iland entertainement gaue
To waudring Laton, spight of Iune's head
Vnder Minerua's palmetree brought to bed.

Notable also is this Iland for the Temple of *Apollo*; & a custome neither permitting men to die, or children to be borne in it: but sending sicke men and great bellied women to *Rhena* a small Iland, and not much distant. *Sands.*

2 *Samos* where the tyrant *Polycrates* liu'd, so fortunate as hee neuer had any mischance. That hee therefore might haue some misfortune, he cast a ring which he much esteemed into the Sea, which after he had found in the belly of a fish brought to his table, he was by *Orontes* a *Persian* brought to a miserable death. *Stephanus.*

Leaving vs an example that fortune certaine in nothiug but incertainties, like a Bee with a ſharpe ſting, hath alwaies ſome miſery following a long concatenation of felicities.

Stafford. 3 *Coos* (now *Lange*) where *Hypocrates* was borne.

Maginus 4 *Patmos* where S. *Iohn* the diuine did write his *Revelation* being confined hither by *Domitian*.

Sands. 5 *Giaros* a little Iland into which the *Romans* vſed to baniſh delinquents, hence that of *Iuvenal*,

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris, vel carcere dignum,
Si vis eſſe aliquid; probitas laudatur & alget.

If thou intendſt to thriue, doe what deſerues
Short Gyaros or Giues, praiſd vertue ſterues.

Theſe Ilands lie part in *Aſia*, part in *Europe*, all in the *Icarian* Sea, ſo called from *Icarus*, wko flying from *Creet*, and not following his father *Dedalus* directly, was here drowned.

Ov. de triſt.

Dum petit infirmis nimium ſublimia pennis
Icarus, Icariis nomina fecit aquis.

Whileſt Icarus weake wings too high did ſoare,
He fell and Chriſtned the Icarian ſhoare.

Archb. Ab. The other Ilands diſperſed about the *Greekiſh* Seas, and yeelding nothing worthy of relation I purpoſely omit: onely this I obſerue, that moſt of the 69 kings, which went with *Agamemnon* to the ſiege of *Troy*, were kings only of theſe ſmall Ilands; & ſo I paſſe to the Ilands in the *Cretan* Sear, the chiefe of which is *Creta*.

CRETA.

Ortelius. CRETA is ſituate in the mouth of the *Ægean* Sea, it is in compaſſe 590 miles, in length 270, in breadth 150 miles.

The ſoyle is very fruitfull, eſpecially of wines which wee call Muſcadells: of which they tranſport yearely 12000 butts, together with Sugar Candie, Gummes and the like.

Archb. Ab. The people haue formerly beene good ſeafaring men; a vertue commaculated with many vices which they yet retaine, as envy, malice, and lying; to which laſt they were ſo addicted, that an horrible lie was tearmed *Creteńſe mendacium*: this fault was aymed at by *Epimenides*, whoſe words are cited by Saint *Paul* to *Titus*, Chap. 1. Verſ. 12.

Κρῆτες ἀεὶ Ψεῦσται, κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες ἀργαί

The Cretans are liers, euill beasts, slow bellies.

To which let me adde this prouerbe, Τρία Κ κακά, that is, there are three nations whose names beginne with *K* worse then other, viz. *Cretans*, *Cappadocians*, *Cilicians*. *Erasmus*

The *Cretans* speake promiscuously the *Greeke* and *Latine* tongues, and follow the *Greeke* and *Latine* Churches. *Sands.*

The chiefe riuers are, *Melipotomos*. 2 *Epicidinus*. 3 *Scasinus*. 4 *Catarachus*. None of them deepe or commodious for shipping; yet for her many harbours, and conuenient situation nigh both to *Europe* and *Asia*: the great Philosopher *Aristotle* termed her *The Lady of the Sea*. *Ortelius.* *De Mundo.*

Here are three maruellous things in this Iland. First, it breedeth no venemous wormes, or hurtfull créature. 2 If a woman bite a man any thing hard, he will neuer recouer. 3 They haue and hearbe called *Allimos*, which if one chaw in his mouth hee shall feele no hunger that day. *Quade.*

The chiefe Cities of old were *Gnossus* where *Minos* kept his Court. 2 *Cydonia*. 3 *Cortyna*, nigh vnto which was the *Laborinth* made by *Dedalus*, to include the *Minotaure*, which was afterward killed by *Theseus*. and 4 *Aphra*, all which haue now resigned priority to *Candie* the Metropolis much inhabited by the *Venetians*. 2 *Cunea*. 3 *Rhetimo*, and 4 *Sittia*. *Ortelius.*

This Countrie was once called *Hecatompolis*, for that it had in it an hundred Cities; after that *Creta*, quasi *Cureta*, from the *Curetes*: here raigned *Saturne* father to *Iupiter*, which was borne here, and nursed in the hill *Dicte*, whence he is sometimes called *Dictaus*: here also liued *Minos* and *Radamantus*, whose lawes were after imitated in the prime Cities of *Greece*; and who for their equitie on earth are fained by the Poets to bee (with *Æacus*) the Iudges in hell. Here liued *Strabo* the Cosmographer, & the lewdly-lustfull *Pasiphae*, who doated on a white Bull, who they say begat on her the *Minotaure*.

This Countrie was subiected to the *Romans* by *Marcellus* (surnamed for this action) *Creticus*: and being afterward part of the *Greeke* Empir, was called *Candie*, either from the chiefe citty or the white rockes: it was giuen by *Baldwin* Earle of *Flanders* *Florus.*

Ortelius. the first Latine Emperour of *Constantinople* to *Boniface* of *Montferrat*, who sold it Anno 1194 to the *Venetians* : who haue fortified the hauen of *Suda* with two strong Castles, so that notwithstanding all reall rebellions of the natiues, & threatned inuasions of the *Turkes*, they still enioy it.

Sophianus. The Ilands in this Sea of lesse note are *Claudi.2 Dio. 3 Ægilia* of which nothing is famous.

Creta containeth.

Archbishops 2. *Bishops 8*

Thus much of the *Grecian* Ilands.

THE IONIAN ILES.

Stephanus THE IONIAN sea is so called either from one *Ionius*, whom *Hercules* hauing in a furie killed, did here drowne (as *Didimus*) or from *Iona* a region in the extremitie of *Calabria*, (as *Solinus*) or from *Io* daughter to *Inachus*, (as *Lycophron*) The principall Ilands of it are *1 Cithera*, 2 the *Strophades*, *3 Zacinthus*, *4* the *Echinades*, *5 Cephalenia*, *6 Corcyra*, *7 Ithaca*, *8 Leucadia*.

1 CITHERA.

Sands. CITHERA (now called *Cerigo*, and formerly for the abundance of Porphyrie, *Porphyris*) is in compasse 60 miles; & about some 5 miles distant from *Cape Malo* in *Peloponesus*; here was a *Archb, Ab.* temple dedicated to *Venus* out of which *Helena* the wife of *Menelaus*, was willingly rauished by *Paris*: from the honour done by these Ilanders to *Venus*, shee is called *Cytherea*; as in *Virgill.*

Virg. *Parce metus Cytherea, manent immota tuorum.*
Fata tibi.
Driue feare faire Cytherea from thy mind,
Thou thy sonnes fate immoueable shalt find.

2. The STROPHADES.

Sands. The STROPHADES, are two Ilands called now *Strivali* lying against *Messenia*; famous for nothing but the *Harpies*, which rauenous birds were driuen away by *Zethus* and *Calanus*, at the request of *Phineus* K. of *Arcadia*; concerning these *Harpies*, *Alphonso* king of *Naples* vsed to say, that they had left the *Strophades*

des and dwelt at *Rome*. They are inhabited only by some few Greeke Friers, and in one of them there is a spring of fresh water, which hath his fountaine in *Peloponesus*, and passing vnder the Sea ariseth here.

3 ZACINTHVS.

ZACINTHVS or *Zant* is 60 miles in compasse; and distant from *Peloponesus* 20 miles, it was so called of *Zacinthus* sonne to *Dardanus*. The country is wonderfully stoared with oyle, wines, and currants, of which last they make yearely 150000 Zecchines: & 18000 Dollers which they pay for custome: They haue a custome here at weddings to invite many yong men whome they call *Compeeres*, of which euery one giveth to the bride a ringe; which done, it is an abuse as detestable as incest, to accompany her in any carnall kinde: wherefore they choose such for *Compeeres*, as haue formerly beene suspected of too much familiaritie. The cheife citty is *Zant*, ouer whose *Pratorian* hall dore, these verses are inscribed.

Ortelius.

Hic locus, 1 odit, 2 amat, 3 punit, 4 conseruat, 5 honorat:
1 Nequitiam, 2 pacem, 3 crimina, 4 iura, 5 probos.

This place doth, 1 hate, 2 loue, 3 punish, 4 keepe, 5 requite:
1 Voluptuous riott, 2 peace, 3 crimes, 4 lawes, 5 the vpright.

4 The ECHINADES.

The ECHINADES are certaine little Ilands, or rather great rockes now called *Curzolari*; famous for nothing but the battaile of *Lepanto*, fought nigh them. They stand iust against the mouth of the riuer *Achelous*.

Sands

Turbidus obiectas Achelous Echinadas exit.
Fierce Achelous with the sea is mixt
where the Echinades great rocks are fixt.

5 CEPHALENIA.

CEPHALENIA lyeth ouer against *Acarnania*, it is in compasse 166 miles; it conteined 200 townes, the chiefe being the hauens of *Argastuli* 2 *Guiscardo* and 3 *Nollo*: the chiefe commodities are wheate, honnie, currants, powder for the dying of Scarlet, oyle wooll Turkeies &c. This Iland was first called *Melena* then *Teleboas*, whose king *Pterelaus* was by *Amphitrion* a *Theban* captaine killed in battaile, and the Iland made subiect to

Sands

Thebes: during the ſtay of *Amphitrion* two things hapned in *Greece*, *1 Iupiter* gott his wife *Alcmena* with chi'd of *Hercules*, 2ly *Cephalus* a noble man of *Athens* being hunting, killed his wife *Procris* with an arrow inſteade of his prey, whervppon he fled to *Amphitrion* newly victorious ouer the *Teloboans*; who pitying his caſe made him gouernour of this Iland called ſince *Cephalenia* after his name.

6 CORCYRA.

Sands CORCYRA (now *Corfu* formerly *Phæacia*) ſo call'd from a virgin of that name whom *Neptune* here diſlowred, is diſtant 12 miles from *Epirus*; it ſtretcheth eaſt and weſt in forme of a bow, and in length is 54 miles, 24 in bteadth. It is ſeated conuenient ly for the *Venetians*, as being the center of their Lordſhip by ſea; the chiefe citty is *Corfu*, which the *Turkes* by their repulſes haue found impregnable, *2 Pagiopoly*, *3 Caſtello* S^t *Angelo*. It is verie fruitfull in wax, honnie, wine, oyle, &c. Here raigned *Alcinous* whoſe gardens are ſo memorized by the poets.

Ovid. Met.

Quid bifera Alcinoi referam pomaria? voſq;
Qui nunquam vacui prodiſtis in æthere rami.

Why ſhould I name Alcinous fertile ground?
And trees which neuer without fruit were found

This *Alcinous* was hee who ſo courteouſly receaued *Vliſſes* after his ſhipwracke.

7 ITHACA

Sands. ITHACA now called *Val de Campare*, lieth on the North-eaſt of *Cephalenia*; being in compaſſe 50 miles; famous for the birth of *Vlyſſes*, the ſonne of *Laertes*:

Effugimus ſcopulos Ithacæ, Laertia regna:
Et terram altricem ſæui execramur Vliſſis

From the Ithacan rockes, Laertes land we fled,
And curs'd the ſoyle which dire Vliſſes bred.

8 LEVCADIA.

Id. LEVCADIA (now S. *Maure*) was ſo called of the white rockes betweene it and *Cephalenia*: on theſe rockes ſtood a temple of *Apollo*, from whence by leaping into the ſea, ſuch as vnfortunately loued were cured of that furie. The cheife citty is S^t *Maure*, inhabited by Iewes for the moſt part, to whome *Baia-*

zet

zet the 2d gaue it after their expulsion from *Spaine*: This country was once ioyned to the continent.

Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, *Ovid. Met.*
Nunc freta circumeunt.
Leucas in former times ioyned to the land
Environd round with waters now doth stand.

This Iland belongeth to the *Turkes*, which with the other hauing followed the *Roman* and *Greeke* Empires, were by *Baldwin* the first *Latine* Emperour of *Constantinople*, allotted to the *Venetians*, who haue euer since defended them; though lost *Euboea*, this *Leucadia* and diuers of the *Ægean* Sea.

THE ADRIATIQVE ILES

THe ADRIATIQVE Sea extending 700 miles in length, & 140 in breadth; was so called of *Adria*, once a famous sea Towne on the mouth of *Eridanus* or *Po*: The *Venetians* are the *Morison.* Lords of this Sea; to whom as the Duke is espoused euery Ascention day; so it is baptized by the Bishop of *Zant* euery Epiphanie day. The Ilands of this Sea are neither many, great, nor famous; the most principall are 1 the *Absirtides*, so called from *Maginus.* *Absirtus* here torne in peeces by his sister *Medæa*. 2 *Cherso*, fruitfull in Cattle. 3 *Veggia* abounding in Wood, Wines, and Pulse, in compasse 30 miles. 4 *Grissa* or *Pago*, glorying in her salt-pits, and being the biggest of the whole Sea, except 5 *Lessina*, which containeth 150 miles in compasse, the former 100 only. 6 *Curzola* the most populous of all, being 90 miles round. 7 *Zara*. 8 *Lissa*. 9 *Brazza*, 10 *Arbe* the onely hauenlesse Iland in the whole Sea, which defect is recompensed with its naturall pleasantnesse, which so enticed certaine dissolute rouers of *Austria*, that they seazed on it; and had beene like to plucke a heauy *Merc. Gall.* warre betweene the *Arch-Duke* & the *Venetians*, if the King of *Spaine* had not made a pacification. The other Ilands I willingly omit; and will hast to the *Mediterranean*, and so let this suffice for the *Adriatique* Iles.

THE

THe MEDITERRANEAN Sea, ſo called for that it hath its courſe in the middle of the earth, is called in ſome places, *Mare Tyrrhenum*, in others *Liguſticum*, in ſome *Syculum*, in others *Sardoum*, &c. and euen as the *Camelion* applieth it ſelfe to the colours of the nigheſt adiacent body; ſo this Sea taketh her denomination from the neereſt adiacent ſhoare. The chiefeſt Ilands are the greater or leſſer, the greater are *1 Scicilie. 2 Malta. 3 Corſica. 4 Sardinia. 5* the *Baleares*. The leſſer ſhall bee ſpoken of in their due time.

SCICILIA.

Quade. SCICILIE enuironed round with the ſea, hath in compaſſe 700 miles; and was ſuppoſed to haue beene ioyned to *Italy*, and diuided by the furie of the waues. It is ſituate vnder the fourth climate, the longeſt day being 13 houres and a halfe. The firſt name was *Trinacria*, for that being triangular it butteth into the Sea with 3 Promontories, viz: *1 Pelorus* (or *Cape del Foro*) north. *2 Pubinus* (or *C Paſſaro*) weſt: *3 Lilibaum* (or *C Boy*, or *C Coro*) Sourh.

Terra tribus ſcopulis vaſtum procurrit in æquor
Trinacris à poſitu nomen adepta loci.
An Iland with three corners braues the maine
And thence the name Trinacria doth gaine.

It is now called (and ſo hath long beene) *Scicilia*, from the *Siculi* or *Sicani*, who poſſeſſed it.

Ortelius. The people are ingenious, eloquent and pleaſant, but withall wonderous inconſtant, and very talkatiue, whence roſe the proverbe *Gerræ Siculæ*. They follow the religion of the Romiſh Church, and vſe the *Italian* language, but very much impaired and fallen from his true elegancy, as hauing commixture of the *Boterus.* *Greeke, Saracen, Norman, Spaniſh*, and *French* tongues. The total number of them is about one million and 300000 ſoules.

Ortelius. The ſoyle is incredible fruitful in Wine, Oyle, Hony, Saffron, Sugar, Salt, in Mineralls of Gold, Siluer, and Allom, hauing the gemmes of *Acate*, and Emralds, with ſuch abundance of al ſorts of graine, that it was called the *Granarie* of the Roman Empire; & now furniſheth *Italy*, *Malta*, with the adiacent Ilands, *Spaine* and *Barbarie*, with part of her ſuperfluities. In this Countrie is the

the hill *Ætna*, now called *Montgiball*, which sendeth forth cõ- *Archb. Ab.*
tinuall flames of fire, to the astonishment of all beholders. Into this fiery furnace the Philosopher *Empedocles* cast himselfe, that he might be reputed a God.

--- Deus immortalis haberi *Horat.*
Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Ætnam
Insiluit------

Empedocles to be a God desires,
And casts himselfe into th' Ætnean fires.

The reason of these fires is the abundance of sulphure and brim- *Archb. Ab.*
stone, contained in the bosome of this hill; which by the choppes and hollownesse of the ground, is blowne by the winde as by a paire of Bellows; through which chinkes also, there is continually more fuell added to the fire, the very water administring an operatiue vertue to the combustible matter; as we see that water cast on coales in the Smithes forge, doth make them burne more ardently. The reason of this flame is thus set downe by *Ovid lib. Met.*

Ista bituminea rapiunt incendia vires *Ovid. Met.*
Luteaq; exiguis ardescunt sulphura flammis:
Atq; vbi terra cibos alimentaq; debita flammæ
Non dabit, absumptis, per longum viribus ævum;
Naturaq; suum nutrimen deerit edaci.
Non feret Ætna famem, desertaq; deseret ignes

A rozen mould these fiery flames beginne
And clayie brimstone aides the fire within.
Yet when the slymie soyle consumed, shall
Yeeld no more food to feed the fire withall.
And nature shall restraine her nourishment
The flame shall cease, hating all famishment.

Vnder this hill some Poets faine the Giant *Enceladus* to haue *Archb. Ab.*
beene buried; whose hot breath fireth the mountaine lying on his face: Others suppose it to be the shoppe of *Vulcan*, and the *Cyclops*; the grosse Papists hold therein to be Purgatory.

The chiefe riuers are *1 Sanso. 2 Taretta. 3 Acatius*, famous for its precious stones. and *4 Arethusa* memorized by the Poets, into which the *Grecian* riuer *Alpheus* hauing receaued 140

leſſer ſtreames, and making his way vnder ſo great a part of the Sea, is thought to ariſe here as *Strabo* and *Seneca* affirme.

Sands.

This Iland is famous for the worthy Schollers ſhe once produced, viz: *Æſchilus*, the firſt *Tragœdian* of fame, who being bald through age, once walked in the fields, where by chance an Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a ſhell fiſh fall on it, of that bigneſſe that it beat out his braines. 2 *Diodorus Siculus* that worthy hiſtorian, 3 *Empedocles* the firſt inuenter of Rhetoricke, and his fellowe *Gorgias*. 5 *Euclide* the textuarie Geometrician, who taught in *Megaris*. 6 *Archimedes* a moſt worthie *Mathematitian*, hee was the firſt author of the Sphere, of which inſtruments he made one of that art and bigneſſe, that one ſtanding within might eaſily perceaue the ſeuerall motions of euery celeſtiall orbe; hee made alſo diuers military engines, which in the ſiege of *Syracuſa* ſorely vexed the Romans, and was at laſt ſlaine in his ſtudy by a common Souldier, at the ſack of the Towne; to the great griefe of the *Roman* Generall *Marcellus*. 7 *Epicharmus*. 8 *Theocritus*.

Plutarch

Plinie reckoned in this Iland 72 citties; the chiefe of which was *Syracuſa* conteining in circuit 22 miles, the *Metropolis* of the whole Iland: 2 *Erix* where *Venus* was worſhipped and called *Ericina*, 3 *Catina* ſo vexed by *Dioniſius* tyrant of *Scicilie*; 4 *Emma* whence *Pluto* is ſaid to haue ſtolne *Proſerpina*. The whole Iland is now divided into 3 parts. 1 *Mazara* weſtward whoſe cheife citties are *Palermo*, 2 *Moureal* famous for the church & Archbiſhops See, 3 *Gergenti* once *Agrigentum* where the tyrant *Phaleris* liued, who tortured *Perillus* in the brazen Bull, which he made for the deſtruction of others. 2 *Vallis de Notho* in which ſtood *Syracuſa*, 2 *Leonti*, and 3 *Emma*. 3 *Mona* where ſtandeth *Meſſana*, an Archiepiſcopall See, and famous hauen; here it was that *Auguſtus* keeping one Naue, and another at *Rauenna*, awed the whole Empire; 2 *Palermo*. 3 *Francauilla*, and 4 *Nicoſia*.

Ortelius.
Quade.

Boterus.

The reuenewes of this kingdome are 800000; ſome ſay one million of Duckats.

The Armes are *Arragon*, two *Flanches Argent*, charged with as many *Eagles Sable*, becked *Gules*.

I

I must not omit the hill *Hybla*, so famous for Bees and Hony. Famous was this Countrey of old for the Tyrants *Dionysij* the elder and the younger, for *Hieron*, and *Hieronymus*, in whose time broke out the first *Punique* warre; in which the *Sicilians* not keeping the lawes of neutralitie, prouokt the iust wrath of the *Romans*, by their vntimely assistance to the *Carthaginians*. *Archb. Ab.* These Tyrants especially the last *Dionysius*, were so odious, that there were continuall execrations powred on them: onely one old woman praid for the life of the latter; who being asked the cause, made answer, that she knew his Grandfather to haue beene bad; and after by prayers they had obtained his death, his sonne succeeded farre worse then the father: and after their curses had also prevailed on him, came the present Tyrant, worse then either; for whose life she was resolued to pray, least after his decease the Diuell himselfe should come amongst them. After the Tyrants had beene rooted out, and this Iland was conquered by *Marcellus*, it alwaies followed the fortune of *Naples*, *Plutarch.* till the yeare 1281, in which *Peter* of *Arragon*, promising his competitor *Charles* of *Province* to fight a single combat before *Hist. of Fr.* Prince *Edward* at *Burdeaux*: fail'd of his word, and in the meane time so contriued it, that at the sound of a bell toling to prayers, all the *French men* in *Sicily* were cruelly massacred; which exploit masketh now vnder the name of *Vesperi Siculi*. Since which time this Iland hath belonged to the house of *Arragon*. For nobility this Iland compareth with *Naples*, as containing in it

Archbishops 3	*Bishops 9*	
Princes 7	*Dukes 4*	*Sands.*
Marquesses 13	*Earles 14*	
Vicounts 1	*Barons 48*	

2 MALTA.

ABout 60 miles distant from *Seicilia* is the Iland MALTA, *Sands.* in compasse 60 miles; seated vpon a rocke, ouer which the earth spreadeth in heigth not aboue three feet, so that it must needs be barren; which defect is supplied by the *Sicilian* aboundance. This Iland is in the Scriptures called *Melita*, and is the

Archb. Ab. *Sands.*

place where S. *Paul* ſhooke the Viper of his hand. Famous alſo it is for the Councell held here againſt *Pelagius*, by Pope *Innocent* the firſt, at which S. *Auſtine* was preſent and 214 Biſhops. The men are of the *African* complection and language, following the *Romiſh* Church, the women faire but hating company & going couered. The whole number of inhabitants are 20000: poſſeſſing 60 Villages, and 4 Citties: Namely *1 Valetta* built after the defeat of the *Turkes* Anno 1565, and called after the name of *Valetta* the great Maſter, who ſo couragiouſly withſtood their furie. *2* The Towne and Caſtle of *S. Hermes*, which the *Turkes* tooke though they did not long enioy it. *3 Malta* or *Melita* ſo called of the abundance of Honie nigh vnto it. *4 La Iſſula*: as alſo the forts of S. *Michael*, and S. *Angelo*. This Iland was by the *Spaniards* taken from the *Moores*, and by *Charles* the fift giuen to the knights of the *Rhodes*, newly expelled thence by *Solyman* the Magnificent Anno 1522. Theſe knights are in number 1000; of whom 500 are alwaies to bee reſident in the Iland, the other 500 are diſperſed through Chriſtendome, at their ſeuerall Seminaries in *France*, *Spaine*, *Italie*, and *Germanie*: and at any ſummons are to make their perſonall appearance. At their admiſſion they ſweare to defend the Catholike Church of *Rome*. The great Maſter, though but a Friar, is ſtiled The moſt Illuſtrious and moſt reuerent Prince the Lord Friar N. N. great Maſter of the Hoſpitall of S. *Iohn* of *Hieruſalē*, Prince of *Malta Gaulos*, and *Goza*; thoſe two laſt being Ilands lying nigh vnto *Malta*, the former being in compaſſe 30 miles.

3 CORSICA.

Ortelius. *Maginus*

CORSICA is ſituate iuſt againſt *Genoa* in the *Ligurian* Sea: it comprehendeth in length 120 miles; 70 in breadth, and 325 in circuit. It is vnder the fift *Clime*, the longeſt day being almoſt 15 houres. This Iland was firſt named *Cyrnus*, 2ly *Teracina*, now *Corſica*, from a woman ſo named, who following her Cow hither firſt diſcouered it.

It is diuided in *Ciſmontanam*, and *Ultramontanam*. The chiefe riuers of both being *Golo* and *Travignano*.

The ſoyle is plentifull in wine, & as deficient in corne; it bringeth forth good Horſes, fierce Maſtifes, and a beaſt called *Muſ-*

oli

oli, not found in *Europe* excepting this Iland and *Sardinia*; they are horned like Rammes, and skinned like Stags; which skin is of such an incredible hardneſſe, that the beaſt being caſt headlong againſt a rocke, receaues no hurt, but nimbly flies from his enimie to his denne. The chiefe Citties are *1 Baſtia* the ſeat of the Gouernour. *2 Nabbio* once *Cherſunus*. *3 Mariana*. *4 Alleria*. *Genoenſian* 5 *Pila*. *Quade.*

This Iland, as alſo its neighbours of *Scicilia*, and *Sardinia* haue beene the tennis balls of fortune, this being firſt ſubiect to the *Tyrians*. Secondly to the *Carthaginians*. Thirdly to the *Romans*. Fourthly to the *Saracens*, from theſe the *Genowaies* conquered it, from whom it was taken by the *Piſans*, but recouered againe by the *Genowaies*, who ſtill enioy it.

Tne people are churliſh, ſtubborue, poore, vnlearned, and vſe a corrupt *Italian*. They are the progenie of the 52 daughters of king *Theſpias*, who being gotten with child by *Hercules* in one night; were by their father put to the mercy of the Sea; which wrought them to this Iland, which they and their poſterity peopled. till the comming of the *Tyrians*. *Conſent of time.*

Here are in this Ile

Archbiſhop 1 *Biſhops 7.*

SARDINIA.

SARDINIA is South from *Corſica*, from which it is but 7 miles diſtant. It is in length 180 miles, 90 in bredth, 560 in circuit: it is ſituate vnder the fourth *Climate*, the longeſt day being 14 houres. *Ortelius.*

It is fertile in reſpect of *Corſica*, barren if compared to *Scicily*; aboundant in Corne, deficient in Oyle; here is the beaſt *Muſe*, of whoſe skinne is made the true *Cordovan* leather, & an hearbe which if one eate he ſhall die with laughter. Whence came the proverbe *Riſus Sardonicus*. The truth of this report I will not oppugne, though it be by others more probably conie&tured, that the hearbe being of a poyſonous nature, cauſeth men to dye with ſuch a convulſion or contraction of their ſinewes, that they ſeeme to grinne or laugh. *Stafford.*

Ortelius. The people are rude, laborious, giuen to hunting, prone vnto rebellions, wherefore the *Spaniard* permitteth neither Smith nor Cutler to liue there. They speake a corrupt *Spanish*.

The chiefe Citties are *Caliaris* towards *Africke*, the seat of the *Vice-Roy*; glorying on her Archiepiscopall See. *2 Bossa* on the West side, an Archbishops residence also 3 S *Reparata* on *Corsica* side. and *4 Aquilastro* on the East side.

This Countrie was first vnder the *Iolatenses*. Secondly from them taken by the *Carthaginians*. Thirdly the *Romans*. Fourthly by the *Saracens*: from these last it was recouered by the *Genoys* and *Pisans*; & because they could not agree about their bounds, *Hist. of Sp.* *Boniface* the eight, putting his finger in another mans pye, gaue it in fee to *Iames* king of *Arragon*, and his successours; who driving thence the *Genowaies*, made themselues absolute Lords of it Anno 1324.

Bara. The Armes of this Iland are *Or*, a crosse *Gules*, between foure Saracens heads *Sable*: curled *Argent*.

Here are in this Iland

Archbishops 2 *Bishops 15*

THE BALEARES.

THese Ilands were formerly called *Insulæ Gymnasiæ*, from Γυμνὸς, nudus because they vsed to goe naked, and BALEARES from Βάλλω iacio, because they were such excellent slingers: an exercise in a manner innatiue to them, the fathers giuing *Archb. Ab.* their sonnes after a conuenient age no victuals, but what they could hit downe from some high beame with a sling. They are now diuided into *Maiorca* and *Minorca*, or the greater and the lesser.

Maiorca is about 60 miles distant from *Spaine*, it is 300 miles in circuit. The chiefe Citties are *1 Maiorca* an Vniversity. *2 Palma* where *Raymundus Lullius* was borne, as much esteemed with them as *Aristotle* amongst vs.

Minorca is distant from *Maiorca* 9 miles, and is 150 miles in circuit: the people were heretofore valiant, now effeminate, the soyle barren in some places, but generally fruitful. The chiefe Townes

Townes are *1 Minorca.* and *2 Iana.* Both theſe Ilands did once wonderfully abound in *Conies*, wherewith they were ſo peſtred, that they not only ſpoyled corne and graſſe, but vndermined houſes and threw downe walls, ſo that the Ilanders armed thẽſelues, and fought with them, but when ſuch force preuailed not they ſent to the *Romans* for aide, and there were taught the vſe of *Ferrets.* *Munſter.*

Nigh vnto theſe *Baleares* are two Ilands, the *1 Ebuiſa* is diſtant from the coaſt of *Spaine* 50 miles, and is 100 miles in circuit; the chiefe cittie is *Yuica*; the chiefe commoditie is ſalt. ten miles hence is *2 Olbiuſa* 70 miles round called by the *Latines Frumentaria.* They were both called *Pithuiſæ* for their ſtore of Pine trees. *Quade.*

Theſe foure Ilands were wonne from the *Romans* by the *Saracens*, and from them regained by *Raimund Arnauld* Earle of *Catelogne* and the *Genoys* Anno 1102: and being by the *Genoys* redelivered to the *Moores*, were recovered by *Iames* firſt of *Arragon* 1228. He gaue them to his ſecond ſonne, whoſe poſterity continued kiugs of thoſe Ilands till the yeare 1343: in which *Pedro* the 4th of *Arragon*, did diſpoſſeſſe king *Iames*, and vnited them to his crowne. *Hiſt. of Sp.*

THE LESSER ILANDS.

THE LESSER ILANDS diſperſed about in this ſea are *1 Vulcanian* or *Aeolian Ilands*, the people of which being well skilled in diuining from which coaſt the winde would blow, gaue the Poets occaſion to make *Æolus* God of the windes: they lie all on the coaſt of *Scicilie*, and are in number 11: the chiefe are *1 Lipara* 10 miles round, frõ whence the reſt are now called the *Liparean* Iles; and *Vulcania* (of old *Hiera*) where *Vulcan* was worſhipped. *2* The Iles of *Naples* are 18 in number; the chiefe are *Iſchia* 18 miles round, begirt with rockes and mountaines full of Hares and Conies: the chiefe Towne is *Iſchia*, whether *Ferdinand* of *Naples* fled, being thruſt out of his kingdome by *Charles* the eight. Iu this Iland neere *Cape* S. *Angelo*, is a fountaine of that heat, that it will in ſhort time boyle any fleſh or fiſh put into it. The ſecond Ile of note is *Capri*, where the Emperours of *Rome* vſed to retire for their recreation. 3 The *Li-* *Ortelus.* *Stafford.*

gurian

gurian Ilands, the chiefe of which are *Elba* or *Ilua*, whose Metropolis is *Cosmopolis* built by *Cosmo di Medices* D. of *Florence*; here is abundance of Iron of that nature that it wil by no means melt in the Iland, but must be carried to some other place. The second is *Gallinaria* so called from the abundance of wild Hens. And third is *Giglio* where the *Genoys* ouerthrew the whole power of the *Pisans*.

At the Westerne end of this Sea, is the straight called of olde *Fretum Herculeum*; because *Hercules* here made a passage through the hills to let the *Ocean* into the *Mediterranean*. On the North side of this streight was mount *Calpe*; on the South mount *Abiba*, on which *Hercules* placed his (so memorized) pillars, with the inscription of *Nil vltra*, in that there was the most westerne bound of the world: But *Charles* the fift, after the discouery of *America* comming that way, caused *Plus vltra* to be engrauen either on the old pillars, or else on new erected in their places. This straight is now named the straight of *Gibraltare*, from *Gibal Tariff*, one of the principall leaders of the *Moores* into *Spaine*. Somewhat without the mouth of this straight is the Iland *Gades* or *Cales*, peopled by the *Tyrians* 562 yeares before the birth of Christ. It is in length 13 miles, and hath of late been the *Magazin* of the *Spaniards* warlike munition. It was taken in one day by the *English* vnder the conduct of *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, and S. *Walter Raleigh*; in this daie they burned the *Indian* Fleet, consisting of 40 ships, whose lading was worth 8 millions of Crownes; they ouercame the *Spanish* Fleet composed of 57 men of warre: they tooke the S^t *Andrew* and the S^t *Michael* two great Galleons with their luggage: they spoyled and carried away more martiall furniture then could be supplied in many yeares: they surprised the Towne, and in it beside priuate men and their goods, they slew and tooke prisoners 4000 foot, and 600 horse, Anno 1596.

Gainsford

Hist. of Sp.

Thus much of the *Mediterranean Ile*s.

THE

THE BRITTISH ILANDS

The BRITTISH ILANDS are either the
- Greater, *Brittaine* divided into
  - *England*
  - *Wales.*
  - *Scotland*
- *Ireland*
- Lesser are the
  - *1 Orcades.* *2 Hebrides*
  - *3 Sorlinges.* *4 Sporades.*

BRITTAINE.

TO omit the diuerse *Etimons* of BRITTAINE, produced according to the phantasies of seuerall men, and omitting *Brutus* whose comming into and denominating this Iland, is rather a fabulous report, then a well grounded historicall truth: I will take the *Etymology* of M. *Camden*, as most probable, who fetching it from the *Brittish* language; deriueth it from *Brit*: signifying painted, and *Tayne* signifying a nation: which agreeth not only with the *Brittish* tongue, but with the records of the most syncere and trusty *Historiographers*; all with one consent, affirming that the Brittaines vsed to paint themselues, to make them shew more terrible to the enemy. *Camden.*

It is in compasse 1836 miles, being absolutely the greatest in *Europe*, and also of the whole world except *Iaua* This most spatious Countrey extending 800 miles in length, is vnder the 9th and 13th Climates of the Northerne temperate Zone, Insomuch that at the somer solstice, in the Northerne parts of *Scotland*, there is no night at all.

It is diuided into *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is bounded on the East with the *German*, on the West with the *Irish*, on the South wirh the *Brittish* Oceans, on the North with the riuer *Tweed*, and a line drawne from it to the *Solway* westward. In former times the Northerne limit was *Camden.*

a wall built crosse the Iland from *Carlile* in *Cumberland* to the riuer *Tine*. This same wall was built by *Severus* the Emperour for a fortresse against the *Picts*: at euery miles end was a Castle, betweene every Castle many watch-towers; and through the walls of euery Towre & Castle, was conueighed a pipe of brasse which from one Garrison to another conueyed the lest noise without interruption, so that the newes of an approaching enimy was quickly divulged ouer the borders, and resistance was made accordingly.

The whole Iland was once called *Albion*, not from the Giant *Albion*; but *ab albis rupibus*, the white rockes toward *Brittaine*: which name continued till the time of *Egbert* the first *Saxon Monarch*, who called the Southerne part of the Iland, *England*; from the *Angles*, who with the *Ivits* and *Saxons* conquered it.

It is in length 320 miles, enioying a soyle equally participating of ground fit for tillage and pasture, so abounding in corne, that a deere yeare is seldome heard of: our Vines are nipped with the cold and seldome come to maturitie, and are more vsed for the pleasantnesse of the shadow, then for the hopes of wines: most of her other plēties & ornamēts are expressed in this verse.

Anglia, mons, pons, fons, Ecclesia, fœmina, lana.

Archb. Ab. England is stor'd with mountaines, bridges, wool,
With Churches, riuers, women beautifull.

To omit the hills here, and there lifting vp their heads aboue the pleasant Valleys: *the Bridges* are in number 857. the chiefe of *Camden.* which are the bridge of *Rochester* ouer *Medway*, the bridge of *Bristoll* ouer *Auon*, and the bridge of *London* ouer *Thames*; this latter standing vpon 19 Arches, of wonderfull strength and largenesse; it supporteth continuall ranges of building, seeming rather a Street than a Bridge, and is not to be paralel'd with any Bridge of *Europe*.

The *Riuers* of this Countrey are in number 325. The chiefe of which is *Thamisis*, compounded of the two riuers *Thame* and *Isis*; whereof the former rising somewhat beyond *Tame* in *Buckinghameshire*, and the latter beyond *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire*, meet together about *Dorcester* in *Oxfordshire*; the issue of which happy coniunction is the *Thamisis* or *Thames*: hence it

flieth

flieth through *Berks*, *Buck*: *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*; aud so weddeth himselfe with the *Kentish Medway*, in the very iawes of the Ocean. This glorious riuer feeleth the violence of the Sea more then any riuer in *Europe*, ebbing and flowing twice a day more then 60 miles: along whose bankes are so many faire Townes and princely pallaces, that a *German* Poet thus truely spoke.

Tot campos, syluas, tot regia tecta, tot hortos
Artifici excultos dextra, tot vidimus arces;
Vt nunc Ausonio Thamisis cum Tibride certet.
We saw so many Woods, and princely Bowres
Sweer Fields, braue Pallaces, and stately Towres
So many Gardens drest with curious care,
That Thames with royall Tiber may compare.

The second Riuer of note is *Sebrina* or *Saverne*, it hath its beginning in *Plinlimmon* hil in *Mountgommeryshire*, and his end about 7 miles from *Bristoll*: washing in the meane space the wals of *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester*, and *Glouceſter*. 3 *Trent*, so called for that 30 kinde of fishes are found in it: who hauing his fountaine in *Staffordshire*; and gliding through the Counties of *Nottinghame*, *Lincolne*, *Leicester*, and *Yorke*, augmenteth the turbulent current of *Humber*, the 4th & most violent streame of the whole Ile. 5 *Tweed* the Northeast bound of *England*, on whose Northerne banke is seated the strong and impregnable Towne of *Barwicke*. 6 *Tine*, famous for *Newcastle* and her inexhaustible Coale-pits. *Camden.*

The *Churches* before the generall suppression of *Abbies*, and spoyling the Church ornaments, were most exquisite: the chiefe remaining are 1 the Church of S. *Paul*, founded by *Ethelbert* K. of *Kent*, in the place where once was a Temple consecrated to *Diana*: the Steeple of this Church was 534 foot high, and was twice fiered by lightning. 2 S *Peters*, or the Church of *Westminster*, the most accurate building in *Europe*. 3 The Cathedrall Church of *Lincolne*. 4 For a priuate parish Church, that of *Ratcliffe* in *Bristoll*. 5 For a priuate Chapell that of *Kings College* in *Cambridge*; and 6 to comprehend the rest in one, our *Ladychurch* in *Salisbury*; of which this is true, *Camden.* *Gainsford.* *Camden.*

Mira canam, soles quot continet annus, in vna
Tam numerosa ferunt æde, fenestra micat.
Marmoreasq; tenet fusas tot ab arte columnas,
Comprehensas horas quot vagus annus habet:
Tot gaudet portis, quot mensibus annus abundat:
Res mira, at vera res celebrata fide.

How many daies in one whole yeare there be,
So many windowes in one Church we see;
So many marble pillars there appeare,
As there are houres throughout the flitting yeare;
So many Gates as months one yeare doth make,
Most true, yet most it for a wonder take.

Our *Women* questionlesse are the most choice workes of nature, adorned with all beautious perfection, without the addition of adulterat sophistications. In an absolute woman say the *Italians*, are required the parts of a *Dutch woman* from the girdle downeward, the parts of a *French woman*, from the girdle to the shoulders, ouer which must be placed an *English* face. As their beautie, so also their prerogatiues are the greatest of any nation; neither so servilely submisse as the *French*, nor so iealously guarded as the *Italian*; but keeping so true a decorum: that *England*, as it is tearmed the *Purgatory* of Seruants, and the hell of Horses, so it is acknowledged the *Paradise* of *Women*.

Morrison

Stafford.

The wooll of *England* is of exceeding fineneſſe, especially that of *Cotswold* in *Glocestershire*; that of *Lemster* in *Herefordshire*, and of the *Ile of Wight*: Of this wooll are made excellent broad cloaths, dispersed all ouer the world. Happy is that Towne in what Countrey soeuer, where the *English* keepe a house for this trafficke, the confluence of all people thither to buy, infinitely enrich it *Antwerp* in *Brabant* long enioyed the *English* Merchants, till vpon some discontents betweene K. *Henry* the 7, and *Maximilian* Archduke, and Lord of *Belgia*; they remoued: but at their returne againe were receaued by the *Antwerpians*, with solemne processions, princely triumphs, sumptuous feastings, rare banquettings, and expressions of much loue, but more ioy; and the giuing of some *Cotswold* sheepe by K. *Edward* the fourth to *Henry* of *Castile*, and *Iohn* of *Arragon* Anno 1465, is counted

Camden.

Martyn.

Idem.

ted one of the greateſt preiudices that euer hapned to this kingdome. The *Engliſh* houſe is now at *Stoade*, being by reaſon of the warres in theſe parts remooned from *Antwerpe*.

The wool tranſported bringeth into the kingdome no leſſe then 1500000l, and the lead halfe that ſumme; ſo that *Lewis Guicciardine* reporteth, that before the warres of the *Low Countryes*, the *Flemmings* and the *Engliſh* bartered wares yearely for 12 millions of crownes. *Grimſton*

The Author of the former verſe might haue added the Parks, the Mines, and Beere: of the former there are more in *England* then in all *Europe* beſides, but *ſpeciatim* wee haue Chaſes 30, Forreſts 55, and, 745 Parkes, repleniſhed with aboundance of game.

The *Mines* are either of Coale, or Tinne, Lead, and ſuch mettall; the former chiefly enrich *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland*, the latter eſpecially *Cornwall*, where they digge Tinne not much inferiour to ſiluer for fineneſſe.

Vines, as is ſaid, we haue none, but *Beere* abundantly: which *Lewis* without controuerſie is a moſt wholſome and nouriſhing beuerage: which being tranſported into *France*, *Belgia*, and *Germanie*, by the working of the Sea, is ſo purged, that it is amongſt them in high eſtimation, celebrated by the name of *La bonne Beere d' Angleterre*. Nether will I quite omit our Bells, of which we haue ſo many rings, and ſo tunable, that I haue heard Forrainers call our Countrey the *Ringing Iland*.

It was a tradition of old writers that *England* bred no *Wolues* neither would they liue here, which report is not conſentaneous to truth, here being once ſtore of them, till *Edgar* K. of *England* impoſed on *Idwallo* Prince of *Wales*, the yearely tribute of 300 Wolues: by which meanes they were quite rooted out. *Archb. Ab.* *Moriſon.*

The *Ayre* of this Countrey is very temperate, neither ſo hot as *France*, and *Spaine* in the Summer, becauſe of its northernely ſituation; nor ſo cold in the Winter, becauſe the ayre of this kingdome being groſſe, cannot ſo ſoone penetrat, as the thinne ayre of *France* and *Spaine*: and alſo is here more hot then there, becauſe the windes participating of the Seas ouer which they paſſe, doe carry with them a temperat warmth. *Edmunds on Caſars Com.*

Boterus. The *Nobility* of this Countrey is not of ſuch vnlimited power, as they are (to the preiudice of the Commonwealth) in other places, the names of *Earles*, *Lords*, and *Marqueſſes*, being meerely titular; whereas in other places they haue ſome abſolute, ſome mixt gouernment, ſo that vpon any little diſtaſt, they will ſtand on their owne guard, and ſlight the power of their Soueraigne. The *Commonalty* enioy multitude of prerogatiues aboue all other nations, being moſt free from taxes and burdenous impoſitions, they haue twice in a yeare (a laudable cuſtome, no where elſe to be ſeene) iuſtice adminiſtred euen at their owne doores, by the *Itinerary Iudges* of the kingdomes, an order firſt inſtituted by *Henry* the ſecond, who was alſo the firſt inſtituter of our high Court of Parliament.

They liue together with Gentlemen in Villages and leſſer Townes, which maketh them ſauour of ciuilitie and good manners, and liue in farre greater reputation then the Yeomen of *Italy*, *Spaine*, *France*, or *Germany:* being able to entertaine a ſtranger honeſtly, diet him plentifully, and lodge him neatly. The *Martyn.* *Cleargy* was once of infinite riches, as appeareth by that *Bill* preferred to K. *Henry* the fift of the temporall reuenewes of the Church: which were able to maintaine 15 Earles, 1500 knights 6000 men of Armes; more then 1000 Almes houſes, & the king alſo might cleerely put vp 20000 pounds. As they now are not ſo rich, ſo are they now farre more learned, and of more ſincere and goodly carriage, wherein they giue place to no Cleargy in the world, and for learning I dare ſay cannot be any where paralel'd neither are they ſo deſtitute of the externall gifts of fortune, but that they are the richeſt of any Miniſters of the *Reformed Churches.*

The *Souldiery* of *England* is either for the land or for the ſea: Our victoryes by land are moſt apparant ouer the *Iriſh*, *Scots*, *Cipriots*, *Turks*, and eſpecially *French*, whoſe kingdome hath bin ſore ſhaken by the *Engliſh* many times, eſpecially twice by king *Edward* the. 3. and *Henry* 5th this latter, making ſo abſolute a conqueſt, that *Charles* the 7th (like a poore *Roy d' Ividot*) *Hiſt. of Fr.* confined himſelfe to *Bourges*, where hauing caſhierd his retinue, hee was found in a little chamber at ſupper, with a Napkin layd before

before him, a rump of mutton and 2 chickens: *Spayne* also tasted the valour of our land soldiers, when *Iohn* of *Gaunt* pursuing his title to *Spayne*, was sent home with 8 waggons laden with gold, and an annuall pension of 10000 markes: as also when the *Black Prince* reestablished king *Peter* in his throne, since which time the *Spaniards* much esteemed vs, as appereth by this speach of theyres to our souldiers at the siege of *Amiens*. *You are all Souldiers, and therefore when you come downe to the trenches, wee double our guards and looke for blowes, but as for those base and cowardly French, when they come wee make account wee haue nothing to doe but play at Cards or sleepe on our Ramparts*; The like the *Netherlands* can testifye, onely this is the griefe of it: The *English* are like *Pirrhus* king of *Epirus*, fortunate to cõquer kingdoms, but vnfortunate to keepe them.

Hist. of Sp.

View of Fr.

Our sea forces may most eminently be perceaued in the battle of *Scluse*, wherein king *Edward* the 3d with 200 ships, ouercame the *French* fleet consisting of 400 sayle: of which he sunke 200, and slew 30000 Souldiers; and at the battle in 88 where a few of the Q. ships vanquished the *Invincible Armado* of the K. of *Spaine*, consisting of 134 great *Galleons*, and ships of extraordinary bigneſſe. Sr *Francis Drake* with foure shippes tooke frõ the *Spaniards* one million and 189200 Duckats in one voyage, Anno 1557: and againe with 25 ships he awed the *Ocean*, sacked S. *Iago*, S. *Dominico*, and *Cartagena*, carrying away with him besides treasure, 240 peeces of Ordinance. I omit the circumnavigation of the whole world thrice by this *Drake*, and *Cauendish*; the voyage to *Cales*, as also how one of the Queenes ships named the *Revenge*, in which Sr *Rich. Grenfeild* was Captaine, with 180 Souldiers (whereof 90 were sicke on the ballast) maintain'd a Sea-fight for 24 houres, against aboue 50 of the *Spanish Galleons*; and though at last after her powder was spent to the last barrell, she yeelded on honourable tearmes, yet was shee never brought into *Spaine*; but had killed more then 1000 Souldiers; and sunke 4 of thair greatest vessells. I omit also the discovery of the Northerne passages by *Hugh Willoughby*, *Dauis*, and *Frobisher*; concluding with that of *Keckerman*. *Hoc certum est omnibus hodie gentibus nauigandi industria & peritia superiores esse*

Speed.

Hist. of Sp.

Hist. of Sp.

Keckerm. in Nautics.

esse Anglos, & post Anglos Hollandos, though now I knowe not by what neglect and discontinuance of these honourable em-
Ienf. Boter. ploiments, the *Hollanders* beginne to bereaue vs of our ancient glories, and are accounted Lords of the Seas, for whereas heretofore one *English* ship would make ten strike sayle, they now will fight ship to ship. and alwaies thinke themselues victorious.

Stafford. The *English* are commonly of a comely feature, gratious countenance, for the most part grey-eyed, pleasant, beautifull, bountifull, courteous, and much resembling the *Italians* in habit and pronunciation.

That the *English language* is a decompound of *Dutch*, *French* and *Latine*, I hold rather to adde then to detract from its prayses: since out of euery language she hath culled out the best and most significant words, and participateth equally of their perfections, their imperfections reiected, as being neither so boistrous as the *Germane*, nor effeminate as the *French*: yet as significant as the *Latine*, and farre more happy in the coniunction or vnion of many words together.

The Christian religion was first planted here, say some, by
Hollinsh. S. *Peter* and *Paul*; others affirme by *Ioseph* of *Aramathea*, whose body they absolutely suppose to be buried in *Glassenbury* in *Somersetshire*: howsoeuer certaine it is that *Lucius* King of *Brittaine*, who was the first Christned king of *Europe*, sent Anno 180, or thereabout, to *Eleutherius* Bishop of *Rome* for some Ministers to plant and confirme the Gospell: yet it is not a fabulous vanity, to say that *Austin* first preached the Gospell here, for this is not to bee vnderstood absolutely, that hee first preached it; but that he first preached it to the *Saxons*, who hauing driuen the *Brittaines* into *Wales*, followed their *Paganish* superstition; till it happened that *Gregory* the Great seeing some *English* boyes to be sold in the market at *Rome*, hee asked what
Camd. Rem. they were, and answer was made that they were called *Angli*: well may they be so called, said he, for they seeme *Angeli*: againe he asked of what Prouince they were, and it being answered of *Deira*, Ergo said he, *de ira Dei sunt liberandi*: and lastly vnderstanding that their King was named *Alle*, how fitly, quoth hee, may he sing *Alleluiah* vnto the most high, and on this occasion

Gregory

Gregory ſent *Auſtin* to conuert the *Engliſh Saxons* Anno 600.

After the Popes traditions had long annihilated the worth of the Scriptures, it pleaſed God to ſtirre vp *Luther* and the reſt, to endeauour a reformation; which in other Countries receaued tumultuouſly, was here entertained with mature deliberation; the *Engliſh* bearing reſpect neither to *Luther*, *Zwinglius*, nor *Calvin*; but aboliſhing ſuch things at were diſſonant to Gods word retained ſuch ceremonies as without offence the liberty of the Church might eſtabliſh, wherein certainely they delt more adviſedly then their neighbours, who in meere deteſtation of the *Romiſh* Church abrogated ſuch things altogether, which their abuſe had defiled, though neuer ſo decent and allowed in the primitiue Church; and no doubt had the reformed part continued an allowed correſpondency in ſome circumſtances with the *Romiſh* Church, as the Church of *England* doth now: it had beene farre better. *Halls Que Vadis*

Our *Church gouernment* is as that of the Primitiue Church by *Archbiſhops* & *Biſhops*, which though inveighed againſt by ſome ſhallow Antiquaries of the zealouſly ſuperſtitious *Brownists*, yet it is moſt abſolute and perfect: and wonder it is how *Calvins Preſbyterie* made only to content the Cittizens of *Geneua*, without any blemiſh found in the other of Biſhops, was ſo headily receaued, and is as importunately deſired.

The moſt *Valourous Souldiers* of this nation were *Brennus*, who conducted the *Gaules* into *Rome*, 2 *Caſſibilane*, who twice repulſed the *Roman* Legions from the *Brittiſh* ſhoare; and had not treaſon vndermined his proceedings, hee had the third time, and euer after had done the like. 3 *Conſtantine* the Great, founder of the *Conſtantinopolitane* Empire. 4 *Arthur* chiefe of the 9 Worthies. 5 *William* the Conquerour. 6 *Rhichard* the firſt. 7 *Edward* the third. 8 *Henry* the fift. 9 *Edward* the blacke Prince. 10 *Iohn* of Bedford. Our moſt famous *Sea Captaines* haue beene *Hawkings*, *Willowby*, *Burroughs*, *Ienkenſon*, *Drake*, *Candiſh*, *Frobiſher*, and *Davies*.

The moſt *worthy Schollers* were *Bede*, for his learning ſurnamed *Venerabilis*: which attribute he purchas'd, whē being blind his boy guided him to preach among a company of ſtones, a- *Feſt. Sanct. liber.*

monst which when he made an excellent Sermon, concluding it with *Gloria Pat.* he was by them answered *Amen, Amen venerabilis Beda.* Others assigne this reason. At his death an vnlearned *Munke* making him an *Epitaph* blundred thus far on a verse, *Hic sunt in fossa Bedæ ossa:* but because the verse was yet imperfect, he went to bed; leauing a space between the two last words which he found in the morning supplied in a strange character, with *Venerabilis*, and so he made his verse, and *Beda* got his name.

The second Scholler of note was *Ioannes de Sacro-Bosco* borne in *Yorkeshire*, the author of the booke of the *Spheare*. *3 Alexander de Hales* Tutor to *Thomas Aquinas*. *4 Iohn Duns Scotus*. *5 Ockham*. *6 Baconthorp*. *7 Wimifrid*, who conuerted the *Saxons, Hassians, Franconians*, and *Thuringians*. *8 Willibrod* who conuerted the *Frizons* and *Hollanders*. *9 Walden* who conuerted the *Lituanians*. *10 Pope Adrian* who conuerted the *Normans*. *11 Iohn Wickliffe*, who so valiantly withstood the Popish doctrine. *12 Iohn Iewel* Bishop of *Salisbury*. *13 Laurence Humfrey*. *Camden.*

The chiefe in matter of Poesie haue beene *1 Gower*. *2 Chaucer*. of whom Sir *P. Sidney* vsed to say, that hee maruelled how that man in those mystie times could see so cleerely, and how wee in these cleere times goe so stumblingly after him. *3 Edm. Spencer*. *4 Drayton. Daniel, &c.* *In the def. of Poesie.*

England is patible of a threefold diuision. 1 Into 6 circuits destinated to the *Itinerarie Iudges*. Secondly into 22 *Episcopall Dioceses*. Thirdly into 40 *Shires*: some of which take their name from the chiefe Towne as *Oxfordshire*, some from the situation as *Northumberland*, and others from their figure as *Kent*, and *Cornwall*. Of all these the biggest is *Yorkeshire*, out of which only it is thought that 70000 footmen might bee leuied. In all these Shires are comprehended 145 Castles, or rather the ruines of Castles (of which in K. *Stephens* daies 1100 were laid leuell with the ground) of these 145 remaining few are of any strength and such as are, are in the kings custody, it being nothing profitable to the state to permit any man to fortifie himselfe in a well contriued Castle: Here are also 9725 Patishes, besides Chapels equal in bignes to many parishes; of these parishes there are 585 *Boterus.*

Market

Market Townes being no Citty, the chiefe of which are *Shrewſbury*, *Nrrthampton*, *Southampton*, and *Leiceſter*.

The *Citties* are in number 22, the chiefe of which are *1 London* pleaſantly ſeated on the *Thames*, which diuideth it into two parts: ancient is this Citty, and long flouriſhed before the *Roman* conqueſt, by whom it was called *Auguſta*. Her circuit may containe 8 miles, in which ſpace are 121 Pariſh Churches, the pallace of the King, the houſes of the nobilitie, Colledges for the ſtudie of the laws, I meane not the *Ciuill Law* which is *Ius gentium*, but (as we call it the) the *Common Laws*, appropriate only to this kingdome, of greater antiquitie and indifferency then the Ciuill. It is wondrous populous containing well nigh 400000 people, which nnmber is much augmented in the Tearme time. I compare *London* with *Paris* thus, *London* is the richer, the more populous, and more ancient: *Paris* the greater more vniforme, and better fortified. 2 *Yorke* on the riuer *Vre* is the ſecond Citty of *England* according to the Verſe. *Camden.* *View of Fr.*

Londinum caput eſt & regni vrbs prima Britanni
Eboracum à prima iure ſecunda venit.

In Brittaine London is the faireſt Towne,
The ſecond place Yorke claimeth as its owne.

Famous is this Citty for the death and buriall of the Emperour *Severus*, and for the Law Court, inſtituted and placed here by K. *Henry* the eight, for the eaſe of his Northerne ſubiects, as hee did another at *Ludlow* on the borders of *Wales*, for the Welſh, both of them like the ordinary *French Parliaments*. 3 *Briſtoll*, an eſpeciall fine Towne, and conueniently ſeated for traffique. 4 *Norwich* in *Norfolke* 5 *Exeter* in *Deuonſhire* &c. none of which are comparable to the Citties of *Italy*, or *France*, becauſe the Gentlemen there liue continually in the Citties, ours in the Villages.

We haue but two Vniuerſities, which may equall ſix, nay ten of the Vniuerſities of other Countries (ſo that *Paris* with ſome few others be not in the number) moſt of them being no better then our Colleges of *Eaton* and *Wincheſter*, or the Collegiate Churches of *Gloceſter*, *Worceſter*, *&c.* And ſcarce any of them is endowed with ſo much reuenewes as two or three of our Col-

leges. The fairer and more ancient is *Oxford*, which of long time together with *Paris*, *Salamanca*, and *Bononia*, hath beene by Popes Edicts, honoured with the title of *Generale studium*. The other is *Cambridge*, which giuing the vpper hand to her sister, shall take place of most of the daughters of our *Europaan Muses*.

Camden. That the *Brittaines* were descended from the *Gaules*, *Cæsar* in his Commentaries doth affirme, and M. *Camden* prooueth with vnanswerable arguments. To omit therefore the comming of *Brute*, and the Catalogue of 68 kings, before the comming of the *Romans* hither, certaine it is *Cæsar* found the people very vnciuill and illiterate, all the learning being locked vp in the breasts of the *Druides*, who not writing any thing but telling and teaching by word of mouth, kept the people in a barbarous

Cæsar. ignorance. From these *Druides* the *Gaules* receaued their discipline, and he that desired to be perfect in it, came to *Brittaine* & here learnt it. The Countrie continued a *Roman* Prouince till af-

Camden. ter the yeare 400, when *Proconsul Aetius* taking with him away the Legionarie Souldiers to defend *Gallia* from the *Frankes*, and *Burgundians*, left *South Brittaine* a prey to the *Scots* and *Picts*: to represse whose fury the *Romans* hauing denied, the *Brittaines* sued to *Aldroenus* king of *Armorica* (now *Brittaine* in *France*) for aid, whose brother *Constantine* hauing beaten back the *Scots* and *Picts*, was crowned king, which dignitie he inioyed not long being stabbed by a *Pict*. Him succeeded his sonne *Constantius*, murdred by the meanes of *Vortiger* Earle of *Cornwall*, who was afterwards king: and finding himselfe vnable to defend himselfe against the *Picts*, sent for the *Saxons*, a potent people of *Germanie*. Who flocked hither amaine vnder the conduct of *Hengist*, and *Horsus*, who finally droue the *Brittaines* into the mountainous parts, now *Wales*.

The *Brittish Kings*.

1	*Constantine*		6	*Aurelius Ambrosius*
2	*Constantius*	500	7	*Uter Pendragon*
3	*Vortiger.*	506	8	*Arthur* 36
4	*Vortimer.*	542	9	*Constantine* 4.
5	*Vortiger* (againe)	546	10	*Conan* 30.

576

576 11 *Vortipor* 4
580 12 *Malgo*
586 13 *Careticius* or *Caradoc* 27
613 14 *Cadwan* 22
635 15 *Cadwallan* 43
678 16 *Cedwalladar*, The last king of the Brittaines.

In this decay of the Brittish rule, the victorious *Saxons* erected their *Heptarchie*, or seauen seuerall kingdomes. *Warners Epitome.*

1 The kingdome of KENT, contained *Kent* only; the people of which by the testimonie of *Iulius Cæsar* were the most ciuill and ingenious: this kingdome beganne vnder *Hengist* the *Saxon* Captaine Anno 455; and ended after the succession of 18 kings, in the time of *Baldred*, who resigned his regalitie to *Egbert* king af the *West Saxons*. The first Christian king was *Ethelbert*, who receaued *Austin* sent from *Gregory* Bishop of *Rome* Anno 596

2 The kingdome of the SOVTH-SAXONS contained the *Regni* (now *Sussex* and *Surrey*) it beganne vnder a *Saxon* named *Hella* Anno 536, and ended after a succession of 7 kings, in the time of *Aldine*, who lost it to the *West-Saxons* Anno 648. The first Christian king was *Ethelwold*.

3 the kingdome of the EAST-ANGLES contained the *Iceni* (now *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, and *Cambridgeshire*) It beganne Anno 546 vnder the Saxon *Uffa*; and ended after the succession of 17 kings Anno 964; in which yeare *Edward* the elder tooke it fro the *Danes*, who before had taken it from S. *Edmund* the last king of the *Saxons* bloud, Anno 869.

4 The Kingdome of the NORTHVMBERS contained *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire*, *Durrham*, *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, *Northumberland*, and so to *Edenburgh*, being the ancient seat of the *Brigantes* & *Ottadini*. It comprehended the kingdome of *Deira* reaching from *Humber* to *Tine*, beganne by *Ella* a *Saxon* Anno 547: and of *Brenitia* extending from *Tine* to *Edenburgh*, begunne by *Ida* a *Saxon* Anno 550. They were both vnited vnder the name of *Northumberland* by *Ethelfride*. It continued vnder the succession of 23 *Saxon* kings till the yeare 878 in which time it was subdued by the *Danes*, who afterward yeelded this kingdome to *Eldred* king of the *West-Saxons* Anno 954. The first Christian king hereof was *Edwin* Anno 627.

5 The kingdome of the EAST-SAXONS contained the *Trinobants*,

bantes(now *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*)It began Anno 614, and ended after the ſucceſſion of 17 kings, the laſt of which was *Suthred*,in whoſe time *Egbert* king of the *Weſt-Saxons* vnited it to his kingdome Anno 832. The firſt Chriſtian king was *Sebert* Anno 624.

6 The kingdome of MERCIA being the greateſt, contained part of the *Iceni* or *Huntingdonſhire*. The *Cateiuclani* or *Buckingham*,*Bedford*,and *Hertfordſhires*: the *Coritani* or *Rntland*, *Northampton*,*Leiceſter*,*Lincolne*,*Nottingham*, and *Darbiſhires*: and the *Cornavij*,or *Worceſter*,*Warwicke*, *Stafford*, *Cheſter*, and *Shropſhires*. It beganne vnder *Penda* a *Saxon* Anno 626; and ended after a ſucceſſon of 18 kings,in the time of *Cenolphe*; whē *Alured* ioyned it to the *Weſt-Saxons* Anno 876. The firſt Chriſtian king was *Peada* Anno 647. After it was ſeazed on by the *Danes*, and from them againe recouered by *Edward* the Elder. Anno 917.

7 The moſt ſtrong and preuailing kingdome was of the WEST-SAXONS,containing the *Damnonij*, or *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*,the *Belga* containing *Someeſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Hampſhire*: the *Durotriges* or *Dorſetſhire*: and the *Attrebatij* or *Berkeſhire*.

The *Weſt-Saxon* kings.

	522	1	*Cerdicus* 17	680	10 *Centwin* 7
Booke of	539	2	*Kenricus* 26	687	11 *Cedwalla* 3
Martyrs.	565	3	*Celingus* 30	680	12 *Ina* 35
	595	4	*Celricus* 5	725	13 *Edelard* 14
	600	5	*Ceolwolfe* 14	739	14 *Cuthred* 16
	614	6	*Kingil* the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt-Saxons	755	15 *Sigebert* 1
				756	*Kinulphus* 31
	646	7	*Kenewalkin* 31	717	16 *Bithricus* 13
	977	8	*Sigebertus* 1	800	17 *Egbert*, who hauing
Camden.	678	9	*Eſewin* 2		

ſubdued the principall kingdomes of the Saxon *Heptarchie*, ſtiled him the firſt *Monarch*; commanding *South-Brittaine* to be called *England*, from the *Engliſh Saxons*,from whoſe bloud he was extracted, and ouer whom he raigned. Somewhat before this *Egbert*, the *Danes* broke out like a violent thunder-clap on the *Northumbers*, and though

though they were oft vanquiſhed, yet being as often victorious, they ſeazed on the Monarchie of *England*.

The *Saxon Monarchs*.

800	1	*Egbert* 37	858	4	*Edelbert* 5
837	2	*Ethelwolfe* 20	863	5	*Edelfred* 9
857	3	*Edelbald*	872	6	*Alured*, who totally vnited the *Heptarchie* into one *Monarchie*; leauing the *Danes* poſſeſſion, but not ſoueraigntie in *Northumberland*.

Milles.

900	7	*Edward* the Elder 24
927	8	*Athelſtane*, in whoſe daies liued *Guy* of *Warwicke*, 16
940	9	*Edmund* 6
946	10	*Eldred* who compelled the *Danes* to be Chriſtned 9
955	11	*Edwin* 4
959	12	*Edgar*, who impoſed the tribute of Wolues on the *Welſh*, 16
975	13	*Edward* II 3
978	14	*Etheldred*, who being of an evill carriage, gaue hope to the *Danes* once more to recouer their ſoueraignty, who ſo preuailed that *Etheldred* was content to pay the yearely tribute of 10000 pounds: which at laſt they enhanced to 48000 ponnds; which *Etheldred* not able to endure, warily writ vnto his ſubiects to kill all the *Danes* as they ſlept on S. *Bricies* night, being the 12 day of Nouember Anno 1012, which being accordingly put in execution, *Swaine* K. of *Danemarke* came with a Nauie of 350 ſayle inro *England*; to avoid whoſe furie, *Egeldred* fled into *Normandie*, leauing his poore ſubiects to the mercy of the *Daniſh* king; who tyrannized ouer them till his death, after whom ſucceeded his ſonne *Canutus*, who (maugre *Etheldred* now returned, or his ſonne *Edmund Ironſide*, a moſt valiant young Prince, and trecherouſly murdered) poſſeſſed himſelfe of the *Monarchie*.

The *Daniſh* Kings.

1017	1	*Canutus* 20
1037	2	*Harald* 4

1041

1041 3 *Hardie Canute 2* After whose death, the *Danes* hauing raigned in *England* 26 yeares & tyrannized 255 yeres; were vtterly expeld by the *English* who crowned *Edward*, surnamed the *Confessour* the youngest sonne of *Etheldred* for their king. This *Edward* collected out of the *Danish*, *Saxon*, and *Mercian* lawes; one vniuersall law whence our *Common law* is thought to haue its originall: which may be true of the written lawes, not of the customarily vsed lawes of this kingdome, which were certainely more ancient.

Camden.

Milles.

Milles. 1041 15 *Edward the confessour* 24 this king after his death was canonized a Saint and in his life was of that holynes, that he receaued power from aboue to cure many diseases, and amongst others the swelling of the throate called by vs the *kings evill*, which prerogatiue continueth hereditarie to his *successours* of England. Concerning the *Danes* abiding here and going hence, I obserue three customes yet in vse amongst vs. 1 Each English house maintained one *Dane*, who living like the drone amoungst the bees had the benefitt of their Labours, and was by them called *Lord Dane*, & now when wee see an idle fellow wee call him a *Lurdane*. 2 the *Danes* vsed when the *English* dranke to cutt their throates, to avoide which villainie, the party drinking requested some of the next sitters to bee his pledge whilest he paied nature her due; and hence haue wee the custome of pledging on an other. 3 The *Romans* at the expulsion of their kings annually solemnized the *Fugalia*: according to which patterne the *English* having cleered the countrie of the *Danes*, instituted the sportes of *Hoc-tide*, the worde in the old Saxon importing the time of scorning or triumphing.

Lambert in Kent.

1066 16 Harald Sonne to Earle *Goodwin* was chosen king in the nonage of *Edgar Adeling*, Grandchilde to *Edmund Ironside* the true heire of the kingdome. In his raigne *William* Duke of *Normandie* pretending a donation of *Edward* the *confessour*; invaded *England* slew

Harald

Harald and with 66654 of his *Engliſh* Souldiers, and poſſeſſed him ſelfe of the kingdome: vſing ſuch pollicie in his new conqueſt, that he vtterly diſhartned the *Engliſh* from hopes of better fortune.

The *Norman* Kings.

1067 1 *William* the *Conquerour* 22

1089 2 *William Rufus* ſecond ſonne to the *Conquerour*, taking advantage of the abſence of his Brother *Robert* then in the *Holy Land*, was crowned king; and was after ſlaine in *Newforreſt* in *Hampſh:* by an arrow leveld at a Deere 13 *Martyn.*

1102 3 *Henry* for his learning named *Beauclarke*, excluded his brother *Robert* from the kingdome; tooke from him the Dutchie of *Normandie*, and put out his eyes: he died leauing only one daughter, viz: *Maude* 35

1136 4 *Stephen* ſonne to *Alice* daughter to the Conquerour ſucceeded, who to purchaſe the peoples loue releaſed the tribute called *Danegelt*, he ſpent moſt of his raigne in war againſt *Maude* the Empreſſe 19

The *Saxon* Line reſtored.

1155 5 *Henry* II, ſonne to *Maude* the Empreſſe, daughter to *Henry* the firſt, & to *Maud* daughter to *Malcolme* king of *Scotland* and *Margaret* ſiſter to *Edgar Athelinge* reſtored the *Saxon* bloud to the Crowne of *England*; his father was *Geofrie* Earle of *Anion, Touraine*, and *Maine*, which Prouinces he added to the *Engliſh* Empire, as alſo the Dutchie of *Aquitaine* and Earledomes of *Guyen* and *Peicton* by *Elenour* his wife, and a great part of *Ireland*. Happy was he in all things the vnnaturall rebellions of his ſonnes excepted. 34.

1189 6 *Richard* for his valour ſurnamed *Ceur de Lyon*, warred in the Holy land, ouercame the *Turkes*, whom he had almoſt driuen out of *Syria*; he tooke the Ile of *Ciprus*, and after many worthie atchieuments returning home-wards to defend *Normandie*, and *Aquitaine* againſt the *French*, was by tempeſt caſt vpon *Auſtria*, where hee was taken priſoner, put to a grieuous ranſome, and finally ſlaine at the ſiege of *Chaluz* in *Limouſin*. *Martyn.*

1201 7 *Iohn* his Brother ſucceeded, an vnhappy Prince, neither could he expect better, being an vnnaturall ſon to his father, & an vndutifull ſubiect to his brother: he was like to haue loſt his kingdome to the *French*, who on the *Popes* curſe came to ſubdue it, finally after a baſe ſubmiſſion of himſelfe and kingdome to the Popes Legate, he was poyſoned at *Swinſtead* Abby. 17.

1218 8 *Henry* III his ſonne expelled the intruding *French* out of *England*, but being vexed in the Barons warres could not doe the like in *France*: where they had ſeazed on all the *Engliſh* Prouinces. He confirmed the ſtatutes of *Magna Charta*. 56

1274 9 *Edward* awed *France*, ſubdued *Wales*, brought *Scotland* into ſubiection, of whoſe king and nobilitie he receaued homage. 34,

1308 10 *Edward* II, a diſſolute Prince hated of his nobles, & contemned by the vulgar, for his immeaſurable loue to *Peirce Gaueſton* and the *Spencers*: was twice ſhamefully beaten by the *Scots*, and being depoſed was murdred in the Caſtle of *Corf*. 19

1327 11 *Edward* III, a moſt vertuous and volourous Prince brought the *Scots* to a formall obedience, ouerthrew the *French* Armies, tooke the Towne of *Callice*, & many faire poſſeſſions in that kingdome. 50

1277 12 *Richard* II, an vngouerned and diſſolute king, loſt what his father the *Black Prince*, and his Grandfather had gained; and for many enormities was depoſed and murdred at *Pomfret* Caſtle. 22.

The *Lancaſtrian* Line.

Martin. 1399 13 *Henry* IV, ſonne to *Iohn* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter* third ſonne to *Edw.* the third, was by the conſent of the people choſen king, and ſpent his whole raigne in ſuppreſſing home-bred rebellions, 15

1414 14 *Henry* V, the mirrour of Magnificence and patterne of true vertue, purſued the title to *France*, and wonne it, being ordained heire apparant to the *French* Crowne in a Parliament of their Nobility, Clergy and Commons; but liued

liued not to poſſeſſe it. 9.

1423 15 *Henry* VI, was crowned king of *France* in *Paris*, which kingdome hee held during the life of his Vnckles, *Iohn* of *Bedford*, and *Humfrey* of *Gloceſter*, after whoſe deaths, he not only loſt *France* to the *French*, but *England* and his life to the *Yorkiſh* faction. 38

The *Yorkiſh* Line.

1461 16 *Edward* IV, Earle of *March*, ſonne to *Richard* D. of *Yorke*, ſonne to *Richard* Duke of *Yorke*, ſon to *Edmund* of *Langley*, fourth ſonne to king *Edward* the third; whoſe ſecond ſonne *Lionel* D. of *Clarence*, married his daughter & heire *Philip*, to *Roger Mortimer* Earle of *March*, whoſe ſonne *Roger* had iſſue *Anne*, married to *Richard* Duke of *Yorke*, and was the mother to *Edward* the fourth: hee after nine bloudie battles, eſpecially that of *Towton*, in which were ſlaine 36000 *Engliſh*, was quietly ſeated in his dominions of *England* and *Ireland*. 23. *Martyn.*

1484 17 *Edward* V his ſonne, was before his Coronation murdred by his Vnckle *Richard* in the Towre of *London*.

1484 18 *Richard* III, a moſt wicked and tyrannicall man, to make way vnto the Diadem, murdred K. *Henry* the 6, and Prince *Edward* his ſonne: 3 *George* Duke of *Clarence* his brother: 4 *Haſtings*, a faithfull ſeruant to king *Edward*: 5 *Rivers*, *Vaughan*, and *Grey*, the Queenes kindred: 6 *Edward* the fift his ſouer aigne, with his young coſen *Richard* 7 *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham* his deere friend, and greateſt coadiutor in theſe his vngodly practiſes: and 8 his wife *Anna*; ſo to make way to an inceſtuous mariage with his Coſen *Elizabeth*, but before the ſolemnity hee was ſlaine at *Boſworth*. 3.

The Vnion of the Families.

1482 19 *Henry* Earle of *Richmond* heire to the houſe of *Lancaſter*, as ſonne to *Margaret*, daughter to *Iohn* D. of *Somerſet*, ſonne to *Iohn* D. of *Somerſet*, ſonne to *Iohn* of *Gaunt* D. of *Lancaſter*; after the ouerthrow of *Richard*, married *Elizabeth* daughter and heire to *Edward* the fourth. Hee was alſo extracted from the Brittiſh royall bloud, as be- *Martin.*

ing ſonne to *Edmund Tuder* Earle of *Richmond*, ſonne to *Owen Tuder*, diſcended from *Cadwallader* the laſt *Britiſh* king, and *Katherine* of *France*, widdow of *Henry* the 5th. His whole warres were againſt homebred rebells, the chiefe being *Lambert*, and the followers of *Perkin Warbecke* 23.

1509 20 *Henry* VIII, heire to both families, betweene which were fought for the Diadem, 17 pitched fields, in which periſhed 8 kings and Princes, 40 Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Earles; 200000 of the common people; beſides Barons and Gentlemen. This king baniſhed the vſurped ſupremacie of the Popes, and beganne the firſt reformation of religion; though formerly he had written a booke againſt *Luther*, for which the Pope intituled him *Defender of the faith* 39.

1548 21 *Edward* VI, a moſt vertuous and religious Prince perfected the reformation began by his father; and was a moſt hopefull young king, as *England* euer nouriſhed 6.

1554 22 *Mary* his ſiſter, a woman not of a cruell nature, if not miſled: yet ſo much addicted to the Pope, that in that cauſe there died a Q. elect, vertuous *Ione Grey*: 3 Lords, 3 Dukes, many Knights & hundreds of the reformed ſubiects; ſhe loſt *Callice*, and died hauing ruled fiue yeares.

1559 23 *Elizabeth*, a moſt gratious and heroicke Lady, was by diuine prouidence preſerued, during the troubleſome raigne of her ſiſter, to ſway this ſcepter. Shee reduced religion to its primitiue puritie, refined the corrupt coynes, ſtored her royall Nauy with all warlike munition, ſuccoured the *Scots* againſt the *French*, the *French Proteſtants* againſt the *Catholiques*, and both againſt the *Spaniard*: ſhee defended *Belgia* againſt the Armes of *Spaine*, ſhee commanded the whole Ocean, entred league with the *Muſcovite*, and was famous for her virginitie and gouernment amongſt the *Turkes*, *Perſians*, and *Tartars* 45.

Milles.

The Vnion of the Kingdomes.

1603 24 IAMES, a moſt learned and religious king, ſonne to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, daughter to *Iames* the fift, ſonne

to

to *Iames* the fourth, & *Margaret* eldeſt daughter to *Henry* the ſeauenth of *England*; who was afterward married to *Archembald Douglaſſe*, whoſe daughter *Margaret* was married to *Mathew* Earle of *Lennox*, whoſe ſonne *Henry* Lord *Darnley* was father to our moſt gratious Soueraigne; deſcended from the eldeſt daughter of *Henry* the ſeauenth, both by father and mother. Hee was with all ioyfull acclamations ſaluted King of *England*, March the 24, Anno 1603.

The reuenewes of this kingdome were in king *Henry* the ſeauenths daies, reckoned by *Boterus* to be but 400000 Crownes: which afterward he ſaith to be improued to a million & 300000 Crownes, yet falleth he farre ſhort of the true proportiõ, which ſince I doe not directly knowe, I will not ayme at, leſt I ſhould ſhoot as wide from the marke. *Boterus.*

The Armes of *England* are *Mars*, 3 Lions *paſſant gardant*, *Sol*: the reaſons why theſe Armes quartred with the *French* take the ſecond place, are 1 becauſe that *France* is the larger and more famous kingdome. 2 That the *French* ſeeing the honour done to their Armes, might more eaſily be induced to haue acknowledged the *Engliſh* title. 3 Becauſe the Engliſh Armes is compounded of the Lion of *Aquitaine*, and the two Lyons of *Normandie* being both *French* Dutchies. *Guilliam.*

The principall orders of knighthood are, 1 Of the *Round Table*, inſtituted by *Arthur* king of the *Brittaines*, and one of the worlds nine Worthies; it conſiſted of 150 knights, whoſe names are recorded in the hiſtory of K. *Arthur*, there where Sir *Ure* a wounded knight came to bee cured of his hurts. The principall of them were Sir *Lancelot*, Sir *Triſtram*, Sir *Lamorocke*, and Sir *Gawaine*, *&c.* They were all placed at one Round Table to auoid quarrells about priority and place. The round table hanging in the great hall at *Wincheſter*, is falſely called *Arthurs* round table; it being not of ſufficient antiquitie, and containing but 24 ſeats. Of theſe knights there are reported many fabulous ſtories they ended with their founder, and are fained by *Rablaies* to be the Ferry men of hell, and that their pay is a peece of mouldie cheeſe, and a phillip on the noſe. *Hiſtory of Arthur* *Camden.* *Selden.*

Camden. 2 Of the *Garter* instituted by king *Edward* the third, to increase vertue and true valour in the hearts of his Nobilitie, or as some will in honour of the Countesse of *Salisburies* Garter, of which Lady the king had formerly beene inamoured. There are of this order 26 knights, of which the kings of *England* are Soveraignes: and is so much desired for its excellency, that 8 Emperours, 22 forraine Kings, 20 forraine Dukes, and diuers Noblemen of other Countries haue beene fellowes of it. The ensigne is a blew Garter buckled on the left legge, on which these words are imbrodered, viz: *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* About their necke they weare a blew ribbond, at the end of which hangeth the image of S^t *George*, whose daie is the installation day.

3 Of the *Bath*, brought first into *England* 1399 by *Henry* the fourth: they are created at the Coronation of Kings and Queenes, and the installations of the Princes of *Wales*; their duty is to defend true religion, Widdowes, Maids, Orphans, and to maintaine the kings rights.

England hath Vniuersities two.

Oxford, *Cambridge.*

Archbishops 2	*Bishops 20*
Marquesses 2	*Earles 28*
Viscounts 8	*Barons 56.*

WALES.

WALES is bounded on all sides with the Sea except the East, where it is separated from *England* by the river *Dee*, and a line drawne to the riuer *Wie.*

Camden. The antients were the *Silures* possessing *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan* shires: the *Dimetæ* inhabiting *Carmarden*, *Penbrooke*, and *Cardigan* shires; the *Ordouices* dwelling in *Montgomerie*, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Carnarvon* shires.

After the *Saxons* had gotten plenarie seisin and deliverie of *England*, the *Brittaines* who fled hither were by them called

Walli

Walli or *Welſhmen*, becauſe they were of diuers manners and language, the word importing as much as Aliens.

The conntrie is verie mountainous and barren, their commodities are woollen cloathes, as cottons, baies, &c.

They haue here alſo a tripartite diviſion 1 into three circuits for the adminiſtration of iuſtice, 2ly into foure *Dioceſes* for eccleſiaſticall diſcipline, and 3ly into twelue *Shires*, in which are comprehended manie hills eſpecially *Snowden* hills, the *Brethen* and *Plinlimmon*. 1 chaſe, 13 forreſts, 36 parkes, 99 bridges, 230 Rivers; the chiefe of which are *Dee* arriſing in *Plinlimmon* hills, and falling into the ſea not farr from *Cheſter*: over this river *Edgar* K. of *England* was rowed by 7 inferiour kings. 2 *Wie* in Latine called *Vaga*. *Camden.*

The men are of a faithfull carriage, one eſpecially towards an other, and that in a ſtrange country: deſperat if much mooved, & ſomewhat chollerick. The language hath the leaſt commixture with forreine wordes of any vſed in *Europe*, & by reaſon of their many conſonants is leſſe pleaſing.

Here are 1016 Pariſhes of which are 56 market townes (being no citties and in them 41 caſtles) and 4 citties viz: S^t *Davids* or *Menevia* in *Penbrooke* ſhire, 2 *Bangor* in *Carnarvon* ſhire, 3 *Aſaph* in *Flint* ſhire, 4 *Landaff* in *Glamorgan* ſhire.

After the death of *Cadwallader* the Princes were no more ſtiled *kings* of the *Brittaines*, but *Princes* of *Wales*: who follow in this order. *Milles.*

1 *Idwallo.*
2 *Rodericke.*
3 *Conan.*
4 *Mervyn.*
5 *Rodericke*, who diuided *Wales* betweene his 3 ſonnes: to *Amorand* the 2^d he gaue *South-wales* or the *Dimeta* and *Silures*; to *Cadell* the youngeſt *Powisland* being parte of *Shropſhire*; and to *Mervyn* the eldeſt he bequeathed the *Ordovices*, & the reſt of *Shropſhire*: in whoſe metropolis *Shrewſbury*, the princes of *Northwales* kept their reſidence.

6 *Mervyn*	1067	10	*Conan.*
7 *Idwallo.*	1099	11	*Griffin.*
8 *Meiricke.*	1120	12	*Owen.*
9 *Ioanes.*	1178	13	*Dauid.*

1194 14 *Leoline.*
1240 15 *Dauid* II.

1246 16 *Leoline* II. Who consulting once with a witch,

Stowe. was told that it was his destinie to ride through *London* with a crowne on his heade; hereupon he growing burdensome to the *English* Borderers, was in a battaile ouerthrowne, his heade fixt vppon a stake & adorned with a paper crowne was by a horseman carried triumphantly through *London* 1282, & so the prophesie was fullfilled.

Milles. About the same time *Rhese* Prince of *South-wales* lost his state also to the *English*. *Powis Land* was long before incorporated to *England*: for *Avis* the last of *Cadels* posteritie, was

Camden. married to *Iohn Carleton* an *English* man, whose issue with this title is now extinct.

Milles. The Armes of the *Welsh* Princes were quarterly *Gules* & *Or*, foure Lions *passant gardant* counterchanged.

Edward the third thus being Lord of *Wales* was very desi-

Camden. rous to place an *English* gouernour ouer them, which when they mainely withstood, he sent for his wife then great with child to *Carnarvan*; where when she was deliuered the king assembled the *Brittish* Lords, and offred to name them a gouernour borne in *Wales*, which could speake not one word of *English*, & whose life no man could tax; Such a one when they had all sworne to obey, he named his young sonne *Edward*. Since which time our kings eldest sonnes are *Princes of Wales*.

The *Welsh-men* yet could neuer bee contained within the bounds of true allegiance, till the time of *Henry* the eight, who extract from their bloud, made them one nation with the *English*, made them subiect to the same lawes, capeable of the same dignities, priuiledged with the same immunities, and diuided thē into Shires (as *England* was diuided by king *Alured*) since which time they haue shewed themselues most loyall, harty, and affectionate subiects to the State.

There are in *Wales*

Bishops 4 *Earles* 2

Barons.

SCOT-

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is the Northerne part of *Brittaine*, and separated from *England* by the riuers *Tweed*, *Solway*, and a line drawne from the one to the other. It is in length 480 miles, but of no great breadth; there being no place distant from the Seas 60 miles. *Boterus.*

There is in all or most of our *Brittish* Maps, a great ouersight committed, which I could wish were reformed; for whereas *Scotland* is by the best iudgements reckned to bee 160 longer then *England*: *England* is in these Mappes made well nigh 100 miles longer then *Scotland*.

The denomination is taken, not as fabulous antiquaries think from *Scota* daughter to an *Ægyptian Pharaoh*; but from the *Scoti*, *Scytti*, or *Scythi*, a people of *Germanie*, ouer whose Northerne bounds the name of *Scythia* did once extend. These first ceazed on a part of *Spaine*, next on *Ireland*, & Anno 424, on the West of this Countrie: More of this theame may bee read in M. *Camden*, who most iudiciously confuteth absurd fables, and groundeth his relations vpon more then probable truths. *Camden.*

The Countrie is diuided into the *Highland*, and the *Lowland*, the people of the former are either liuing on the continent Westerne of *Scotland*, and haue some smack of ciuility; or in the *out-Iles*, which are all utterly barbarous, liuing vnder a law as if they did not knowe it, or were resolued to breake it, and are no waies to be reduced to ciuilitie, but by planting Colonies of the more in-land and orderly *Scots* amongst them. The *Low'anders* bordering on the East are of the like ingenuous dispositions and language almost with the *English*. They are the of-spring of the *Saxons*, as euidently doth appeare, 1 by their behauiour, 2 Their language, and thirdly the testimony of the *Highlanders* (who are the true *Scots* and speake the *Irish* tongue) who call both the *Lowlanders* and the *English*, *Saxons*. *Basil. Doren.* *Camden.*

Scotland is farre more barren then *England*, the chiefe commodities are course cloathes, Freezes, Fish, Hides, Lead-oare. *Blundevil.*

The Gospell was first preached here by *Palladius*, Anno 431

they now follow the reformation begun by *Luther* and *Zwinglius*, *&c*.

Basilicon Doron. The people haue one barbarous custome yet continuing, if any two be displeased they expect no law, but bang it out brauely, one and his kindred against the other and his; and thinke the king much in their common, if they grant him at a certaine day to keepe the peace. This fighting they call their *Feides*, a word so barbarous, that were it to be expressed in *Latine* or *French*, it must be by circumlocution.

Ortelius. The principall riuers are *1 Forthea. 2 Clada.* and *3 Tay*, all nauigable, The famous or miraculous things rather of this coūtrey; are 1 the Lake of *Mirton*, part of whose waters doe congeale in winter, part of them not. 2ly the lake of *Lennox* 24 miles round, in which are 30 Ilands, one of which is driuen to and fro in euery tempest. 3ly the *deafe stone* 12 foot high and 33 cubits thicke, of this rare qualitie; that a musket shot off on the one side cannot be heard by a man standing on the other.

Camden. The Ancients were first the *Gadeni* containing *Tiuidale*, *Twedale*, *Merch*, and *Lothien*. 2ly the *Selgouæ* of *Lidisdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale*, *Ananſdale*, and *Nidisdale*. 3ly The *Nouantes* of *Gallowaie*, *Carrect*, *Kile*, & *Cunningham*. 4ly The *Damnij* of *Cluidsdale*, *Striueling*, *Menteth*, and *Fife*. 5ly The *Caledonij* of *Stratherne*, *Argile*, *Cantire*, *Albanie*, *Lorne*, *Perth*, and *Anguis*. 6ly The *Vernines* of *Mernis*, and *Marr*. 7ly The *Talzali* of *Buquhan*. 8l The *Vacomagi* of *Loquabre* and *Murray*. 9ly *Canta* of *Rosse* and *Sutherland*: 10ly The *Catini* of *Cathnes*. and lastly the *Cornubij* of *Strathnaverne* the farthest Countrey Northward of all *Brittaine*.

Basilicon Doron. These Prouinces are diuided 1 into diuers *Sherifdomes*, which being hereditary are a great hinderance to the execution of iustice: so that there is no way to bring to compasse their monstrous backes, but when they are escheated, to dispone of them according to the laudable custome of *England*. 2ly into thirteen Dioceses for Ecclesiasticall gouernment, which diuision was made by *Malcome* the third Anno 1070: *Camden.* The Bishops before exercising their functions in what place soeuer they came. Archbishops they had none till the yeare 1478, the Bishops of *Yorke*

being before the *Metropolitans* of *Scotland*.

The greateſt friends of the *Scots* were the *French*; to whom the *Scots* ſhewed themſelues ſo faithfull, that the French king committeth the defence of his perſon to a ſelected number of *Scottiſh* Gentlemen: and ſo valiant, that they haue much hindred the *Engliſh* victories in *France*: and certainely the *French* feeling the ſmart of the *Engliſh* puiſſance alone, haue continually hartned the *Scots* in their attempts againſt *England*; and hindred all meanes of making vnion betweene them, as appeared whē they broke the match agreed on betweene our *Edward* the ſixt, and *Mary* the young Queene of *Scotland*; but now this great matter is happily effected. Their greateſt enimie was the *Engliſh*, who ouercame them in many battailes, ceazed on the kingdome, and had longer kept it, if the mountaines and vnacceſſible woods had not been more true to the *Scots* than their own valour; But *Archb. Ab.*

Iam cuncti gens vna ſumus ſic ſimus in ævum,
One only nation now are we
And let vs ſo for euer be.

The chiefe Cities are *Edenbourg* (of old called *Caſtrum Alatum*) in *Lothien*, where is the kings pallace and Court of iuſtice. It conſiſteth chiefly of one ſtreet, extending in length one mile, into which runne many pettie lanes, ſo that the whole compaſſe may be well nigh 3 miles. It formerly belonged to the *Engliſh*, from whom oppreſſed with the *Daniſh* tyrannies, the *Scots* took it Anno 960. 2 *Glaſco* in *Cluidſdale*, an Archbiſhops See; and an Vniuerſitie founded 1554 by Biſhop *Turnbull*. 3 S. *Andrewes* in *Fife* honoured with the ſame prerogatiues. 4 *Aberdon* in *Mar*. 5 *Dondee* in *Anguis*. *Camden.*

This kingdome contained once two populous nations; *Scots*, and *Picts*: what the former were hath already beene ſaid; the latter (to omit the confutation of them who hold them to bee deſcended from the *Agathirſi* of *Scythia*) were very *Brittaines*, who when the *Roman* Eagle had with her blacke wings darkned the South part of the Iland, fled into the Northerne parts, preferring penurious liberty before fetters of gold. Theſe men vſing the ancient cuſtome of painting their bodies, after their Countrey men had conformed themſelues to more ciuill cour- *Idem.*

ſes: were by the *Romans* called *Picti* They long ſwaied here alone till the yeare 424, in which the *Scots* now growne populous did firſt ſet footing in *Brittain*, with whō at their firſt arriuall they contracted an offenſiue & defenſiue league againſt the *Brittaines*, whom on all ſides they moſt miſerably tortured It hapned at the laſt that *Achaius* (who contracted the perpetuall confederacie of *France* & *Scotland* with *Charles* the great) married *Fergusia* ſiſter to *Hunguſt* king of the *Picts*, by her hee had iſſue *Alpine*, who after the death of *Hunguſt* dying without iſſue, was in the iudgement of the *Scots* to ſucceed in the *Pictiſh* kingdome. But the *Picts* alleaging a law of not admitting Aliens to the Crowne, choſe one *Fereteth* for their king; with whom *Alpine* warring was after many victorious exploits ſlaine. This quarrell thus begunne, was maintained by their ſucceſſours, till after many bloudy victories and ouerthrowes on both ſides, *Kenneth* king of the *Scots* vanquiſhed *Donsken* king of the *Picts* and extinguiſhed not only their kingdome, but their very name (vnleſſe we will beleeue that ſome of them did flie into *France*, and there forſooth vanquiſhed, and inhabited the Countries called now *Pictavia* and *Picardie*) from this *Kenneth* the firſt *Monarch* of all *Scotland* we will beginne our Catalogue, leauing out that rabble of kings mentioned by *Hector Boetius* in his hiſtory of this kingdome and nation.

Hiſt. of the Scots.

Freigius.

The kings of *Scotland.*

839	1	*Kenneth* 17	1034	13	*Duncan* 6
856	2	*Danald* 6	1040	14	*Machbed* 18.
862	3	*Conſtantine* 13	1057	15	*Malcolme* III. 39
875	4	*Ethus* 15	1096	16	*Donald Bane* 2
890	5	*Donald* II. 13	1098	17	*Edgar* 9.
903	6	*Conſtantine* II. 30	1107	18	*Alexand.* the fierce
933	7	*Malcome* 16	1127	19	*Dauid* 29
949	8	*Ingulph* 12	1153	20	*Malcolme* IV. 12.
961	9	*Duffe.*	1160	21	*William* 49
961	10	*Kenneth* II. 33	1213	22	*Alexander* II 38
994	11	*Conſtantine* III. 10	1250	23	*Alexander* III. 37
1004	12	*Malcome* II. 30			

After the death of this king began that tedious and bloudie warre for the kingdome of *Scot-*

Scotland; betweene the husbands of the laſt kings three ſiſters. And when they could not amongſt themſelues compaſſe the difference: they referred the cauſe to our *Edward* the firſt, as to the ſupreame Soueraigne of that kingdome; and he ſelecting 12 *Scottiſh*, and 12 *Engliſh* Councellours with generall conſent of all adiudged it to *Iohn Baliol* husband to the late kings ſiſter. *Martin.*

1300 24 *Iohn Baliol* an *Engliſh man*, but forgetfull both of *Engliſh* birth & *Engliſh* curteſies, he inuaded the kingdome of *England* in hoſtile manner, and was taken priſoner.

1306 25 *Robert Bruſe* husband to the ſecond ſiſter, ſucceeded by the generall conſent of the *Scots*; but hee being dead, our *Edward* the firſt ſetled S. *Ed. Baliol* in the kingdome, *Hiſt. of Scot.*

1332 26 *Edw. Baliol* ſonne to *Iohn Baliol*, was reiected by the *Scots* for adhering too cloſely to our *Edward*; who therefore harried *Scotland* with fire and ſword.

1342 27 *Dauid Bruſe* ſeated by the *Scots* was an vtter enimy to the *Engliſh*; to whom he gaue a ſore ouerthrowe in the raigne of *Edward* the ſecond; and inuading *England* when *Edward* the third was at the ſeige of *Calice*, hee was taken priſoner by Queene *Philip*.

1371 28 *Robert Steward* king of the *Scots* in right of his wife being eldeſt ſiſter to the laſt king, was deſcended from the ancient Princes of *Wales*, thereby reſtoring the *Brittiſh* bloud vnto the *Scottiſh* throne.

1390 29 *Robert* III. *16*

1406 30 *Iames* taken priſoner by our *Henry* the fourth, as he was going to the Court of *France*, in his abſence *Robert* D. of *Albanie* gouerned *Scotland* 18 yeares; and this king being enlarged by our *Henry* the fift raigned 24 yeares more

1448 31 *Iames* II. *14*

1462 32 *Iames* III. *29*

1491 33 *Iames* IV. hee was married vnto *Margaret* eldeſt daughter to *Henry* the ſeauenth, yet hee againſt the peace and all reaſon, inuaded *England* with 100000 men; he was met with by the Earle of *Surrey* (hauing 26000 men in his Army) nigh vnto *Flodden*; where he was ſlaine together

with two Biſhops, 12 Earles, 14 Lords, and his whole Army routed.

1514 34 *Iames* V. *28*

1542 35 *Marie*, an vnfortunate woman, was firſt married to *Francis* the ſecond of *France*, by whom hauing no iſſue, ſhe war remarried to *Henry L. Darnley*.

1567 36 IAMES the VI, ſonne to *Mary* Queene of *Scotland* and *Henry* Lord *Darnley*; was crowned king before the death of his mother; hee tooke to wife *Anne* daughter to *Chriſtierne* King of *Danemarke*, and was called to the Crowne of *England* after the death of Queene *Elizabeth*, the 24 of March 1603. Here can I not omit the prudent foreſight of *Henry* the ſeauenth, who hauing two daughters to marry, beſtowed the elder on the King of *Scotland*, and the younger on the King of *France*; that if his iſſue male ſhould faile, and a Prince of another nation muſt inherit *England*; then *Scotland* as the leſſer kingdome ſhould depend vpon *England*; and not *England* wait on *France* the greater.

Grimſton. The principall order of knighthood in this kingdome is of S. *Andrew*, inſtituted by *Hungius* King of *Scotland*, to harten his ſubiects againſt *Athelſtane* king of *England*; The knightes weare about their neckes a coller interlaced with thiſtles; the worde *Nemo me impune Laceſſit*.

Boterus. The reuenues of this crowne *Boterus* wrighteth to bee not aboue 100000 crownes: and though they were ſomewhat more yet certainly not comparable to thoſe of England, here being no commoditie in this kingdome to allure ſtrangers to trafick, 2ly the country it ſelfe to barren: & 4ly many of the ſubiects, thoſe eſpecially of the Weſterne parts and out Iles ſo barbarous as they regard neither king nor law.

Guilliam. The Armes are *Sol*, a lyon *rampant Mars*, within a double treſſure *counterflowred*.

Here are in *Scotland*.

Vniverſities 4

1 *Edenbourg* 3 St *Andrewes*
2 *Glaſco* 4 *Abardon*.

Arch-

Archbishops 2 *Bishops 11*
Marquesses 2 *Earles*
Dukes 1 *Barons 42.*

IRELAND.

IRELAND environed on all sides with the Seas: it standeth west of *Brittaine* next vnto which it is the biggest Iland of *Europe* conteining in length 400, and in bredth 200 miles. It is scituate vnder the 10th and 12th climates, the longest day being 16 houres and more. *Camden.* *Maginus.*

The Iland hath by some beene termed *Scotia*, because the *Scotti* comming from *Spaine* dwelt here, the most vsuall names amongst old writers is *Iernia*, the moderne *Hibernia*, the *English Ireland*; and though some frame a wrested *Etimologie* from *Iberus* a *Spanish* Captaine, some from *Irnalph* a Duke hereof, and others *ab Hiberno aere* the winter like and cold aire, yet certainly the name proceedeth frō *Erinland* which in their old language signifieth a westerne land. *Camden.*

The people are generally strong and nimble of body, haughtie of heart, careless of their liues, patient of cold & hunger, implacable in emnitie, constant in loue, light of beleife, greedie of glorie; and in a worde, if they be bad you shall no where finde worse, if they be good you shall hardly meete with better. But more particularly both men & weomē within the *Pale*, & such places where the *English* discipline is heartily embraced, are conformable to civilitie; the *Kernes* (for by that name they call the *wilde Irish*) extreamly barbarous, not behaving themselues as *Christians*, scarcely as men.

They vse the *Irish* language spoken also in the west of *Scotland*, and the *Hebrides* or *westerne Ilands*. They receiued the *Christian* faith by the preaching of St *Patrick* Anno 335. At this present the more civil sort follow the reformation according to the Church of *England*, but the *Kernes* either adhere to the *Pope* or to their owne superstitious fancies.

The soyle of it selfe is abundantly fruitfull, as may be seene in such places where the industry of man plaieth the midwife with the earth

earth in helping her to bring forth; but on the contrary, where agricnlture and laborious manuring of the ground is deficient, there alſo the fruits of the earth are not, & cannot be abundant.

Famous hath this Conntrie beene in former times, for the pietie and religious liues of the Monkes; amongſt whom I cannot but remember *Columban*, & of him this memorable apothegme, hee being offered many faire preferments to leaue his Countrie, replied, *It becommeth not them to embrace other mens riches, that for Chriſts ſake had forſaken their owne.* But now I ſhould ſooner finde pietie amongſt the *Canniballs* of *America*, then the *Kernes* of *Ireland*.

Amongſt other prerogatiues of this Iland this is one, that it breedeth no venemous ſerpent, neither wil any liue here brought from other regions. Hence of her ſelfe ſhe thus ſpeaketh,

Illa ego ſum Graiis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & mel or rerum naſcentium origo
Ius commune dedit, cum Creta altrice Tonantis:
Angues ne noſtris diffundant ſibila in oris.

I am that Iland, which in times of old
The Greekes did call Hibernia icie-cold;
Secur'd by god and nature from this feare,
Which guift was giuen to Crete Ioves mother deare,
That poiſnous ſnakes ſhould never here be bredd
Or dare to hiſſe or hurtfull venome ſhedd.

Maginus. The other miraculous things in *Ireland* are, 1 all the breed of it (except weomen and Gray-hounds) are leſſer then in *England*, 2ly their is a lake aboue *Armach* into which if one thruſt a peece of wood he ſhall finde that parte which remaineth in the mud converted to iron, and that which continueth in the water turned to a white ſtone, which if this report bee falſe is worthily deſerued of its firſt author. Thirdly the Kine will yeeld no milke vnleſſe their calues are by them, or their calues skinnes ſtuffed with hey or ſtraw.

Camden. The ſtate of the *Clergie* hath beene little beholding to fortune; in former times ſome of the Biſhops had no more reuenewes then the paſture of two milch kine, and now the violent ſtomacks of *Impropriateurs* haue ſo farre deuoured that which

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our Anceſtours conſecrated to religious vſes, as the glory of God & the maintenance of his Miniſters, that in the whole Province of *Connaght* the ſtipend of the incumbent is not aboue 40 ſhillings, in ſome places but 15 ſhillings. So that the *Iriſh* muſt needs be better fed then taught, for *ad tenuitatem beneficiorum neceſſario ſequitur ignorantia ſacerdotũ*, & the *Poore Viccars Plea* deſerueth to be heard, their caſe pitied, their eſtate amended. *D. Riues his Plea.*

The chiefe riuers are 1 *Shennin* or *Sinei* which beginning in *Vlſter* runneth the courſe of 200 miles to the *Verginian* Sea, & is navigable 60 miles. 2 The *Slaue*, 3 *Awiduffe*, called by the *Engliſh*, *Blacke-water*. 4 *Showre*. The principall lakes (of which this Iland is full) are *Lough Earne*, *Lough Foyle*, and *Lough Corbes*, in length 20, in breadth 4 miles, in which are 300 Ilets aboundant in Pine-trees. *Camden.*

Ireland is diuided into 5 Prouinces, which formerly were kingdomes viz:

1 MOVNSTER hath on the Eaſt *Lemſter*, on the Weſt and South the Sea, and on the North *Connaght:* it is diuided into the Counties of *Kerrie*, *Waterford*, *Deſmond*, *Corke*, *Tiperarie*, and *Holy Croſſe*: the chiefe Citties are, 1 *Limericke* on the bankes of *Shennin*. 2 *Corke*. 3 *Kinſall* which was fortified in the laſt *Iriſh* troubles by *Don Iohn d' Aquila*, and a *Spaniſh* Garriſon: and 4 *Waterford* on the *Shoure*.

2 CONNAGHT hath on the Eaſt *Meth*, on the Weſt the Sea, on the North *Vlſter*, on the South *Mounſter*: it is diuided into the Counties of *Maio*, *Twomond*, *Galway*, *Slego*, *Roſcoman*, and *Letrim*, this laſt belonging once to the *ORorkes*. the chiefe Citties are 1 *Bunratti*, 2 *Gallway*, the third Citty of *Ireland* for faireneſſe and largeneſſe.

3 VLSTER hath on the South *Meth* and *Connaght*, on all other parts the Sea, it is diuided into the Counties of *Louth*, *Canan*, *Fermanagh*, *Doun*, *Monaghan*, *Armach*, *Antrim*, *Tirconnel*, *Colran*, and *Tir Oen*, whoſe rebellious Earles haue been ſo long traytours to *England*, and diſturbers of the *Ilands* quiet. The chiefe Citties are 1 *Dundalke*, in *Louth*. 2 *Dungannon* the reſidence of the great *Oneales*. 3 *Armach* the ſeat of an Archbiſhop, one of whom is famous for writing againſt the liues of the *Ro-*

man Clergie. 4 *Dongall* in *Tir Connell.*

4 METH, hath on the East the Sea, on the West *Conaght*, on the North *Vlster*, and on the South *Lemster*. It is diuided into the Counties of *East-Meth*, *West-Meth*, and *Longford*. The chiefe Townes of it are *Kellie*, 2 *Trim*, and 3 *Tredagh*.

5 LEMSTER hath on the East and South the Sea, on the West *Conaght*, on the North *Meth*, it is diuided into the Counties of *Kilkennie*, *Caterlogh*, *Kildare*, *Kings Countie*, or *Ophalie*, *Queenes Countie* or *Lease*, *Wexford*, and *Dublin*. The chiefe Townes are 1 *Marie Bourg* in *Lease*. 2 *Philipstowne* in *Ophalie*. 3 *Kildare*, one of whose Earles was complained of to *Henry* the eight, and when his aduersary concluded his inuectiue, with finally all *Ireland* cannot rule this Earle, the King replied, then shall this Earle rule all *Ireland*, and so hee made him deputie. 4 *Dublin* seated on the *Liffie*, is the Metropolis of all *Ireland*, the residence of of the *Lord Deputie*, the See of an Archbishop, and an Vniuersitie. It was built by *Harald Harfager*, the first King of *Norwey*, and after the *English* conqnest was peopled by a Colonie of our *Bristoll* men.

Camdens Remaines.

The whole number of Counties in *Ireland* is 32, in euery of which is a *Sheriffe*, and diuers *Iustices of peace*, as in *England*. They are gouerned after the lawes of *England*, & formerly their grieuances were refered to, and their Statutes enacted at our *Parliaments*: but now the *Deputie* hath power to assemble the States, and make what lawes, or reforme what customes the necessitie of the time requireth.

Ireland once was diuided into fiue seueral kingdomes, & first suffered a forraine power vnder *Turgesius* and his *Norwegians*, who were soone rooted out by the pollicie of the pettie king of *Meth*, who was the only *Irish* Prince in fauour with the tyrant. And then the *Roytelets* enioyed their former dominions, till the yeare 1172, in which *Dermot Mac Morock* king of *Lemster*, hauing forced the wife of *Maurice O Rorke* king of *Meth*, and being by him driuen out of his kingdome, came to the Court of *England* for succour: to this petition *Henry* the second then king condescended, sending him aide vnder the leading of *William Strongbow* Earle of *Penbrooke*, who restored king *Dermot*, and

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brought a great part of the Iland vnder the *Engliſh* ſubiection. *Iohn* King of *England* was the firſt which was intituled the *L. of Ireland*, which ſtile was granted him by Pope *Celeſtine* the 3d, who for the ornament of his royaltie, ſent him a Plume of *Oſtrich fea hers* (and when *Tir Oen* ſtiled himſelfe *Defender of the Iriſh libertie*, he was by the then Pope honoured with the like preſent) The kings of *England* retained this title of *Lords* till the yeare 1542, in which *Henry* the 8th in an *Iriſh Parliament* was declared *King of Ireland*, as a name more ſacred, & repleat with Maieſtie then that of *Lord*. *Selden.* *Martin.*

Since the firſt plantation there of our *Engliſh* people, the coũtrey hath beene gouerned by a *Vice-Roy* (whom we vſually call the *Lord Deputie*) then whom there commeth no *Vicegerent* in *Europe* more neere the maieſtie and prerogatiue of a *King*. Theſe *Deputies* notwithſtanding the large extent of their commiſſion, could neuer wholy ſubdue the Iland, or bring the people to any ciuil courſe of life, the fathers inflicting a heauy curſe on all their poſterity, if euer they ſhould ſow corne, build houſes, or learne the Engliſh tongue: and verily neuer were the Kings of *England* more defectiue in piety or pollicie then in ſlighting the affaires of this Iland. But now by the ouerthrowe of that Arch Traytour *Tir Oen* (whoſe vnhappy proceedings cruſhed the ouermuch power of the *Iriſh* nobilitie) it is brought in ſome hope to proue an orderly Commonwealth, ciuill in it ſelfe, and profitable to the Prince. Which good beginnings had the noble Lord *Montioy* liued, had now beene well nigh perfected, for being formerly gouerned, neither as a Countrey free, nor conquered, it ſerued but as a graue for our beſt men, & the greateſt part of our treaſures. And now the waifaring man trauelleth without danger, the ploughman walketh without feare, the lawes are adminiſtred in euery place alike, the men are drawne vnto villages, the woods and faſtneſſe left to beaſts, and all reduced to that civility as our fathers neuer ſaw, nor can we well ſample out of ancient hiſtories. *Camden.* *The Vicars Plea.*

What the reuenewes of this kingdome are ſince the ceſſation from warres I knowe not. *Edward* the third had yearely from thence 40000 pounds, but his ſucceſſours to this preſent age *Speed.*

haue ſcarce got ſo much as the keeping of it coſt them.

The Armes are *B*: an *Iriſh* harpe *O*, ſtringed *A*.

Guilliam. Here is one only Vniuerſity viz: *Dublin*.

Archbiſhops 4. *Biſhops 50*
Earles 8 *Vicounts 6*
Barons 16.

THE LESSER ILANDS.

THE LESSER ILANDS are the { *Orcades. Hebrides.* / *Sorlinges. Sporades.*

THE ORCADES.

Camden. THE ORCADES or Iſles of *Orkney*, are in number 32, and are ſituate againſt the moſt northerne Cape of *Scotland*, the chiefe of which is *Pomonia*, whoſe prime towne is *Kirkwall*, honoured with a Biſhops See. The people are of a cruell diſpoſition, and are the offſprings of the *Gothes*, whoſe language they vſe. Theſe Ilands were firſt diſcouered by *Iulius Agricola*, the firſt man that euer ſayled about *Brittaine*, in latter times they were poſſeſſed by the *Norwegians*, or *Normans*, who held them til the yeare 1266, when *Magnus* king of *Norwey* ſurrendred them vp to *Alexander* king of *Scotland*, which ſurrendry ſome of the ſucceeding kings did afterward ratifie.

THE HEBRIDES.

The HEBRIDES or HEBVDE, or *Weſterne Ilands*, becauſe ſcituate on the weſt ſide of *Scotland*, are in number 44, the chiefe of which are *Ila* 24 miles long and 16 broad, plentiful in wheat, Cattle, and heards of Red-deere. 2 *Iona*, famous for the Sepulchers of the *Scottiſh* kings, the chiefe Towne is *Sodore*. And 3 *Mula*, which is 25 miles bigger then the reſt. The people both in language and behauiour reſemble the *Wild Iriſh* and are called *Redſhankes*. Theſe Ilands were alſo bought by *Alexander* the 3d. of *Magnus* king of *Norway*.

THE SORLINGES.

Theſe Ilands being called by the *Belgians* or *Netherlands* SORLINGS, by the *Engliſh Silly*, by *Antonine* in his *Itinerary Sigdeles*

deles, by *Solinus Silures*, and by some *Greeke* writers *Hesperides*, and *Cassiterides* are situate ouer against the most Westerne cape of *Cornewall*, and are in number 145, of which ten only are of any estimation, and of these the chiefe is S. *Maries*, eight miles in compasse, in which Q. *Elizabeth* built the Castle called *Stella Maria*. These Ilands are well stored with Grasse, Graine, and Lead, which from hence was first carried into *Greece*, hither the *Roman Emperours* banished condemned men to worke in the Mines. These Ilands were subdued to the *English* Crowne by *Athelstane*.

THE SPORADES.

I call not these Ilands by this name because they are memorized in any Author ancient or moderne, by this name, but because being many, I knowe not in what generall name I may more fitly include them: the chiefe of which are *1 Man. 2 Anglesey. 3 Iarsie. 4 Gernsie 5 Wight.* *Camden.*

1 MAN is situate iust ouer against the southerne part of *Cumberland*, from which it is distant 25 miles, and was iudged to belong to *Brittaine* rather then to *Ireland*, because it fostred venemous Serpents brought hither out of *Brittaine*. It is in length 30 miles, in breadth 15 miles, & but 8 in some places. The people hate theft, and begging, they vse a language mixt of the *Norwegian* and *Irish tongues*. The soyle is abundant in Flax, Hempe, Oates, Barley, & Wheat, with which they vse to supply the defects of *Scotland*. *Venerable Bede* numbred in it 300 families, & now it is furnished with 17 parish Churches. The chiefe Towns are *Balacuri* and 2 *Russin* or *Castle-towne*, the seat of a Bishop, who though he be vnder the Archbishop of *Yorke*, yet hath hee no voice in the English Parliaments. In this Iland is the hill *Scea-full*, where on a cleere day one may see *England*, *Scotland*, & *Ireland*: here also are bred the *Bernacles* or *Soland* Geese of rotten wood falling into the water. This Iland was taken from the *Brittaines* by the *Scots*, and from them regained by *Edwin* king of *Northumberland*; afterward the *Norwegians* ceazed on it, frō whom *Alexander* the third wrested it, and about the yeare 1340 *William Montacute* Earle of *Salisbury* discended from the *Norwegian* kings of *Man*, wonne it from the *Scots*, and sold it to

the *Lord Scroope*, who being condemned of treason, *Henry* the fourth gaue it to *Henry Percie* Earle of *Northumberland*, but he also prooving false to his Soueraigne, it was giuen to the *Stanlies*, now *Earles* of *Darbie*.

Camden. 2 ANGLESEY is counted a shire of *Wales*, & bordreth hard on *Carnarvanshire*, it is in length 20, in bredth 17 miles, containing in former times 360 Villages and Townes, of which the chiefe are *Beaumarish* towards *Wales*, 2 *Newburg*, and 3 *Aberfraw*, on the South side: this Iland for its abundant fertilitie in all things necessary to preserue the life of man, is called the *Mother of Wales*, It was once the seat of the *Druides*, first conquered by *Suetonius Paulinus*, and vnited to the *English* Crowne by the valour of *Edward* the first.

Id. 3 IARSEY is in compasse 30 miles, and sufficiently strong by reason of the dangerous Seas; it containeth 12 Townes or Villages, the chiefe being S. *Hilarie*, and S. *Malo*. The grownd is plentifull in graine, and Sheepe most of them hauing 4 hornes of whose wooll our true *Iarsie Stockings* are made. This *Cæsarea* or *Iarsie* is ruled by a Gouernour appointed by the king of *England*, to whom are added as assistants 12 men, selected out of every parish.

Id. 4 GERNSEY (formerly *Sarnia*) is distant 20 miles from *Iarsey*, to whom it is farr inferiour in respect of fertilitie & largenes, but more commodious because of her safe harbours: it containeth 10 parishes, the chiefe being S. *Peters*. These Ilands lye both nigh vnto *Normandie* and *Brittane*, the people vse the *French* tongue, and are the only remainder of the *English* rights in *France*. In their Ecclesiasticall discipline they follow the Church of *Geneva*, as most affected by their *French* Ministers, & are both subiects to the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Id. 5 WIGHT is seuered from *Hampshire* by a little narrow and dangerous straight of the Sea. It containeth 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, the soyle is very answerable to the husbandmans expectation, the Sheepe beare delicate fine wooll, and the trees store of fruit. Here are 2 Parkes and one Forrest, as also 36 Townes, and Villages, the principall being *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Brading*. The Iland is very strongly seated, both for the ex-

iternall

ternall defence of the craggie rockes, and internall animositie of the inhabitants. It is subiected to the County of *Southampton* for her gouernment, and was taken from the *Brittaines* by *Wolphar* King of *Mercia*. Of this Iland *Henry* the sixt crowned *Henry Beauchamp* Earle of *Warwicke* king, which title ended not long after in the death of this *Beauchamp*.

There are diuers other Ilands, as *Dennie Londay* and *Chaldey* in the *Seuerne Sea*: *Thanet* and *Sheppie* nigh *Kent*: *Holyfarne* and *Cockat* Ilands on the confines of *Northumberland*, with many others of which being of no account, I forbeare to make mention.

OF THE NORTHERNE ILANDES.

THE principall Ilands dispersed in the Northerne Seas are *Groenland 2 Island 3 Freezland 4 Nova Zemla, 5 Sr Hugh Willoughbies Iland.*

1 GROENLANDE is scituate vnder the Northerne cold *Quade. Zone*, the longest day in summer being 3 moneths and a halfe: it is in length more then 600 miles. This country is not yet sufficiently discovered, but generally knowne to abound in grasse which nourisheth great stoare of cattle, & giveth aire to a people dwelling in caves and delighting in Negromancie, the chiefe towne is St *Thome*, and *Alba* the next.

2 ISLANDE is about 400 miles in length, a damnable cold country whence it seemes to take its name, the people hereof (as some in *Norway*) vse dried fish insteede of breade: the best commoditie is their fish which they exchange with forrine Marchants for other things of which they haue more vse and less abundance, the *Iseland Ling* is famous all ouer *Europe*. The chiefe townes are *Hallen* and *Schafholten* honoured with the seates of two Bishops: In this Iland is the hill *Heeklefort* vomiting flames of fire like *Aetna* of *Scicily*, of which also the blinde Papists haue the same superstitions opinion, namely that vnder them is *Purgatorie*. This Iland is subiect vnto the kings of *Swethland*, & was of old called *Thule*.

3 FREEZLAND, called in *Latin Frizlandia* to distinguish it

it from *Friz'a* or *Freizland* in *Belgia*; is vnder the North-frigid *Zone*, but not so farr within the Artick Circle as *Island*, the longest day being here almost 20 houres. The onely riches of it is their Fish, for which commoditie it is neuer without the shipps of *Flemmings*, *Scots*, *Danes*, *Hautsmen*, and *English*, which especially so frequent it that it hath by some beene called the *Westerne England*; It is almost as bigge as *Ireland*, and is subiect to the king of *Danemarke*.

4 NOVA ZEMLA lieth on the north of *Muscouie* and *Lapland*, and is famous for nothing but the Pigmeis which are here supposed to inhabite.

Archb. Ab. 5 *S*^r HVGH WILLOVGHBIES LAND is so called because he first discovered it and because he was thereabouts frozen to death, for being sent by the *London* Marchants in the time of *Edward* the 6, to search a new way toward *Muscouia Cathaia*, and *China*: the wether prooved so extreme, and the frost so vehement, that his ship was set fast in the ice, and his people were frozen to death, this ship was found the next yere, with a perfect description of their voyage and fortunes. This enterprise notwithstanding so disasterous a beginning, was prosecuted by the *English*, vnder the leading of *Ienkinson*, *Burrough* and others, who haue discovered halfe the way to *China*, even as farr as the river *Obi* and the easterne confines of *Muscovia*: but the rest is left vncertaine to further voyages in future ages.

Thus much of the *Northerne* and *British* Ilandes.

A TABLE OF THE LONGITVDE AND LATITVDE OF the chiefe European Cities.

A	Lo.	Lat.
ANgiers	18 10	47 25
Antwerpe.	24 30	51 48
Avignion	22 40	44 40
Amsterdam	27 34	52 40
B		
Besançon	20 30	46 30
Burges	22 10	46 20
Buda	42	47
Burdeaux	17 50	44 30
Bononia	35 50	43 33
Basill	31	47 40

Constan-

	Lo.	Lat.
C		
Conſtantinople	56	43 5
Cales	5 10	37
Conimbre.	11 25	40
Colleine	30 30	51
Copenhagen	34 30	56 50
Corinth	51 15	36 55
Cracaw	42 40	50 12
Caragoſſa	22 20	42 22
Cane	19 20	49 45
Cambridge		
Compoſtella	6	20
Camienza	50 20	52 40
D		
Doway	25	50 30
Dole	27	46 10
Dublin		
E		
Edenbourg	19 20	58
F		
Francfort ad Od	34	50 30
Francfort ad Mœ.	30	50 30
Florence	43	34
Ferrara	44	36
Friburg	4	
G		
Geneva	28	45 45
Granada	17 15	37 30

	Lo.	Lat.
Genoa	45 20	15 20
H		
Heidelberg	33	49 25
I		
Ingolſtade	32 10	48 40
L		
London	20	51 30
Leiden	27 20	52 10
Lyons	25 40	44 30
Louaine	23	51
Liſbon	10 50	38 50
Leige	29	50 30
M		
Mentz	27 30	50 30
Marpurg		51 40
Millaine	44 20	33
Modena	43 50	35 40
Maiorca	39 50	33
Muſco.		61
N		
Naples	46	39 30
Nidroſia	89 45	60 50
Niſmes	25	42 30
O		
Oxford	19	51 30
N		*Orleans*

	Lo.	Lat.
Orleans.	22	47 10

P

Paris	23 20	48
Poictiers	20	50 10
Padua	44 45	36 10
Pavia	44	33 5
Prage	29 10	46 10

R

Rome	41 20	38
Rheimes.	25 25	48 30
Riga	53 45	59

S

Salamanca	14 4	24 20
Siguenca	18 2	
Siena	42 20	36 15
Strigonium		
Syracusa	40 30	37 30
Stockholme	47	60 30
Straſburg	27 50	48 44

	Lo.	Lat.
Sivill	14 20	37 30

T

Tolledo	16 40	40 10
Tholouſe	20 30	43 58
Triers	4	45 50
Tubing		48 50
Turine	31 30	43 45

V

Venice	37	44 50
Valence	21 10	39 55
Valadolit	15 45	42 5
Vienna.	31 45	48 20

W

Wittenberg.		50 20
Witzburg		50

Y

Yorke	23 30	54 30

THE END OF EVROPE

OF ASIA

ASIA is separate from *Europe* by the *Ægean*, *Propontis*, *Euxine* Sea, by *Palus Mœotis*, *Tanais Duina*, and a line drawne from the one to the other: and from *Africke* by the *Red-Sea*, and the *Ægyptian Istmus*. *Maginus.*

This most famous Countrey borroweth her denomination from ASIA, daughter to *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; wife to *Iapetus*, & mother to *Prometheus*. It stretcheth in length 5200, and in breadth 4560 miles. *Stephanus.* *Boterus.*

This Countrie hath worne the Garland of supereminency. *Keck.*
1 Because here man was created & put to till the land. 2ly Here our *Saviour Christ* was borne, wrought his diuine miracles, and suffered for our saluation on the Crosse. 3ly Here were done the actions memorized by the holy pen-men of the Old and New Testament. 4ly Here were the first Monarchies of the *Babylonians*, *Assyrians*, *Persians*, and *Medes*. 5ly This is the common mother of the world, from whence, as from the *Troian* horse, innumerable troopes of men issued to people the other parts of the vnhabited world.

Through this Countrey runneth the hill *Taurus*, which reckoning his seuerall bendings in and out, is 6250 miles long, and 375 broad.

The principall regions of *Asia* are *1 Anatolia. 2 Syria. 3 Palestina. 4 Armenia. 5 Arabia. 6 Media. 7 Assyria. 8 Mesopotamia. 9 Persia. 10 Chaldæa. 11 Parthia. 12 Hircania. 13 Tartaria. 14 China. 15 India. 16* The *Ilands*. *Maginus.*

ANATOLIA.

Maginus. ANATOLIA is limited on the East with the riuer *Euphrates*; on the West with *Thracius Bosphorus*, *Propontis*, *Hellespont*, and the *Ægean*; ou the North with *Pontus Euxinus*; on the South with the *Rhodian* and *Lycian* Seas.

It was formerly called *Asia Minor*, and sometimes *Asia καθ' ἐξοχήν*: but now *Anatolia* (and corruptly *Natolia*) from its more Easterne situation in respect of Greece. ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς.

Stafford. This Country is situate vnder the fift and sixt Climats of the Northerne temperat *Zone*; adorned with many commodious Hauens, and once of great fertility, bur now laid wast and desolate, grieuoully lamenting the ruines of 4000 Cities & townes.

Turks hist. The people were once valiant and industrious, now so much addicted to a luxurious effeminacy, that the *Turkes* (vnlesse cõstrained by vrgent necessities) neuer inrole their children in the number of *Ianizaries*. Here once flourished the faith of *Christ*, sealed by the blood of many of this nation: Here were the seaven Churches to which *Iohn* dedicated his Reuelation. *Archb. Ab.* *1 Ephesus. 2 Smyrna. 3 Theatyra. 4 Laodicea. 5 Pergamus. 6 Philadelphia. 7 Sardis.* All whose Candlesticks haue beene long since remoued, and now *Mahumetisme* hath so farre encroached on the that few Christians remaine, & they which are, are of the Church of *Greece*.

This Region comprehendeth the seuerall Prouinces of *Cilicia 2 Pamphylia. 3 Lycia. 4 Caria. 5 Ionia. 6 Lydia. 7 Æolis. 8 Phrygia minor. 9 Maior. 10 Bythinia. 11 Pontus. 12 Paphlagonia. 13 Gallatia. 14 Cappadocia. 15 Lycaonia. 16 Pisidia.* and *17 Armenia minor.*

1 CILICIA.

Maginus. On the South-east of *Anatolia* is CILICIA watred with the riuer *Cidnus*, whose water prooued very infectious to *Alexander the Great*; and deadly to the Emperour *Fredericke* the first who was here drowned as he was bathing himselfe. In this Province is the hiil *AntiTaurus*, nigh vnto which *Alexander* with *Plutarch.* 30000 men ouercame the Army of *Darius* king of *Persia*, consisting

sisting of 600000 Souldiers, whereof 110000 lost their liues. The chiefe Cities are *Nisopolis*, built by *Alexander*, in memory of his victory. 2 *Pompeiopolis*. 3 *Alexandria*, built also by *Alexander*, and now to distinguish it from *Alexandria* of *Ægypt*, called *Alexandretta* a famous hauen: & 4 *Tarsus* the birth place of S. *Paule*, to which place *Ionah* intended to fly when he was sent to *Nineueh*. The inhabitants are giuen most to the pasturing of Goats, of whose Fleeces they make their Chamblets: and to the keeping of horses, of which here is such store, that the Turkish Emperour, culleth euery yeare from hence 600 horses of seruice. *Beddulphs trauells.* *Ionſ. Boter.*

2 PAMPHILIA.

On the West side of *Cilicia* lieth PAMPHILIA, watred with the riuers *Melas* and *Oestros*; whose chiefe Townes are *Seleucia* built by *Seleucus*, one of *Alexanders* successours. 2 *Perga* where *Diana* was worshipped, and 3 *Faselis*. The people of this Countrie and of *Cilicia* were called *Soli*, from whose barbarous kinde of pronunciation came the word *Solœcismus*. Amongst these *Aratus* was borne. *Mela.* *Adrianus.* *Laertius.*

3 LYCIA.

On the West side of *Pamphilia* is LYCIA, watred with the riuer *Xanthus*, of which the people hereabout were called *Xanthi*, who being too weake for *Harpagus* the *Persian* kings Leiftenant, first burnt their wiues, children, seruants and riches, and then made a sallie against *Harpagus*, who put them all to the Sword. They were called *Lycij* afterward from *Lycus*, sonne of *Pandion*. Before the Roman conquest this Prouince was gouerned by a common Councell of 23 men, culled out of their 23 Cities, of which the chiefe now is *Patras*. *Herodotus*

4 CARIA.

On the West side of *Lycia* is CARIA, so called from its king *Cara*, who first inuented the science of Diuination by the flying of Birds called *Augury*. The chiefe Cities are *Mindum*, which being but a small Towne had great Gates, so that *Diogenes* the *Cynicke* cryed out. *Yee Cittizens of Mindum take heed your Citty runne not out of your Gates.* 2 *Manneſia.* 3 *Halicarnaſſæus*, where *Dionysius Halicarnasseus* was borne, who writ the histo- *Laertius.*

ry of *Rome* for the firſt 300 yeares, the whole Prouince is in ſome approued Authors named *Halicarnaſſus*; and *Artemiſia* who aide *Xerxes* againſt the *Gracians*, is called the Queene of *Halicarnaſſus*. This is ſhee who in the honour of her husband *Mauſolus*, built that curious Sepulchre, accounted one of the worlds wonder; it being 25 cubits high, and ſupported with 36 curious pillars.

Archb. Ab.

Martial.

Aere nam vacuo pendentia Mauſolæa,
Laudibus immodicis Cares ad aſtra ferunt.
The Mauſolæa hanging in the skie,
The men of Carias praiſes deifie.

Turkes hiſt. Theſe 4 Countries are now called *Caramania*, from *Caramen* a Captaine of *Aladine* the laſt Turkiſh King of the *Zelzuccian* familie: who after the deceaſe of his Soueraigne, erected here a kingdome; which remained till *Baiazet* the ſecond of the *Oguzian* or *Ottomanical* family ſubuerted it. It is now a *Zanziackſhip*, and yeeldeth to the great Turke 80000 Ducats yearely.

5 IONIA.

Sands trau. On the North ſide of *Caria* is IONIA, whoſe chiefe Citties are *1 Miletum*, the birth place of *Thales* & *Anaximenes*. *2 Smirna*. *3 Colophon*; both which ſtroue for the birth of *Homer*, as alſo did fiue others.

Septem vrbes certant de ſtirpe inſignis Homeri,
Seauen Citties vndernamed did ſtriue
Which had ſeene Homer firſt aliue.

1 Smirna. 2 Rhodos. 3 Colophon. 4 Salamis. 5 Chios. 6 Argos. (*7 Athenæ*

Euſebius, And 4. *Epheſus* whereof *Timothy* was Biſhop, to the people of this citty did S^t *Paul* direct one of his Epiſtles, and finally this towne is famous for the buriall of S^t *Iohn* the Euangeliſt, who went aliue into the graue, and by ſome learned men is thought not yet to be dead but onely ſleeping. And 2^ly. For the temple of *Diana* which for the ſpaciouſnes furniture and workemanſhip was accounted one of the worlds wonders, it was 200 yeares in building, contriued by *Cteſiphon*, being 425 foote long *Adrianus.* and 200 broad; it was fiered 7 times, and laſtly by *Eroſtratus* (that night in which *Alexander* was borne) to get himſelfe a name. 5 *Priene* the birth place of *Bias*.

On

On the south of this Province is the little country *Doris:* the people whereof together with the *Ionians* and *Æolians* were anciently onely accounted *Greekes*; and the other nations of *Asia Barbarians*; the chiefe citties are 1 *Cnidis* and *Ceraunus*. *Mela.*

This country is now called *Sarachan* from *Sarachan*, who after the death of *Atodine* erected here a petty kingdome; subdued by the *Ottoman* Kings. *Turkes hist.*

6 LYDIA.

On the northeast of *Ionia* is LYDIA, watred with the riuers *Caistrus* famous for his abundance of swanes; and *Mœander* which hath in it 600 windings in and out. *Stafford.*

Quique recuruatis ludit Mœander in vndis. *Ouid. met.*

Mœander playes his watry prankes
Within his crooked winding bankes.

The chiefe citties are *Sardis* the royall seate of king *Croesus*. 2 *Pergamus* where king *Attalus* raigned who made the *Romanes* his heire: where parchment was invented and therefore called *Pergamenum*; where *Galen* was borne and liued healthfully 140 yeares; whereof he assigneth these reasons. He neuer eat or drunk his fill 2 he neuer eat any raw foode: he euer carried some sweet perfume with him. 3 *Laodicea* 4 *Theatyra* 5 *Philadelphia*, and of these *Sardis* was the strongest, and when it was once taken by the *Greecians*, *Xerxes* gaue cõmandement that euery day at dinner one speaking aloud should say that the *Gracians had taken Sardis*. Such an order the *French* had in their Parliaments during the time that *Calice* was *English*, and I thinke it were not amisse if wee vsed the same custome till it be againe recouered. *Florus.* *Maginus.* *Hauen of health* *Herodotus*

Lydia tooke its name either from *Lydus* a nobleman of great power, or from *Lud* the fourth sonne of *Sem*: it became to bee a kingdome somewhat before the building of *Rome*, vnder one *Ardisius* lineally descended from *Hercules* and *Omphale*; who was once Queene of *Lydia*, but after the kingdome decaied & now was restored. *Iosephus.* *Consent of time.*

The Kings of *Lydia*.

3190	1	*Ardisius* 36
3226	2	*Aliactes* 14
2240	3	*Meles* who ouercame the people of *Sardis*

3252

3252 4 *Candaules* who shewing his wife naked to *Giges* was by him slaine, who marrying his wife succeeded him in the kingdome. *17*

3269 5 *Giges* subdued all *Ionia*. *36*

3305 6 *Ardis*. *37*

3342 7 *Sadaues*. *15*

3357 8 *Haliactes*. 11·*49*

3406 9 *Croesus* the last king of *Lidia* subdued *Doris* and *Æolis*; after which victoryes he was ouercome by *Cyrus* king of *Persia*, in which battell a sonne of *Croesus* who had beene dumbe from his cradle, seeing a souldier ready to kill his father, suddenly broke out into these words *Rex est Caue ne occidas*. After this ouerthrow and the Captiuity of *Croesus* one of richest kings that euer was of old; *Lidia* was made a *Persian* prouince Anno M: 3420.

Herodotus

7 ÆOLIS and MYSIA.

On the North of *Lydia* is ÆOLIS, watred with the riuer *Caycus*. The chiefe Townes are *Merina*. *2 Hidra*. *3 Erithro*.

Archb. Ab.

Nigh to this Prouince are both the MISIAS, the people whereof were of so base a conditiō, that it grew to an adage to call a fellow of no worth *Mysiorum postremus*. The chiefe Citty was *Lampsacus*, where the beastly God *Priapus* was worshipped in as beastly a manner and forme. It is recorded that when *Alexander* was in *Asia*, hee intended vtterly to raze this Citty; and seeing *Anaximenes* come to him as an Embassadour from the Towne, bad him be silent & swore vnto him he would deny whatsoeuer he requested; whereupon *Anaximenes* intreated him to destroy the Citty, which for his oaths sake hee could not doe, and so *Lampsacus* at that time escaped.

Selden.

8 PHRYGIA MINOR.

On the North-East of *Æolis* is PHRYGIA MINOR, watred with

Diuine Scamander pupled yet with bloud
Of Greekes and Troians which therein did die;
Pactolus glystring with his golden flood;
And Hermus sweet &c.

Fairie Qu.

It was called *Phrygia* from *Phryxus*, sonne to *Athamas* king of

of *Thebes*, who flying from the trecherous snares of his mother *Ino*, here seated himselfe. Here are the mountaines *Tmolus* & *Ida*, on which last *Paris* (being by his father *Priamus* exposed to wild beasts fury) iudged the controuersie of the golden ball vnto *Venus*; respecting neither the powerfull riches of *Iuno*, nor the Diuine wisdome of *Pallas*, but transported with a sensuall delight, fatall in the end to the whole Countrey. The chiefe cities are *Adramittium* mentioned in the 17 of the *Acts*. 2 *Traianopolis* whose name proclaimeth his founder. 3 *Sigeum* the hauen Towne to *Troy*. And 4ly *Ilium* or *Troy* a famous Towne from the people whereof al nations desire to fetch their original.

The Kings and history of *Troy*.

Destruction of Troy.

2486 1 *Dardanus* sonne to *Corinthus* king of *Corinth* hauing killed his brother *Iasius*, fled into this Countrey, where he built this Citty calling it *Dardania*. 31

2518 2 *Erichtonius*. 75.

2593 3 *Tros* from whom the Countrey was named *Troas*, the Citty *Troy*; a king which by supporting the vnnaturall malice of *Saturne* against his worthie sonne *Iupiter*, lost his owne sonne *Ganimedes*; who being taken by *Iupiter*, whose ensigne was the Eagle, is said to haue beene snatched vp to heauen by an Eagle. 60

2653 4 *Ilus* who built the regall pallace called *Ilium*. 54.

2707 5 *Laomedon*, who new built *Troy*, which afterwards *Hercules* and the *Gracians* iustly conceauing displeasure against the treacherous king, twice tooke and defaced: *Laomedon* himselfe being slaine the latter time. 36.

2743 6 *Priamus* who reedified *Troy*, but giuing leaue to his sonne *Paris*, to rauish *Helena* wife to *Menelaus* king of *Sparta*, enforced the *Greeks* to reniew the ancient quarrell; who after a ten yeares seige forced the Towne, hauing lost their owne men 860000, and slaine 666000 of them: Anno M. 1783: so as that of the Poet may be truely inferred.

Iam seges est vbi Troia fuit, resecandaq; falce
Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus. Ouid.

Corne fit for Sithes now growes where Troy once stood,
And the soyles fatted with the Phrygian blood.

Turkes hist. This Province together with *Æolis* and part of *Lydia*, are now called *Carausia* from *Carasus* a Turkish Captaine; who after the death of *Aladine* the last Turkish Sultan of the *Zelzuccion* Tribe, here erected a petty kingdome long since swallowed by the *Ottoman* Emperours.

9 PHRYGIA MAIOR.

On the East side of *Phrygia minor* is PHRYGIA MAIOR, watred with the riuers *Sangarius* and *Marsyas*; this latter being
Ovid. so called from one *Marsyas* who striuing with *Apollo* for preheminence in *Musicke*, was by him flead, which fact (say the Poets, was so lāented, that from the teares of the mourners grew this riuer. The chiefe Townes are 1 *Gordion* the seat of *Gordius*,
Plutarch. who from a plowman being raised and chosen king of this kingdome, placed the furniture of his waine and Oxen in the Temple of *Apollo*, tied in such a knot, that the Monarchy of the world was promised to him that could vntie it; which when *Alexander* had long tried and could not doe, hee cut it with his sword. 2 *Midaum* the seat of *Midas* sonne to this *Gordius*, who be-
Ovid. ing not a little couetous, intreated of *Bacchus* that what euer he touched should be gold; which petition granted, he was almost starued, his very victuals turning into Gold, till hee had repealed his wish; and afterward for preferring *Pans* Pipe before *Apollos* Harpe, his head was adorned with a comely paire of Asses Eares. 3 *Apamia*. 4 *Colosse* where dwelt the *Colossians*.

In this kingdome raigned *Niobe*, who preferring her selfe be-
Id. fore *Latona*, had all her children slaine before her face, and shee her selfe was turned to a stone: here also raigned *Tantalus*, who being rich and wanting wit to vse his prosperity, is fained to stand in hell vp to the chinne in water, and vnder a tree whose apples touch his lips, yet both the one and the other flie from him.

----Tibi Tantale nullæ
Deprenduntur aquæ, quæq; immmet effugit arbor.
Thou canst not Tantalus the waters tast;
The tree hangd ouer doth fly as fast.

Turkes hist. This Conntrey together with the other part of *Lidia* was once the Territory of the *Aidinian* kings, so called from *Aidin*, another

ther Turkish Captaine who after the death of *Aladine* possessed these parts with the title of King) long since ouerthrowne by the *Ottomans*.

10 BYTHINIA

On the North side of the *Phrygias* is seated *Bythinia*, watred with the riuers *Sangarius*, *2 Ascanius*, *3 Calpas*. *4 Psillis*. and *5 Granuicus*, nigh vnto which *Alexander* obtained the first victory against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 20000. Nigh vnto this is mount *Stella*, where *Pompey* ouerthrew *Mithridates*; and *Tamberlaine* with 800000 *Tartarians*, encountred with *Baiazet*, whose Army consisted of 500000 men, of which 200000 lost their liues that day; and *Baiazet* being taken, was pend and carried about in an iron Cage, against whose barres he beat out his braines The chiefe Townes are *Nicomedia*, whose name declares its founder. *2 Phasso* where *Æsculapius* was borne. *3 Heraclia*. *4 Nice* where the first generall Councel was held Anno 314, to which there assembled 318 Bishops, to beat downe the *Arian* heresie; this Citty was the imperiall seat of the *Nicean* kings: the first of which was *Theodorus Lascaris*, who fled hether from the *Latines*, who had newly taken *Constantinople*; and beganne this kingdome containing *Bythinia*, both *Phrygias*, *Lydia*, and *Ionia*. The fourth and last king was also a *Theodorus*, who lost it to *Michael Paleologus*. *4 Calcedon* where the fourth generall Councell was assembled by the command of the Emperour *Martianus*, to repell the heresie of *Nestorius*; in this Councell were 530 Bishops. *3 Prusa* or *Bursa*, built by *Prusias* king of *Bythinia*; who betraied *Annibal*, who fledde to him for succour. Fourth *Libissa* where *Annibal* lieth buried. This *Prusa* was long time the seat of the *Ottoman* kings, till *Mahomet* the first beganne to keepe his residence at *Adrianople*.

Mela.

Archb. Ab.

Morison.

Archb. Ab.

Turkes hist.

Archb. Ab.

Plutarch.

11 PONTVS.

On the North-East of *Bythinia* is PONTVS, watred with the riuers *Parthus* and *Hippias*. The chiefe Townes are *1 Tomus* to which *Ovid* was banished,

Cum maris Euxini positos ad læua Tomitos,
Quærere me læsi principis ira iubet.

My wronged Princes wrath commands me seeke
Tomos vpon Euxinus left hand creeke.

Florus. 2 *Claudiopolis*. 3 *Flauiopolis*. and 4 *Pithius* where *Chrysostome* liued in exile. In this countrey liued King *Mithridates*, who being once a friend and confederate with the *Romanes*, (took their part against *Aristonicus*, who would not consent to the admission of the *Romans* into *Pergamus*, according to the will of *Attalus*) afterward conceauing an ambitious hope to obtaine the Monarchie of *Asia*, in one night plotted and effected the death of all the *Roman* Souldiers dispersed in *Anatolia*, being in number 150000; he dispossessed *Nicomedes* sonne to *Prusias* King of *Bythinia*, *Ariobarzanes* king of *Cappadocia*, and *Philemen* K. of *Paphlagonia* of their estates, because they persisted faithfull to his enimies of *Rome*: he excited the *Gracians* to rebell, and allured all the Iles except *Rhodes* from their obedience to the *Romanes*: and finally hauing disturbed their victories, and much shaken their estate, for the space of 40 yeares; he was with much adoe vanquished by the valour and felicitie of *L. Sylla*, *Lucullus*, and *Pompey* the great. After his death the *Romanes* easily recouered their owne, and made that kingdome a Prouince of their Empire.

12 PAPHLAGONIA

Mela. On the east side of *Pontus* is PAPHLAGONIA (so called frō *Paphlago* sonne to *Phineus*) watred with the riuer *Corambis*. The chiefe citty is *Pompeiopolis* built by *Pompey* the great 2 *Sinope* famous for its plenty of brasse, Lead, and other mineralls.

13 GALLATIA.

On the southside of *Paphlagonia* is GALLATIA, so called of the *Gaules* who here planted themselues vnder the leading of *Brēnus*: to the people of this prouince did S^t *Paule* dedicate one of his Epistles. The riuers of this prouince are 1 *Tion* 2 *Halis* of which this prophecy was giuen to *Croesus* King of *Lydia*,

Herodotus. *Croesus Halim penetrans magnam peruertet opum vim.*
When Croesus ouer Halis roweth
A mighty nation he orethroweth.

Which he Interpreting according to his owne hopes crossed the riuer and was vanquished by *Cyrus* King of *Persia*. 3^ly *Tason*. The chiefe

cheife citties are *Gutia* or *Iuliopolis*. 2 *Pisinus*. 3 *Tauium*. In this province liued *Deiotarus* whose cause *Tullie* pleaded. *Archb. Ab.*

On the east side of *Gallatia* is *Leuco Syria* or CAPPADOCIA, whose cheife cittyes are *Amasia*, whether the *Turkish* Emperours cõtinually vse to send their eldest sõnes immediatly after their circumcision, whence they neuer returne againe till the deaths of their Fathers. 2 *Mazaca* called by *Tiberius Neo-Cæsarea* where S^t *Basill* liued, who was the first author of Monasticall Liues. 3 *Sebastia*, in which when *Tamberlaine* had taken it, he buried 12000 men weomen and children in some few pits aliue together. 4 *Nazianzum* wherof *Gregory Nazianzenus* was Bishop. 5 *Nyssa* where liued another called *Gregory Nyssenus* brother to S^t *Basill*, and 6 *Trapesius* or *Trabezond* the Imperial seate of the *Comneni*. Immediatly after the *Latines* were possessed of the *Constantinopolitane* Empier, *Alexius Comnenius* one of the blood regall withdrew himselfe to this towne, and raised here a new Empier; conteining *Pontus*, *Gallatia*, and *Cappadocia* about the yeere 1205. This Empier flourished in all prosperity till the yeere 1461, when *Mahomet* the great tooke it from *Dauid* the last Emperor, whose name & progeny he quight extinguished. *Turk. hist.* *Turk. hist.*

The cheife riuers of this countrey are *Iris* and 2 *Thermodon*. About the bankes of this riuer *Thermodon* dwelt the *Amazons*, so called either *quasi* α μάζας becausе they vsed to cutt off their right papps, that they might not be an impediment to theire shooting: or frõ α & μάζα *sine pane* becausе they vsed not to eate bread; or from ἅμα ζῆν becausе they liue together. They were originally of *Scythia*, and conquered theſe parts vnder the conduct of *Marpesia*, and *Lampedo*. *Stephanus.* *Consent of time.*

The *Amazonian* Queenes.

1 *Lampedo* } first brought the *Amazons* into *Cappadocia*.
Marpesia }

2 *Ortera*.

3 *Antiopa* whose sisters *Hippolite* and *Menalippe* challenged *Hercules* and *Theseus* to single combate; and were at last hardly vanquished, to their eternall credits.

4 *Penthisilea* who came with a troope of braue viragoes, to

the aid of *Priam* King of *Troy*, she inuented the battaile-axe,& was at last slaine by *Pyrrhus* sonne to Achilles. Long after her death raigned *Thalestris* who came to *Alexander* being in *Hir-*
Curtius. *cania*,and plainely told him she came to lie with him; which done she returned,and at last by little and little this nation was extinct.They vsed in matters of copulatiō to goe to their neighbouring men thrice in a yeere, if they brought forth males they sent them to their Fathers, if females they kept them,and trained them vp in all martiall discipline.

Tacitus. The whole country of *Capadocia* was made a *Romane* province after the death of *Archelaus*, the next successor to *Ariobarzanes*.

15 LYCAONIA.

On the South of *Capadocia* is LYCAONIA watred with the river *Lycus*, in the south of this prouince where it confineth on
Stephanus. *Lycia* is the hill *Chimæra*; in the toppe whereof the Lyons roared,in the middle goates grazed, and in the lower parte serpents lurked, hence *Chimæra* is by the Poets fained to be a monster hauing the head of a Lyon, the body of a goate, the taile of a serpent.

Quoque Chimæra iugo medijs in partibus hircum,
Pectus & ora Leæ,caudam Serpentis habebat.
Chimær' her midde parts from a Goate did take,
From Lyon head and brest,taile from a snake.

This mountaine was made habitable by *Bellerophon*,who is therefore fained to haue killed the Monster *Chimæra*. The cheise citties are *Iconium* once the regall seate of the *Aladine* Sultans
Acts 14th. 2. *Listre* where *Timothy* was borne, where *Paule* and *Barnabas* healing a Criple were by the blind Ethnickes adored as Gods calling *Paule Mercurye* and *Barnabas Iupiter*: Howsoeuer not long after at the instigation of some malicious *Iewes*, they stoned *Paule*,& cast him out of their citty, wherehe recouered and departed with *Barnabas*.Acts:14th.

16 PISIDIA. 17. ARMENIA.

On the east side of *Lycaonia* is PISIDIA, whose cittyes are *Antiochia* and *Lisinia*: eastward from *Pisidia* is ARMENIA MINOR,which by some is thought to bee the Land of *Ararat*

on whose mountanes the Arke rested, the Remnants of which *Iosephus* saith were in his time to be seene. The chiefe towne is *Melexena* whose territory is abundant in oile & wine.

Asia being totally subdued by *Persians*, was not long after taken frō them by the *Grecians* vnder the prosperous ensignes of victorious *Alexander*. After whose decease the Empier being divided among his Captaines; *Asia* fel to the share of *Antigonus*, whose sonne *Demetrius* ceazed on the kingdōe of *Macedonia*, & left *Asia*, subdued by *Seleucus Nicanor* K. of *Syria* & the East, being also one of *Alexanders* heirs. The sixt frō him was *Antiochus* who waging warr with yong *Plotomie Philopater* cōmitted by his father to the *Romanes*, prouoked the senate of *Rome* to send *Scipio* (surnamed for his *Asian* victories) *Asiaticus* against him: who compelled him to forsake *Asia* which the *Romanes* presently tooke into their possession, and so it long continued; till the *Turkes* by litle and litle wrested it from the Empire of *Greece*, and subdued it to theire *Mahumetan* superstition. *Consent of time.*

Thus much of *Anatolia*.

OF SYRIA.

SYRIA hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean* sea, on the South *Palestine*, & on the North *Cilicia*, and other parts of *Asia minor*.

The inhabitants of this countrey are either *Mahumetans* or *Christians*, these latter are subdivided into the different Sects of *Melchites*, *Iacobites* and *Maronites*: which as in the maine points they agree with the *Greeke* church, so in certaine other they are repugnant vnto it. The last of these *viz*: the *Maronites* are only found in mount *Libanus* so much renowned in holy writ for its goodly Cedars: of these are many villages of which foure onely in all *Syria* vse the *Syriacke* tongue vulgarly; they tooke this name from one *Maron* who is mentioned in the fift act of the *Constantinopolitan* Councell; the *Iacobites*, are so called from *Iacobus Syrus* who lived Ann. 530. their opinions contrary to the church of *Greece* and *Rome*, are 1. They acknowledge but one will, nature, and operation in Christ. 2. They vse Circumcision in both *Breerwood.*

both sexes. 3. They signe their children with the signe of the crosse imprinted with a burning iron. 4 They affirme Angells to consist of two substances fire and light. The *Melchites* take their denomination from *Melchi* which in the *Syriach* signifieth a king, because the people in matter of religion followed the Emperours iniunctions.

Stephanus. The cheife riuers are *Euphrates*, which watring the garden of *Eden* hath his fountaine in the mountains of *Armenia*, & running by *Babilon*, disgorgeth it selfe into the *Persian* sea: & *Orontis* which rising aboue mount *Libanus*, and visiting the walls of *Seleucia*, gently saluteth the *Mediterranean* sea.

The cheife cittyes are diverse, according to the 3 Prouinces of *Syria*: in *Phenitia*, which lyeth south towards *Canaan*, the chiefe citties are 1 *Ptolomais* or *Acris* or *Acon*; famous for so many Christian armies which haue beseiged it: especially those of our *Camden in Middelsex* *Richard* the first, and *Edward* the first, which latter was here treacherously wounded by an infidell with a poysoned knife, whose venome could by no meanes be asswaged till his most vertuous wife (proposing herein a most rare example of coniugal loue) sucked out the poyson, which hir loue made sweete to hir *Morrison.* delicate pallet. 2 *Sarepta*, where *Elias* (who had formerly liued in mount *Carmel* nigh adioyning) was susteyned in a famine by a widdow whose sonne he raysed from death. 3 *Sidon* once a famous citty now contracted into a narrower compasse, is gouer- *Sandes.* ned by the *Emir* or Prince of the *Drusians*; who being the offspring of the Christiãs which vnder the cõduct of *Godfrey* D. of *Bulloine* descended into these parts doe stil maintaine their liberty against the *Turkes*. 4 *Tyrus* famous for her purples, and diuers colonies dispersed ouer all the world by her citizens. Here was once a kingdome of great antiquity, and long continuance: the most famous of her kings were *Hiram* in a strict bond of con- *Consent of time.* federacie with *Salomon*: and *Pigmaleon* the brother of *Dido* who built *Carthage*. This gaue way to the *Persian* Monarchy, and after the ouerthrow of *Darius* was beleagured by *Alexander*, who with great expence of men and money together with extraordinary labour and toyle, at last tooke it: and now it is vnder the *Emir* of the *Drusians*. This country aboundeth with wheate

wheat, hony, oyle, and balme, and was the seat of *Asher*, of whome *Moses* propheſyed Deu. 33. 24. That he ſhould dippe his foote in oyle. *Morriſon.*

The ſecond Prouince of *Syria* is *Caloſyria* whoſe cheife citye is *Damaſcus* ſeated in a very fruitfull ſoyle bearing grapes all the yeare, and girt round about with moſt curious and odoriferous gardens. This towne is famous for her founders being *Abrahams* ſeruants, for the tombe of *Zacharias*, & for the conuerſion of *Paul*, who here firſt preached the Goſpell, and ſcaped the ſnares of his enemies being lett downe the walls of the houſe by a basket: The *Syrian* Kings mentioned in the Bible were of this *Syria*, as *Benhadad* &c. *Morriſon.*

The 3[d] Prouince is *Syro Phanitia*, whoſe cheife citys are 1 *Beritus* a famous mart towne, formerly called *Iulia felix* and now *Barutti* nigh vnto which S[t] *George* deliuered the kings daughter by killing of the Dragon. 2 *Alleppo* ſo called of *Alep* which ſignifieth milke which here is in great plenty, is called in the Scriptures *Aram Sobab.* 2. Sam. 8. 3. This towne is famous for a wonderfull confluence of marchants from all parts, who come hither to trafficke. 3 *Biblis.* 4. *Tripolis* ſo calld becauſe it hath beene thriſe built and 5. *Antiochia* built and named by *Antiochus* hir founder glorying in the Diſciples of *Ieſus Chriſt* were here firſt called *Chriſtians*, who though greuiouſly perſecuted, yet in 40 yeares grew to that number, that they were a terrour to their enemies, who ſuggeſted by that old enemie of piety the Deuill greuioutly afflicted them with ten generall perſecutions, vnder the Emperours 1. *Nero* Anno 67. 2. *Domitianus.* Anno 96 3. *Traianus.* Anno 100. 4 *Marcus Antonius.* Anno. 167. 5. *Seuerus.* Anno 195. 6. *Maximinus.* Anno. 137. 7. *Decius.* Anno. 250. 8. *Valerianus.* Anno. 259. 9. *Aurelianus.* Anno. 278. 10. *Diocletianus.* Anno. 293. Theſe perſecutions were ſo cruell that S[t] *Hierome* writeth in one of his Epiſtles, that euery day in the yeare there were murthered 5000. excepting only the firſt day of *Ianuary*; but *Sanguis martyrum ſemen Eccleſiæ* & this little graine of muſtard ſeed planted by Gods owne hand & watred with the bloud of ſo many holy men grew ſo great a tree that it diſperſed its branches through euery Prouince and cittie *For martyrologie.*

of the world, neither were the Imperiall armyes without a wonderfull number of them, as appeared when *Iulian* the *Rennegat* hauing vomited out his ſoule with a *Viciſti tandem Galilee*: They elected *Iouinianus* Emperour with this ioyfull acclamation *Chriſtiani omnes ſumus.*

Euſebius.

God thus hauing giuen ſuch encreaſe to his Goſpell, that at laſt it gott the vpper hand of *Heatheniſme*, It here flouriſhed till the ſins of the people prouoked God to remooue his candelſtick from thoſe places, and leaue them as a prey to misbeleeuers and Idolaters.

In *Syria* alſo was the towne & prouince of *Palmyra* famous in that it was vnder the gouernment of *Zenobia*, a woman of that worth that ſhee was couuted worthy the purple roabe, and to ſtand in oppoſition with *Gallienus* for the Empire of the world, ſhe ſwayed theſe Eaſterne parts during the raignes of *Gallienus*, *Claudius*, *Quintilius*, and *Aurelian*, who taking her priſoner led her in triumph through Rome, *ita vt eâ pompâ nihil vnquam eſſet ſpectabilius.*

Pezelius in Sleidanum.

The *Syrians* are called in the bible *Aramites*, who were an obſcure people ſubiect to the *Perſians*, and ſubdued by *Alexander* the great, after whoſe death this country together with *Perſia* & other adiacent Prouinces fell to the ſhare of *Seleucus Nicanor*, who alſo wreſted *Aſia* the leſſe from the ſucceſſours of *Antigonus* King thereof.

Conſent of time.

The kings of *Syria.*

Anº.	Mi.		Anº.	Mi.	
3654	1	*Seleucus Nicanor* 31	3742	6	*Antiochus Mag.* 36 *hee loſt* Aſia, *and plagued* Iudæa.
3685	2	*Antiochus Soter* 19	3778	7	*Seleucus Philopater* 11
3704	3	*Antiochus Theos* 15. *hee began the tedious warr's with* Egypt.	1790	8	*Antiochus Epiphanes the ſcourge of the* Iewes 12
3719	4	Seleucus Callinicus 20	3802	9	*Antiochus Eupator*
3739	5	*Seleucus Ceraunus* 3			

tor, whose Captaine Lysias tyrannized over Iudea. 2. as also did
3804 10 Demetrius Soter by his Captaine Nicanor; & was deposed by
3814 11 Alexander a feined son of Antiochus Eupator 5.
3819 12 Demetrius Nicanor 2
3821 13 Antiochus Sedetes slaine by
3824 14 Triphon the vsurper 3.
3827 15 Antiochus Pius 12 who in wars against the Parthians was dispossessed by
3839 16 Demetrius Nicanor who for his cruelty was deposed by
3843 17 Alexander Zebenna an Egyptian of meane birth.
3845 18 Antiochus Griphus 29.
3874 19 Seleucus and Cyzicenus.
20 Philip & Demetrius, during the raignes of these kings civill warres had devoured all the bloud royall of Seleucus, so that
3884 21 Tigranes King of Armenia was choſen king of Syria, who finally after a prosperous raigne of 18 yeares, after he had not a little molested Ierusalem was slaine by Pompey the great, and all his dominions made subiect to the Romanes, from whom they were extorted by the Sarazens as shalbe shewed in the subsequent Chapter.

PALESTINE.

PALESTINE hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean* sea, on the North is bounded with *Phœnicia*, on the South with *Arabia*. *Archb. Ab.*

This country was first called the land of *Canaan* (from *Canaan* the sonne of *Cham*) secondly the land of *Promise*, because the Lord had promised it to *Abraham* and his seed; thirdly *Israell* of the *Israelites* so called from *Iacob*, who was surnamed *Israell*; fourthly *Iudæa* from the *Iewes* or people of the tribe of *Iudah*;

fiftly, *Paleſtine* quaſi *Philiſtim*, the land of the *Philiſtins* a potent nation herein; and now ſixtly the *Holy land* becauſe herein was wrought the worke of our ſalvation.

Maginus. This country is in length 200 miles *t*, and not aboue 50 in breadth, yet of that ſalubrity of aire, and fertility of ſoile, flowing *Archb: Ab.* with milke and hony, that before the comming of the *Iſraelits* it maintained 30 kings, and after the two potent kingdomes of *Iſraell* and *Iudah*, in which *David* nūbred one million, & 300000 fighting men beſides them of the tribe of *Beniamin* and *Levi*.

The people hereof were of a middle ſtature, ſtrong of body, vnconſtant, and reſolute; and are now accounted a periurious, vagabond nation profitable for nothing, and great vſurers. Their religion in its puritie was firſt taught by divine inſpiratiō, after- *Exodus.* ward publiſhed in the two tables of the Law at *Mount Sinai*, but now they haue added their owne inventions, giving as much credit to the *Talmud*, as to the Scriptures: they were of 3. ſorts *Godwin in Iudæis antiquitatibus.* or ſects, 1 *Iewes*, 2 *Samaritanes*, 3 *Proſelites*; the firſt were of the natural language and original of the tribes; the ſecond were ſuch as *Salmanaſſer* placed in *Samaria* from whence he carried the *Iſraelites captiue*, theſe retained only the fiue bookes of *Moſes*. the third were ſuch as came from other countries to learne the religion of the *Iewes*. They were ſubdivided alſo into other ſects as *Phariſes*, *Saddaces*, *Eſſeni*, and *Scribes*, &c.

The chiefe rivers of this country are *Cedron*, and 2 *Iorden*, this latter ariſing out of mount *Libanus*, and having runne a long *Sands trav:* courſe in a narrow channel firſt augmenteth his bed in the ſea or lake of *Galile*, then againe the waters are contracted till they expatiate themſelues in the lake of *Tiberias*, or *Geneſareth*, and laſt- *Archb: Ab.* ly finiſheth his courſe in the *Dead ſea*, a ſea which hath no entercourſe with the *Ocean*; a ſea becauſe ſalt, *dead* becauſe no liuing thing can endure its bituminous ſauour, from abundance of *Quade.* which matter, it is alſo called *Lacus Aſphaltites*; Nigh vnto this ſea once ſtood the infamous cityes of *Sodom* and *Gomorah* deſtroyed with fire from heauen, and now there groweth a tree whoſe apples exceeding faire to the ſight, moulder away to nothing as ſoone as touched.

Morriſon. The country is diuided into 4 Prouinces 1 *Galile* 2 *Samaria* 3 *Idu-*

3 Idumea and *Iurye*. 1 GALILE is either the *higher* or the *lower*, the chiefe things worthy note in the *lower* are 1 *Mount Tabor* where Christ was transfigured. 2 The two spring heads of *Iordan*, one thereof is named *Ior*, the other *Dan*, & 3ly *Nazareth* where *Mary* was saluted with those most ioyfull tydings by an Angell as shee was sitting in her chamber of which I cannot but insert this famous Legend. This chamber after the Virgins death was had in great reuerence by the *Christians* amongst whom it remained till the yeare 1291 in which (the *Saracens* & *Turkes* hauing subdued the *Holy land*) this chamber was miraculously transported into *Sclauonia*; but that country being vnworthy the Virgins diuine presence, this Chamber was by Angells carried ouer into the sea coast of *Italy* Anno 1294. And that place being infested by theeues, the Angells carried it to the little village of *Loretto* where hir miracles were quickly diuulged insomuch that *Paul* the 2d built a most stately Church ouer this chamber, and *Sixtus* the 5t made it a citty which now is growne exceeding rich, and beneficiall to the Popes coffers, by the frequent comming of Pilgrims thither either for deuotion or health and thus yee haue the beginning of our Lady of *Loretto*. The *higher Galile* was the kingdome of *Basan* whose last King was *Ogge* a man of large proportion, whose bed made of iron, was 9 cubits long, & 4 broad. The chiefe cittyes are or were *Cæsarea Philippi* built by *Philip* one of the *Tetraches* in honor of *Tiberius Cæsar*; here *Herod* was smittē by the Angels, & eaten of wormes after his rhetorical oration which the Sycophanticall people called the voice of God and not of man: here our sauiour rayfed to life the daughter of *Iairus*. Here he healed the womā of the bloudy flix, here St *Peter* baptized *Cornelius*, & here St *Paul* disputed against *Tertullius* in the presence of *Felix* 2. *Antipatris* whither the souldiers led St *Paul* by the command of the Tribune *Lysias*. 3 *Gaulon* where the sect of *Gaulonits* began. 4 *Seleucia* & 5 *viz:* the birthplace of *Iob*. *Morrison and Vadianus.*

2 SAMARIA reioyceth in these townes 1 *Capernaum* so often mentioned in the new testament. 2 *Chorazin* 3 *Bethsaida* nigh vnto which was done the miracle of 5 barley loaues, and the small fishes 4 *Nahim* where Christ rayfed the widdowes *Morrison and Vadianus.*

ſonne 5 *Shechem* where *Roboam* reiecting the counſell of the old men and following of the young men made that irreparable ſchiſme in the Kingdome of *Dauid*. 6 *Bethel* where *Ieroboam* made the two calues 7 *Samaria* the metropolis of the whole kingdome of *Iſraell* beſeiged and diſtroyed by *Salmanaſſir*.

3 IDVMÆA, or the country of the *Edomites*, the ofspring of *Eſau*, hath in it the cityes of *Mareſa* 2 *Aſcalon* where *Herod* ſurnamed *Aſcalonita* was borne, who killed the young infants 3 *Gath* the birth place of *Goliah* that huge Philiſtin, ſlaine by the power of God and by the hand of *David*, 4 *Aſotos* and 5 *Echron* and 6 *Gaza* ſo called from the *Perſians* who did here lay their treaſures.

Morriſon and Vadianus.

IVDÆA, from which the whole country is named *Iudæa*, hath in it the citties of *Ioppa* or *Zapho*, a famous mart towne, where *Ionah* tooke ſhip to fly from God, where *Peter* rayſed *Tabitha* (or *Dorcas*) from death to life, and where he lodging at the houſe of *Simon* the tanner was in a viſion taught the conuerſion of the Gentils 2. *Bethlehem* where Chriſt was borne and the innocents ſuffred for him before he had ſuffred for them 3. *Bethulia* where *Iudith* ſlue *Holofernes* 4 *Bethania* where Chriſt rayſed *Lazarus* 5 *Lidda* where *Peter* healed the man ſick of the Palſey 6 *Arimathea* the birth place of *Ioſeph* who buried Chriſt 7. *Iericho* whoſe walls fell downe without any batterye 8 *Emaus* where our redeemer after his reſurrection ſhewed himſelfe vnto two of his diſciples 9 *Hebron* where *Sarai* and foure of the *Patriarkes* lye buried and 10 *Hieruſalem*, the citye of the Lord, built by *Melchiſedek* King and preiſt of *Salem* in the country of the *Iebuſites*, and therefore called *Iebuſalem*, & afterward *Ieruſalem* ſeated on mount *Sion*, nigh vnto mount *Moriah*, where *Abraham* went to ſacrifice his ſonne *Iſaack*, neare vnto which alſo our Sauiour accompliſhed the worke of our redemption, here was the temple of the moſt high built by *Salomon* (whoſe deſcription yee may find in the 3^d of kings) and deſtroyed by *Nabucchadonezar* at the taking of *Ieruſalem* Anno M^di 4450. and rebuilt againe after the returne of the *Iewes* from the *Babilonian Captiuity*, but not anſwearable to the ſtate and magnificenſe of the former, Moreouer in 5 things it was defectiue for it wanted

Ioſephus.

Archb: Ab.

the

the pot of *Manna*, 2 the Arke of the couenant. 3 The rod of *Aaron*. 4 The two Tables written by Gods owne finger. 5 & laſtly, the fire of ſacrifice which came downe from heauen: afterward this Temple now growing into decay, *Herod* the *Aſcalonite* built another much inferiour to the firſt, and ſuperiour to the ſecond, this Temple was honoured with the preaching of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, and was ſet on fire by *Titus* on the 10 day of Auguſt, on which day likewiſe the firſt Temple was ſet on fire by *Nabuchadonazar*. This was the finall deſtruction of old *Ieruſalem* by *Titus*, in the ſiege whereof there were ſlaine 1100000 partly by ſword, partly by the famine the worſer enimie of the two, there were found 2000 in priuies and ſinkes & 97000 taken priſoners, inſomuch that 30 *Iews* were ſold for a penny. *Ælius Aduianus* afterward reedified this Citty but not in the place where formerly it ſtood (this latter including in it mount *Oliuet*) famous it is now for the Temple of the *Sepulcher* built by *Helena* mother to *Conſtantine* the great, and much reſorted vnto both by Pilgrims, who ſuperſtitiouſly hope to merit by their iourney, and by other Gentlemen whoſe generous ſpirits imitate the heauens and delight in motion. Whoſoeuer is admitted to this Sepulcher payeth 9 Crownes to the *Turke*, ſo that this tribute onely is worth vnto him yearely 80000 Duckats.

Warres of the Iewes.

Quade.

The *Iews* (called alſo *Hebrews* from *Heber* one of *Abrahams* progenitors, or *Hebræi* quaſi *Abrahæi*) at their deſcent into *Egypt* were but 70 ſoules, being the iſſue of *Iacob* and his 12 ſons, namely *1 Ruben, 2 Simeon, 3 Leui, 4 Iudah. 5 Zabulõ, 6 Iſſachar, 7 Dan, 8 Gad, 9 Aſher, 10 Naphtali. 11 Ioſeph, 12 Beniamin.* The poſterity of theſe Patriarches continued in bondage 215 yeares, vntill the yeare of the world 2453, at which time the Lord, mooued with their oppreſſions by the *Egyptians*, with a ſtrong hand deliuered them, and placed them in theſe parts inhabited by the *Hittites*, the *Amorites*, the *Periſites*, the *Iebuſites* &c. at which time and long after they were gouerned by *Iudges*, whom God ordained, and the people elected, of whoſe acts, as alſo of the Acts of the Kings, I hope I ſhall not need to make any mention, there being none who either doe not, or ought not

Godwin.

to

to knowe them I will onely obserue Chronologically the times of their gouernement, and specifie such things as the sacred penmen spared.

The *Iudges* of the *Iewes*.

2454	1	*Moses* 40	2764	10	*Iephte* 7
2494	2	*Ioshua* 32	2771	11	*Elon* 10
2526	3	*Othoniel* 40	2781	12	*Abeson* 7
2630	4	*Aod* 40	2789	13	*Abdon* 8
2670	5	*Deborah* and *Baruch* 40	2809	14	*Sampson* 20
			2829	15	*Eli* 40
2710	6	*Gedeon* 40	2869	16	*Samuel* 4. at which time the people desired to haue a king like to other nations.
2750	7	*Abimelech* 23			
2753	8	*Thola* 5			
2758	9	*Iair* 6			

The Kings of the *Iews*

2873	*Saul* 17
2890	*Dauid* 40
2930	*Solomon* 40

The Kings of *Iudah*.

2971	1	*Roboam* 17	3188	11	*Ioathan* 16
2988	2	*Abiah* 3	3204	12	*Achas* 13
2991	3	*Asa* 41	3217	13	*Ezechias* 29
3031	4	*Iosaphat* 25	3247	14	*Manasseh* 55
3056	5	*Ioram* 4	3302	15	*Ammon* 2
3060	6	*Ochozias* 1	3304	16	*Iosias* 31
3061	7	*Athaliah* 7		17	*Ioachas*
3067	8	*Ioash* 40	3335	18	*Ioachim* 11
3107	9	*Amasias* 29		19	*Ieconias*.
3136	10	*Ozias* 52	3346	20	*Zedekias* in whose time *Nabuchadonezar* the great destroyed *Hierusalem*, & carried the people captiue into *Babylon* where they liued in exile 70 yeares, which time being expired *Cyrus* the king of the *Persians* gaue them leaue to returne to their Countrey, and to reedifie their Citty and Temple which worke being finished they chose them for their Gouernours.

The

The Kings of *Israel*.

2971	1	*Ieroboam* 22	3102	11	*Ioas.* 16
2993	2	*Nadab* 2	3118	12	*Ieroboam.* 41
2995	3	*Baasa* 24	3160	13	*Zacharias.* 23
3019	4	*Ela* 2	3182	14	*Manahem.* 10
3021	5	*Zamri*	3192	15	*Pechaliah.* 2
	6	*Amri* 12	3194	16	*Pecha.* 20
3033	7	*Achab* 22	3214	17	*Oseas* in whose
3055	8	*Ioram.* 2			time the *Israelites* were carri-
3057	9	*Iehu.* 28			ed captiues into *Assyria* for e-
3085	10	*Ioachas.* 17			uer by king *Salmanasser.*

The *Dukes* or *Gouernours* of *Iewry*.

3427	1	*Zorobabel* 58	3684	10	*Haggai* 12
3485	2	*Resa Mosollam.*	3692	11	*Maslot Nahum* 7
3551	3	*Iohanna ben Resa.*	3699	12	*Amos Syrach* 14
3604	4	*Iudas Hircanus* 31	3713	13	*Mattathiah Siloack* 10
3635	5	*Ioseph* 7			
3642	6	*Abner Semei* 11	3723	14	*Ioseph* II.60
3653	7	*Eli Mattathia* 12	3783	15	*Iohannes Hircanus*
3665	8	*Aser Mahat* 9			16. He was the last gouernor
3674	9	*Naged Artoxad.*			of *Iudæa* which descended frō

Warres of the Iewes

the stocke of *Dauid*, during the gouernments of these Captaines since the *Babylonian* captiuity, the kingdome of the *Iewes* was plagued on both sides by the kings of *Egypt* and *Syria*, who ransacked their Cities, slaughtered their people, made hauocke of their goods, and compell'd them to eat forbidden flesh, and sacrifice to Idols, to reforme which enormities *Mattathias* and his fiue sonnes resisted the impetuous fury of *Antiochus Epiphanes* and his *Syrians*, ouer whom when they had victoriously triumphe d, the *Iewes* chose *Iudas*, surnamed *Macchabeus*, one of the worlds nine worthies for their Captaine, who though not of the line of *Dauid*, was yet of the tribe of *Iudah*.

The *Macchabean* Princes of *Iewry*.

Macchab.

3799 1 *Iudas Macchabeus* vanquished 3 populous armies conducted by *Apollonius*, *Gorgias*, & *Lysias*, men of great valour and experience being Captaines to *Antiochus.* 6

3805 2 *Ionathan* vanquished *Bacchides* and *Alcimus* Captaines to *Demetrius* 18.

3823 3 *Simon. 8.*

3831 4 *Iohannes Aircanus 31*, slaine by the *Parthians.*

The *Macchabæan* kings of *Iudah.*

Warres of the Iewes

3862 1 *Aristobulus*, the first king of *Iudah* after the *Babylonian* captiuitie, starued his mother, and slew *Antigonus* his brother.

3863 2 *Alexander* a great tyrant slew of his subiects 50000 in battle, and commanded 800 of his principall enimies to be hanged before his face; *27*

3890 3 *Alexander* or *Solonine* wife to *Alexander 9*

3899 4 *Hircanus*, elder sonne to *Alexander*, was disturbed in his succession by his younger brother *Aristobulus*; but was at length firmely established in his throne by *Pompey*, who carried *Aristobulus* with his sonnes *Alexander* and *Antigonus* captiues to *Rome*, whence *Alexander* escaping troubled the quiet of his countrey, till he was surprised by *Gabinius*, and slaine by *Scipio*, after whose death *Antigonus* set free by *Iulius Cæsar*, depriued *Hircanus* of his kingdome, and cut off his eares, reuenge suddainly followed this villanie, for he was slaine by *Marcus Antonius*, and his kingdome giuen to a stranger.

The strange kings of *Iewry.*

3919 1 *Herod* the *Ascalonite*, sonne to *Antipater*, an Idumean, was by *Octauius Augustus* created king of *Iury*, at which time the kingdome being departed from *Indah*, and

A° Ch. was borne; 37.

Eusebius

7 2 *Archelaus* raigned king 10 yeares, and then lost his principalitie, reseruing only the title of *Tetrach*, his partners in rule being *Philip*, whose wife *Herodias* was; 2 *Herod Antipas*, who killed *Iohn 3*, *Lysanias.*

40 3 *Agrippa Herod* was made king of *Iudah*, the other *Tetrarchies* being added to his dominions: he imprisoned *Peter* and *Iames*, and was finally striken by an Angell, and eaten with wormes. In his time Christ suffered.

47 4 *Agrippa minor* before whom *Paul* pleaded, was the last king of the *Iews*, for in his time *Ierusalem* was ouerthrown and the kingdome made a *Roman* Prouince Anno 37.

After

After this desolation the *Iewes* were disperſed all ouer the world, they were baniſhed out of *England* by *Edward* the fift Anno 1290. Out of *France* by *Philip* the faire 1307. Out of *Spaine* by *Ferdinand* the *Catholique* 1492. Out of *Portugall* by *Emanuell* 1497. Out of *Naples* and *Sicily* by *Charles* the fift 1529 yet they are found in great numbers in the *Romiſh* parts of *Germany* & *Poland*, in ſome Citties of *Italy*, eſpecially *Rome*, where there are no leſſe then 15000 or 20000 of them; and all ouer the dominions of the *Turkes*, who notwithſtanding ſo hate them for crucifying Chriſt, that they vſe to ſay in deteſtation of a thing, *I would I might dye a Iew*, nether wil they permit a *Iew* to turne *Turke*, vnleſſe he firſt be baptized. *Breerwood.* *Biddulph.*

What the reuenewes of this kingdome haue amounted to ſince the diuiſion of it vnder *Roboam*, I knowe not. The word of God ſpecifieth the ſumme of them in the dayes of *Solomon* 2 Chron 9.13. viz: 666 Talents of Gold (beſides his cuſtome houſe) which amoũteth to two Millions more 997000 pounds a yeare. *Breerwood de ponderib.*

Ieruſalem was reedified by *Ælius Adrianus*, and giuen to the Chriſtians, from whom it was taken by *Coſroes* and the *Perſians* Anno 615. from them it was forcibly wreſted by *Haumar* and the *Saracens* Anno 637. Next it fell into the power of *Luthi Moſes* and the *Turkes* Anno 1009. vnder whoſe oppreſſion when it had long groaned *Peter* the Hermite ſtirred vp the weſterne Princes to relieue the diſtreſſed Chriſtians, whoſe deſignes obtained their wiſhed effect vnder the banners of that victorious Prince *Godfrey* of *Bullen* Anno 1099, who for his merits was to haue beene inueſted with the royall wreath of Maieſtie, which he denied thinking it vnmeet to weare a Crowne of gold where his Sauiour had worne a Crowne of Thornes. *Quade.*

The Chriſtian kings of *Paleſtine*.

1099	1	*Godfrey* of *Bullen*.	
1100	2	*Baldwin* I. 18	
1118	3	*Baldwin* II. *de Bourg*. 15	*Map of Ier.*
1133	4	*Milliſcent* / *Fulke* Earle of A. } 9	
1142	5	*Baldwine* III. 21	

1163 6 *Almexie 10*
1173 7 *Baldwin* IV. *12*
1185 8 *Baldwin* V.
1185 9 *Guie* of *Lysingham*, the last king of *Ierusalem*, during whose time *Saladine* the Sultan of *Egypt* wonne the kingdome Anno 1187, which his successours defended against all inuasions till the yeare 1517, in which *Selimus* the first Emperour of the *Turkes* added the *holy land* altogether with *Egypt* to his Empire. When *Ierusalem* was taken by the Christians, the *German* Emperours name was *Fredericus*, the Popes *Urbanus*, the *Hierosolymitan* Patriarches *Heraclius*, and so also were they called when the Christians againe lost it.

Turkes hist.

Archb. Ab.

Bara. The Armes of the Christian kings in *Ierusalem* was *Luna* a crosse crosset crossed *Sol.*

Grimston. After the recouery of the *holy land* from the Turk, these three orders of knighthood were instituted, viz.

1 *Of the Sepulcher* instituted by Queen *Helena* the mother of *Constantine* the great. They were bound to defend the blessed *Sepulcher*, to warre against the Infidells, and to defend *Pilgrims.*

2 *Of* S^t *Iohn of Ierusalem* begun by one *Gerard* before *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, and confirmed by Pope *Gelasius* the second. The roabe a white Crosse of 8 points, their duty to defend the *Holy land*, relieue Pilgrims, and succour Christian Princes against the Infidels, they were to be of noble extraction; The first Master was *Foulke* of *Villaret*, the last *Peter* of *Ast*, in whose time they being expel'd *Palestine* seized on *Rhodes*, are now seated in *Malta*, the present Master being *Aloph* of *Vignacourt.*

3 *Of the Templers* instituted by *Hugh* of *Payennes*, and confirmed by *Eugenius.* Their ensigne was a red Crosse, in token that they should shed their bloud to defend Christs Temple. This Order for their vnspeakable sinnes was dissolued by Pope *Clement* the fift. They possessed in Christendome no lesse then 16000 Mannors, and had in all Prouinces their subordinate gouernours The house of Law students in *London* belonged to them whose Master as yet retaineth the old prerogatiue of taking place of the Nobility in the precincts of the Temple. At the dissolution of this order their lands were giuen to the knights of

Camden.

S. *Iohn*

S. *Iohn*, who were owners of 20000 Lordships. These three Orders M. *Selden* putteth not in his *Titles of Honour*, in that they were prohibited to kisse a woman, honourarie knighthood, and the loue of Ladies going together like vertue and reward.

Thus much of *Syria* and *Palestine*.

OF ARMENIA.

ARMENIA hath on the East *Media* and the *Caspian* Sea; on the West *Euphrates*, and the *Euxine* Sea; on the North *Tartarie*; on the South *Mesopotamia*. *Maginus.*

The men are generally merry, careless of honor, desiring ease, great bodied, comely, and willing to be soothed. The women tall but homely, kind to their children, poore and incontinent. *Ionst. Bot.*

The whole Countrey is diuided into three Prouinces; *1 Colchis. 2 Georgia. 3 Turcomania.* *Dorotheus*

COLCHIS lieth on the *Euxine* Sea towards the North and East; the people hereof receaued the Christian faith by *Mathias*, and now differ from other Christians their neighbours, in receauing infants to the Lords table immediatly after Baptisme. *Breerwood*
2 In abstaining from vncleane beasts. 3 In fasting on Christmas day. 4 In holding their children ouer the fire as a necessary circumstance of Baptisme, because *Iohn* the Baptist said that Christ should baptise them with the spirit and with fire, in which word he meaneth not materiall fire, but the liuely purgation of the holy Ghost like to the condition of fire. *Archb. Ab.*

In this Countrey raigned *Ætas*, from whom *Iason* stole the *Golden Fleece*, by the aid and sorceries of *Medea*: This countrey is now called *Mengrelia*: the chiefe Townes whereof are *1 Aluati*, and *2 Fassum* on the bankes of *Phasis*. *3 Dioscurias*, where there were 300 seuerall languages spoken, because of the abundance of Marchants of all kingdomes, so that the *Romans* kept here continually 30 interpreters to mediat betweene the people and their Gouernour. *Adrianus.*

2 GEORGIA, hath not its name from S. *George*, whom here they greatly reuerence, but from the *Georgi*, who long before that time inhabited the adiacent Countries. The people receaued

Breerwood the Gospell with the *Armenians* of *Colchis*, and with them consent in most doctrinall poynts with the *Grecians*; from whom as also from the *Armenians* they differ in mixture of some triuiall phantasies, as not baptizing their children till the eighth yeare. 2 Not entring into the Church to pray till the sixt yeare, dedicating their youth to rapine, their decrepit old age to the difficult worke of repentance.

Adrianus This Prouince was formerly called *Iberia*; the chiefe townes being *1 Loci 2 Bascapan*, and *3 Teflis*, exceeding strongly fortified by the *Turkes* to defend their new conquests from the *Persians*. Out of this region the *Egyptian Sultans* vsed to chuse their *Turkes hist.* Souldiers or *Mamaluskes*; who at last grew so powerfull that they assumed to themselues the kingdome of *Egipt*, which they long time valorously defended.

Adrianus TVRCOMANIA, is seated in the midst betweene *Colchis* & *Iberia*: The chiefe Townes are *Albanopolis* where S. *Bartholomew* was buried. 2 *Esechia* (formerly *Artasata*) 3 *Van* which both by its naturall seat, and artificiall fortresses, is a strong bulwarke against the *Persian* inuasions. and 4 *Arminig* the Metropolis.

Knolles in his Tur. hist This Countrey deriueth its name from the *Turkes*, who being a people of *Scythia*, and too populous to bee sustained with sufficient food in so barren a Countrey, broke through the *Caspian* streight, and seated themselues in this part of *Armenia*, now called *Turcomania*, which hapned in the reare 844. Here they liued an obscure life, neither knowne nor regarded, till such time as *Mahomet* a Saracenicall Sultan of *Persia*, hauing imbarqued himselfe in a needlesse warre against the *Caliph* of *Babylon*, which war he could neither finish with safety, nor remit without losse of reputation, hired those *Turkes* to strengthen his part against the *Caliph*, by whose multitude and valour hee got a noble victory of his enimy, and now perceauing how necessary it was to hinder their returne homeward, hee stoppeth all the passages towards *Armenia*, intending to vse the *Turkes* (as they doe now their *Asaph*) to blunt the sword of the enimie: This trecherous dealing of *Mahomet* could not but stirre vp a vindicatiue fury in the inraged multitude, who presently arme themselues, and by the

the fortunate conduct of *Tangrolipix* gaue the *Persians* such an ouerthrowe that they lost, and the *Turkes* wonne the *Persian* kingdome Anno 1030.

Thus was *Tangrolipix* inthronized in the *Persian* chaire of estate, which he not long after left to his sonne *Axan*, against whome *Cutla Moyses* stird vp some vnnaturall commotions, which seeming preiudiciall to their new seated Monarchy were strangled in their cradle, and *Cutla Moyses* was sent with an army to conquer what he could from the Christian Emperors, the report of whose aproch made all *Asia* to tremble, and manie of her provinces to submitt themselues to his victorious troopes. *Knolles.*

The *Turkish* Kings in *Lesser Asia.*

1 *Cutla Moyses*, cousen to *Tangrolipix* the first *Turkish* Sultan in *Persia*, wonne *Media*, part of *Armenia*, *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, *Bythinia*. *Idem.*

2 *Solyman* against whome *Godfrey* of *Bullen* first tried his souldiers.

3 *Mahomett.*

4 *Musat*, Sultan of *Iconium*, subdued *Mahomet* the sonne of *Solyman*, and died possessed of all the *Turkish* provinces in *Lesser Asia.*

5 *Calisastlan* wrested from his brother *Iaqupasan Amasia* and *Ancyra*, from *Dodune Sebastia* and *Cesarea*; he ouer threw *Emanuell Comnenus*, and vnited *Phrygia* to his dominions.

6 *Rencratine* dispossessed his brothers *Masut Cappatine*, and *Cailhosroes* of their inheritances; towards the latter End of his raigne the *Tartarian Cham*, *Heccata*, had driuen the *Turkes* out of *Persia*, where there flourished too especiall families, the *Zelzuccian* tribe, from whence descended the *Persian Sultans*; the *Ægiptian* of whom in their due place; as also the *Sultans* of *lesser Asia.*

The *Aladine* Kings in *Lesser Asia.*

1 *Aladine* descended in the first line from *Cussanes* the last *Turkish* Sultan of *Persia*, with many of his nation seated himselfe in *Cilicia*, which he had taken from the *Grecians*, *Idem.*

making

making first *Sebastia*, and after *Iconium* the place of his residence.

2 *Azaline.*

3 *Iathatine*, slaine by *Theodorus Lascaris.*

4 *Iathatine* II, driuen out of his kingdome by the victorious *Tartars* and died in exile.

5 *Masut* and *Cricubades* were by the *Tartarian* Emperour placed in the throne as his tributary Princes.

6 *Aladine* was the last of the *Zelzuccian* family in *Asia*, after whose death and the departure of the Tyrannizing *Tartars*, the more powerfull Captaines diuided the *Lesser Asia* betweene themselues.

The *Zelzuccian* family in *Palestine.*

Idem.

As *Axan* successor to *Tangrolipix* furthered the conquest of *Cutlu Moses* against the *Christians*, so he imployed *Melech* and *Ducat* two of his kinsmen against the *Saracens* from whom they quickly conquered *Syria* and the *Holy land*, not long after recouered by the Princes of the West, against whom the *Sultans* of *Damascus* opposed themselues diuerse times to their detriment: it fortuned at last that *Almericus* King of *Ierusalem* made warre with the *Caliph* of *Egipt*, who vnable to resist him implored aid of *Noradin* K. of *Damascus* who sent vnto his succour *Sarracon*, a fortunate Captaine who not onely repell'd the force of the Christian, but subdued the kingdome to himselfe, whose successour *Saladine* also recouered the *Holy land*, but after his death *Palestine* was lost to the *Tartars*, and *Egypt* to the *Mamaluckes*, who not long after regained *Ierusalem.* And thus ended the *Zelzuccian* Tribe in all the *Turkish* dominions.

The *Oguzian* family, or Line of *Ottoman.*

Knolles

Solyman the chiefe of the *Oguzian* family and Prince of *Machan*, flying the fury of the *Tartars*, was drowned in *Euphrates*, leauing the guiding of his wandring subiects to his sonne *Etrogull*, who obtained of the last *Aladine* the village *Saguta* in *Bythinia* for himselfe and his handfull of subiects, to him succeded his sonne *Ottoman* 1289, who to reuenge some iniuries done to his people by the improuident Christians tooke from them the Citty *Nice*, & tooke vpon him the title of *Sultan* after the death of

of *Aladine* in the yeare 1300 to this time and on theſe ſmall beginnings muſt we reduce the *Ottoman* Empire.

1300 1 *Ottoman* the firſt *Turkiſh* Sultan of this Tribe vnited to his Lordſhip of *Saguta Bythinia*, *Cappadocia*, and part of *Pontus 28*

1328 2 *Orchames* tooke the great *Pruſa*, and made it his reſidence, and was the firſt that put footing in *Europe 22*

1350 3 *Amurath* wonne the *Thracian Cherſoneſus* the ſtrong *Adrianople*, *Seruia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Miſia*, where hee was ſlaine by a common Souldier, *23*

1373 4 *Baiuzat* made himſelfe maſter of a great part of *Thrace*, *Macedon* and *Phocis*, he was taken by *Tamberlaine*, and brained himſelfe in an iron cage, in which the inſolent conqueror vſed to carry him. *26*.

1399 5 *Mahomet* vnited the dismembred Empire of his father, and inlerged it with *Dacia*, part of *Sclauonia*, and the reſt of *Macedon*, *17*.

1416 6 *Amurath* II, ſubdued from the *Conſtantinople* Empire all *Achaia*, *Theſaly*, *Epyrus*, and died before the walls of *Croia*, *34*.

The *Ottoman Emperours*.

1450 7 *Mahomet* II, ſurnamed the great, and firſt Emperor of the *Turkes*, ruined the two Empires of *Conſtantinople* and *Trabezond* 12 kingdomes and 200 Cities, *34*

1481 8 *Baiazet* II, ſubdued the *Caramanian* kingdome, part of *Armenia*, and droue the *Venetians* from *Moreah*, and part of *Dalmatia*, *31*.

1512 9 *Selimus* hauing poyſoned his father, ſubuerted the *Mamalukes* of *Egypt*, bringing it together with *Paleſtine*, *Syria*, and *Arabia* vnder his yoke, *7*.

1519 10 *Solyman* the magnificent ſurprized *Rhodes*, *Belgrad*, *Buda*, with a great part of *Hungary*, *Babylon*, *Aſſyria*, and *Meſopotamia*, *48*.

1567 11 *Selimus* II, an idle and effeminate Emperour tooke from the *Venettans* the Ile of *Cyprus*, and from the *Moores* the kingdomes of *Tunis*, and *Algiers*, *8*.

1575 12 *Amurath* III, tooke from the diſagreeing *Perſians*,

Armeria, Media, and the Citty *Tauris*, and the fort *Guierino* from the *Hungarians* 20.

1595 13 *Mahomet* III tooke *Agria* in *Hungarie*, which kingdome had likely beene loſt if he had purſued his victory; 8.

1603 14 *Achmat*, who the better to enioy his pleaſures made peace with the *German* Emperour, and added nothing to his Empire.

1618 15 *Muſtapha* brother to *Achmat* ſucceeded, neuer before heard of in this kingdome, it being the common pollicie (begun by *Baiazet* the firſt, and his brother *Iacus*) to ſtrangle all the younger brothers, howſoeuer this *Muſtapha* was preſerued, either becauſe *Achmat* being once a younger brother tooke pitty on him, or becauſe he had no iſſue of his body, and ſo was not permitted to kill him.

Mercurius Gallob.

1618 16 *Oſmen* ſucceeded his Vnkle *Muſtapha*.

By theſe Princes is the Monarchie built, which in *Europe* containeth all *Dacia, Græcia*, all the *Ægean* Iſles, and the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, in *Aſia*, the Prouinces already deſcribed, *Arabia, Aſſyria, Media, Meſopotamia, Rhodes, Cyprus*, and other ſmall Ilands, and in *Africke, Egypt*, and the kingdomes of *Tunis* and *Algiers*. Nor is their title any thing ſhort of ſo vaſt an Empire, for this *Solyman* ſtileth himſelfe in a letter to *Villerius* great Maſter of the *Rhodes*.

Knolles

Solyman king of kings, Lord of Lords, moſt high Emperour of *Conſtantinople* and *Trabezond*, the moſt mighty king of *Perſia Syria, Arabia*, and the *Holy land*, Lord of *Europe, Aſia, Africa*, Prince of *Mecha*, and *Aleppo*, ruler of *Ieruſalem*, & ſoueraigne Lord of the vniuerſall Sea, and all the Ilands therein) to *Villerius*.

Sands

The *Turkes* are generally well complexioned, of good ſtatures, proportionably compacted, no idle talkers, or doers of things ſuperfluous, hot and venerious, ſeruile to their Emperor, and zealous in religion, they nouriſh no haire on their head, and therefore keepe on of all ſides, counting it an opprobrious thing to ſee any vncouer his head, they weare their beards long, as a ſigne of freedome, but the ſlaues keepe theirs ſhauen. The women are ſmall of ſtature, of good compexion, ſeldome going abroad, and then maſked, laſciuious within doores, pleaſing in

matters

matters of incontinency, and they are accounted moſt beauti- *Ionſ. Boter.*
full, which haue the greateſt eies, and are of the blackeſt hue.

The better ſort vſe the *Sclauonian* tongue, the vulgar ſpeake *Breerwood.*
the *Turkiſh* language, which being originally the *Tartarian* borrowed from the *Perſian* their words of ſtate, from the *Arabicke* their words of religion, from the *Græcians* their words & tearms of warre, and from the *Italians* their tearmes of nauigation.

They were formerly Idolatrous Pagans, and were firſt initiated in *Mahumetauiſme*, when they got the ſoueraignty of the *Perſian* Scepter. The degrees in their religion are 1 the *Saffi* or *Nouices*. 2 The *Calſi* or *readers*. 3 The *Hogi* or writers of books *Ionſ. Boter.*
(for printing they vſe not) 4 The *Naipi* or young Doctors. 5 the *Caddi*, whereof there is at leaſt one in euery Citty to iudge of offences. 6 The *Mudreſſi*, who vſe to ouerſee the *Caddis*. 7 The *Mulli*, or principall Church Gouernour vuder the *Mufti*. 8 The *Caduleſcais* whereof there are only three, one for *Greece*, the other for *Anatolia*, the third for *Egypt* and *Syria*; theſe ſit with the *Baſſas* in the *Diuano*, to determine of temporall ſuits. 9 The *Mufti*, whoſe ſentence in law and religion is vncountable, hee abaſeth not himſelfe to ſit in the *Diuano*, nor affordeth more reuerence to the Emperour, then he to him.

His forces are either for the Sea or the land, his Sea forces are great in regard of his ſpacious Sea coaſts; vaſt woods, and number of ſubiects, he neuer ſuffered aboue one defeat, and that at *Lepanto*; yet the next yeare he ſhewed his Nauie whole and entire: *Gallies* are his only veſſels, which being vnable to cope with ſhips of any bigneſſe, were not onely the occaſion of that ouerthrowe, but alſo haue heartned the *Florentine* only with 6 great *Sands.*
ſhips of warre to ſwagger in the Seas, ſo that for more ſafety, the tribute of *Egypt* is of late ſent to *Conſtantinople* by land.

Their land forces are either horſe or foot, they which ſerue on horſebacke, are the *Spahi* and *Aſapi*, theſe latter ſeruing to weary the enimies, and dull their ſwords with their multitudes. Hee is able and doth maintaine 150000 horſe at little or no coſt, which no other Prince can doe with 14 Millions of Gold; for *Boterus.*
whereſoeuer any parcell of land is conquered, it is diuided into diuers parts, and committed to the manuring of diuers men,

whom they call *Timariots*. Theſe are to pay vnto the Emperour certaine rents, and at their owne charges to ſend to his warres ſo many horſe excellently appointed for the field.

Boterus. But the nerues and ſinewes of this warlike body are the *Ianizaries*, who by originall being Chriſtians are choſen by the *Turkiſh* officers euery fiue yeares out of his *Europæan* dominions, and ſo diſtributed abroad to learne the language, cuſtomes, and religion of the *Turkes*: afterward according to their ſtrength, will, or diſpoſition placed in diuers chambers. They of the firſt chamber, are preferred ſome to be *Chiauſies*, ſuch as goe on Embaſſies and execute iudgements: others to be *Sanſiaks*, or gouernours of Citties, ſome to be *Baſſa's*, or commanders of horſemen, and others to be *Beglerbigs* (id eſt, Lord of Lords) to command the reſt in generall. They of the other Chambers are the *Ianizaries*, which in number are 40000, gouerned by their *Aga*, or Captaine, who if he be beloued is ſure to dye for it. Theſe *Ianizaries* are growne to ſuch ſtrength, that the ſucceſſion of the Emperour is confirmed by their voices, neither dare he to proceed againſt any of them openly, but if any proue delinquent, he is ſent priuily in the night to *Pera*, where in the way he is drowned, and a peece of ordnance ſhot off, to ſignifie the fulfilling of the Emperours pleaſure.

Sands.

Boterus. The ordinary reuenewes of this great Monarchie, beſides the benefit of his *Timariots* are but 15 Millions of *Sultaines*. But tis extraordinary incredible, no mã being maſter of his own wealth longer then it ſtandeth with the good liking of the *Grand Segnieur*, ſo that his *Baſſa's* are but as ſpunges to ſucke vp riches, till their Cofers ſwell, and then be ſqueeſed into the Emperours treſurie; beſides no Embaſſadour commeth before him empty handed, and moreuuer much money is ſaued by the *Tartars*, of whõ 60000 are in continuall redineſſe to ſerue him in his warres, for nothing but the ſpoile of the enimie.

And thus much I thought conuenient to inſert in this place, concerning the originall proceeding and continuance, the naturall diſpoſitions, pollicies, and forces of the *Turkes*.

Theſe three Prouinces of *Armenia* being ioyntly conſidered, haue ſuffered much viciſcitude of Fortune, for after they had long

long breath, a free ayre, they were all subdued, 1 to the *Persian* Monarchie by *Darius*. 2 To the *Grecians* by *Alexander*, after whose death the Country was gouerned by an interrupted succession of many tributary kings. The last of which *Tigranes* taking on him the protection of *Syria*, prouoked the *Romans* to send *Pompey* against him, by whom hee was according to the chance of warre taken prisoner, and sent captiue to *Rome*. 3 His kingdome being conuerted to a Prouince of the *Roman* commonwealth. 4 In the diuision of the Empire betweene *Theodosius* his two sonnes, this Countrey fell to the share of *Arcadius*. 5 In the raigne of *Heraclius* it gaue way to the vnresistable fury of the *Saracens*. 6 Anno 844 it became the habitation of the *Turkes*, a nation not so much as dreamt of. 7 The inundation of the *Tartars*, and their violent head-spring *Zingis* ouerwhelmed it. 8 The *Egyptian* Sultans, and the *Mamalucks* lorded ouer it. 9 The *Persians*, now the *Turkes*.

Thus much of *Armenia*.

OF ARABIA.

ARABIA is bounded on the East the *Persian Gulfe*, on the West the *Red Sea*, on the North *Mesopotamia*, and *Palestine*, on the South the *Ocean*. *Maginus.*

The people hereof are extreamely addicted to theft, which is the better part of their maintenance, they hate all sciences, as well Mechanicall as Ciuill, yet boast they much of their nobility they are of meane statures, feminine voices, swift of foot, raw-boned, and tawnie. *Sands trav.*

This Countrey is 4000 miles in compasse, and is vsually diuided into *Arabia Deserta, Petrosa*, and *Fœlix*. The people of all vse the *Arabicke* language, which not being confined within the narrow bounds of this one Prouince extendeth it selfe through *Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Barbary* (excepting *Morocco*). *Breerwood.*

ARABIA DESERTA, is the place where the people of *Israel* wandred 40 yeares long vnder the command of *Moyses*, being fed with *Manna* from heauen, and waters out of the dry- *Archb. Ab.*

eſt rockes, the ſoyle is neither fit for herbage nor tillage, being couered ouer with a drie and thicke ſand, theſe ſandie deſarts are
Sands. Seas of *Arabia*, their ſhips, the Camels, being beaſts content with little ſuſtenance, vſually carrying 600 weight, and ſometimes a thouſand, the inhabitants of this region are few, ſo are their Citties, the chiefe whereof is *Baſſora*.

Deſcript. of Canaan before the Bible. ARABIA PETROSA, is ſo called either becauſe it is ſo rocky, or from *Petra* (or *Aroſh*) the chiefe Towne it containeth the regions *Nabathæa*, and *Agara* poſſeſſed firſt by the *Hagarens*, diſcended of *Abraham*, and *Hagar*. Here alſo dwelt the *Emmins* and the *Zanzummins* caſt out by the *Amorits* and the
Archb. Ab. *Moabites*; here alſo dweit the *Midianites*, to whom *Moyſes* fled and kept Sheepe, here is Mount *Sinaie*, on which the law of the two Tables was promulgated: here alſo is Mount *Horeb*: the chiefe Citties are *Petra* and *Hororus*; the Countrie well ſtored with Dromedaryes, a beaſt of ſuch ſwiftneſſe, as will eaſily carry one 100 miles in a day.

Bartholom. ARABIA FŒLIX containeth the *Peninſula*, girt almoſt round with the *Perſian* Gulfe, the *Red ſea*, and the *Ocean*; in this Countrey is the *Phœnix*, which growing old burneth it ſelfe, & from the aſhes a new *Phœnix* is ingendred, here is alſo a number of Oſtriges, which eat iron. This is the moſt fruitfull, and pleaſant Countrie in *Aſia*, abounding with Gold and Pearles, with Balſamum Myrrhe, and Frankinſenſe, eſpecially about *Saba* the principall Citty, the reſt of note being 2 *Medina*, in or nigh vnto
Archb. Ab. which, the Impoſtor *Mahomet* compoſed his religion. 3 *Mecha* wherein Chriſtians are not permitted to enter leſt (I ſuppoſe) they ſhould ſee the abſurdity of the *Mahumetans* adoration of their great Prophets Sepulchre, whoſe body encloſed in an iron Coffer, was by an Adamant drawne vp to the roofe of the Temple, where it ſtill hangeth. 4 *Oran* the key of the South Ocean.
Breerwood. 5 *Danchali*. 6 *Elter* the only Towne in *Arabia*, where the Chriſtians are of the greater number.

This Countrey followed the fortune of the foure great Monarchies, and were long ſubiect to the *Greeke* Emperours, euen vntill the raigne of *Heraclius*, who imploying certaine *Arabians*
Sands. in an expedition againſt *Perſia*, not only denied them wages, but told

told them that that was not to be giuen for the dogs, which was prouided for the *Roman* Souldiers, hereupon the *Arabians* revolt, and chose *Mahomet* for their ringleader.

This *Mahomet* was borne in *Itrarip*, a Village of *Arabia*, his father was a *Pagan*, full of Idolatrie, his mother a Iew blinded with superstition; from these worthy coople could not but descend so godly an Imp as was *Mahomet*; who being now made Captaine of a rebellious multitude, inducted amongst them a new religion, consisting partly of *Iewish* ceremonies, which hee learned of one *Atodalla*, partly of *Christian* precepts taught him by *Sergius* a *Nestorian* Monke, and partly of other fantasticall fopperies, which his owne inuentions suggested vnto him. *Biddulpq.*

The booke of this religion is called the *Alcran*, the whole body of which is but an exposition and glosse on the 8 commandements.

First, *euery one ought to beleeue that God is a great god, and only God, and Mahomet is his prophet*: They hold *Abraham* to bee the freind of god, *Moyses* the messenger of God, and *Christ* the breath of God, whome they denie to be conceiued by the *holy Ghost*, but that *Marie* grew with Childe of him by smelling to a rose, and was diliuered of him at her brests. They denie the mistery of the *Trinitie*, and punish such as spake against Christ, whose religion was not taken away but mended by *Mahemet*. *Idem.*

2 *Euerie man must marrie to increase the Sectaries of Mahomet* (foure wiues he alloweth to euerie man, and as many concubines as he will, betweene whome he setteth no difference either in affection or in apparels, but that his wiues only can inioy his Sabaoths beneuolence. The weomen are not admitted to their Churches, nor after death to Paradise.

3 *Euery one must giue of his wealth to the poore*, Hence yea shal haue some buy slaues, and then manumit them, buy birdes, and then let them flie.

4 *Euery one must make his prayers 7 times in a day*, when they pray they turne their bodyes towards *Mecha*, but their faces sometimes one way, sometimes another way, beleeuing that he shall come behinde them being at their deuotions.

5 *Every*

5 *Euery one muſt keepe a lent one month in the yeare*, this lent is called *Ramazan* in which they ſuppoſe the *Alcoran* was giuen vnto *Mahomet*, by an Angell, this faſt is only intended in the dayes, the law giuing leaue to frolick it in the nights as they beſt pleaſe.

6 *Bee obedient to thy parents*, which law is the moſt neglected of any, neuer any Children being ſo vnnaturall as the *Turkiſh*.

7 *Thou ſhalt not kill* which they keepe vnuiolated amongſt themſelues, but the poore Chriſtians are ſure to feele the ſmart of their furie.

8 *Doe vnto others as thou woldeſt be done vnto thy ſelfe;* To

Sands. thoſe that keepe theſe lawes hee promiſeth *Paradiſe*, ſpreade here, and there with ſilke carpets adorned with flowerie Feilds watred with Chriſtaline riuers, beautified with trees of golde,

Sands. vnder whoſe coole ſhade they ſhall ſpend their times with amarous virgins (whoſe manſion ſhall not bee farre diſtant) the men ſhall neuer exceede the age thirtie nor the weomen of fifteene, & both ſhall haue there virginetics renewed as faſt as loſt.

Purchas. This religion thus compiled was greedily receiued by the *Saracens* a people of *Arabia Deſerta* ſo called (not of *Sara* but) *Sarra* ſignifying a deſert, and *Saken* to inhabite or from *Saracke* betokening theeues a name fitly correſpondent to their naturs. The cauſes of the deplorable increaſe and continuance of

Breerwood. this irreligious religion are 6. 1 The greatneſſe of their victories of the *Sarracens*, who eaſily compelled the compared to imbrace their ſuperſtition. 2 A peremptory reſtraint of all diſputation in any point of religion whatſoeuer. 3 The ſuppreſſion of Philoſophy and humane arts, the light of which could not but deteſt the groſneſſe of their tenents. 4 The ſenſual libertie allowed of hauing variety of wiues. 5 The promiſe of the like after death, with which a ſenſe not enlightned with the ſpirit of God, cannot but be more affected then with a meere ſpecalatiue hope of ſpirituall delights. And 6 the forbidding of printing, and printed bookes, by which the people might truely knowe the variety of *Chriſtian* religion, and the apparent falſhoode of their owne *Mahumetan*.

Sands. *Mahomet* was of low ſtature, ſchaldheaded, euill proportioned

oned,and as euill conditioned, being naturally addicted to all villanies,infinitly theeuiſh, and inſatiably lecherous. Hee was troubled almoſt continually with the falling ſickneſſe: to maske which infirmity (as repugnant to his protended omnipoteucy) he ſaid it was only a diuine rapture, wherein hee conuerſed with the Angell *Gabriell*. He was well ſeene in Magicke,by whoſe aid and helpe of the Diuell,hee taught a white *Pigeon* to feed at his eare,affirming it to be the *Holy Ghoſt*, which informed him in Diuine precepts. By theſe pollicies he ſtrengthned himſelfe with the diſcontented *Arabians*,who firſt freed themſelues from the allegeance to the *Grecian* Empire, but not without ſome reſiſtance of the *Philarchi*,or Nobility of *Mecha*, who droue him forcibly from their territories,which not long after hee ſubdued, caſting thence the *Greeke* officers. From this returne of his after his flight from *Mecha*,the *Saracens* beganne their computation of yeares(as we frō Chriſts natiuitie) which they call the *Hegira*,which beginneth about the yeare of our redemption 617, concerning which time I cannot but obſerue, that *Mahomet* compiled his diueliſh *Alcoran* beginning his Empire; and *Boniface* the third his *Antichriſtian* title beginning his Empire nigh about the ſame time.

The *Caliphs* or *Amiras* of the *Saracens*.

A:C:	A:H			
623	6	1	*Mahomet* the broacher of this heatheniſh ſuperſtition 9	*Freigius & Purchas.*
632	15	2	*Ebubezer* ſubdued the Citty *Haza.2.*	
634	17	3	*Haumer* a mighty Prince,conquered *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, *Perſia*, *Egipt*, and *Meſopotamia* 12	
647	30	4	*Oſmen* ſubdued *Carthage*, and the greateſt part of *Barbary* 10.	
657	40	5	*Mnauias* wonne *Ciprus*, *Rhodes*, and part of leſſer *Aſia* 24.	
684	67	6	*Gizid.*	
		7	*Habbalia.*	
		8	*Maruan.*	
685	68	9	*Abdimilech* eſtabliſhed the begunne conqueſts	

of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* 22.

707 90 10 *Vlidor Vbit* sent the *Saracens* to *Spaine*, who there wrought great victories 9

716 99 11 *Zulcimin*, whose Captaine *Mulsamus* beseiged *Constantinople*, till his ships were burnt, and his men consumed with the plague, 3.

719 102 12 *Haumar* II. 2.

721 103 13 *Gizid* II. 4.

725 107 14 *Euelid* conquered *Cappadocia*, 18.

743 125 15 *Gizid* III.

744 126 16 *Hyces*, in whose time *Charles Martell* made such hauocke of the *Saracens* in *France*.

745 127 17 *Maruan* II, inuaded *Ciprus* and tooke it 6

752 133 18 *Abuballas*, 5.

756 138 19 *Habdallas*.

20 *Bugiafer Abugepher* built the Citty *Bagdet*.

777 159 21 *Mahadi*, 9.

786 168 22 *Musa* or *Moyses*, 1.

787 169 23 *Arachid* or *Aron* compell'd *Irene* Empresse of *Greece* to pay him and his, tribute, 23

110 193 24 *Mahamad* or *Mahomet*, II, 5.

815 198 25 *Habdalias* who tooke and spoyled *Creet*, and ouerthrew the *Greekes*, he spoiled also *Scicilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*, 17.

832 215 26 *Mahomet* III, wasted *Italie*, burnt the Suburbs of *Rome*, and ruinated the forenamed Ilands, 40

Others reckon these *Caliphes* to haue succeeded *Mahomet* II.

815 198 25 *Manion*, 12.

827 210 26 *Mutetzam*, 8.

835 218 27 *Wacet*, 4.

839 222 28 *Methusall*, 12

851 234 29 *Montacer*, 1.

852 235 30 *Abul Hamet*, 6.

858 241 31 *Almatez*, 4.

863 245 32 *Motadi Bila*, 10. after whose death the *Egyptians* withdrew themselues from their obedience due to the *Babylonian Caliph*, and chose one of their

their owne, to whom the *Arabians* of *Africa*, and *Europe* submitted themselues.

This vnweildy body hauing thus two heads, beganne apparantly to decline; loosing to the kings of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, the greatest part of *Spaine*: to the *Genois*, *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*: to the *Normans*, *Naples*, and *Scicily*: and finally most of their Empire, with their very names to the *Turkes*, and *Tartars*. For *Allan* a *Tartarian* Captaine starued *Mustatzem* the last *Babylonian Caliph*, in his Towre of *Bagdet*, and rooted out all his posterity: and then *Saracon* the first *Turkish* king of *Egypt*, brained the last *Egyptian Caliph* with his horsemans Mace, leauing not one of his issue, or kindred suruiuing: The office of the *Caliphs* is now executed in the *Turkes* dominion, by the *Mufti* or chiefe Priest of the *Saracens*. *Turkes hist.*

As *Mars* shewd himselfe a coadiutor to these *Moores* in their stupendious triumphs, so also did *Phœbus* powre downe no lesse celestiall influence, on such as addicted themselues to scholler-ship. *Bagdet* in *Chaldea*, *Cairoan*, *Fess*, *Morocco* in *Barbary*, and *Corduba* in *Spaine* were their Vniuersities, out of which came the Philosophers, *Auicen*, and *Averroes*: the Phisitions, *Rasis* and *Mesue*: the Geographers *Leo* and *Abilfada*: and almost all the Textuaries and sound writers, as *Hali*, *Algazel*, *Albumazar*, &c. in Astrologie. *Purchas.*

There is now no kingdome, Iland, or Prouince, which acknowledgeth the Empire of the *Saracens*, but the kingdomes of *Fesse*, and *Morocco* in *Barbarie*.

Thus much of *Arabia*.

OF CHALDEA, ASSYRIA, AND MESOPOTAMIA.

ASSYRIA hath on the East *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*, on the North *Armenia minor*, and on the South *Susiana*, a Prouince of *Persia*. *Maginus*

This region tooke its name from *Assur*, second sonne to *Sem*, who with his family retired himselfe hither after the confusion of tongues. *Iosephus.*

Bot. of Citt. The chiefe Citties were and are *Niniue*, built by *Ninus* the *Assyrian* Monarch, a great Citty of three dayes iourney, or in circuit 66 miles, the walls hereof were in heighth 100 foot, in breadth able to containe 3 Carts a breſt, Towres in the wall 1500, euery one 200 foot high: in the *Hebrew* it is called *Rubahoth*, in *Euſebius* time *Niſib*, now almoſt ruined to nothing.

Sic patet exemplis oppida poſſe mori.

Examples plainely doe affirme,
Townes haue for life a ſetled tearme;

To this Citty *Ionah* was ſent to preach, here being 120000 perſons that knew not the right had from the left. 2 *Arzeri*, whence the whole region is called *Arzeri*. 3 *Aruela*, nigh vnto which *Plutarch.* *Alexander* fought his third and laſt battle againſt *Darius*, & his *Perſians*: who being in number 800000, went home fewer by farre then they came thither. Not long after this victory *Darius* died, and *Alexander* was inſtalled in the *Perſian* Monarchie. 4 *Serta*. 5 *Muſal*, the ſeat of the *Neſtorian* Patriarke.

MESOPOTAMIA hath on the Eaſt *Tigris*, on the Weſt *Euphrates*, on the North the hill *Caucaſus*, on the South *Chaldæa*. This Countrey in holy Scriptures is called *Padan Aram*, as alſo *Meſopotamia*, quaſi μεσος ποταμος, becauſe it is enuironed with the riuers *Tigris* and *Ephrates*, which ouerflowe the Countrey (as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*) making it very fertile, and now it is called *Dierbecke*.

Archb. Ab. The ſoyle is exceeding fruitfull, yeelding in moſt places 200 in ſome 300 increaſe. Here many iudicious Diuines, and learned Geographers, ſuppoſe Paradiſe to haue ſtood, here *Abrahã* was borne, hither hee ſent his ſeruant to chooſe a wife for his ſonne *Iſaack*, hether *Iacob* fled from his brother *Eſau*.

Euſebius. The chiefe Citties are *Rochiais*, formerly *Edeſſa*, whereof *Agbarus* was gouernour, who writ an Epiſtle to our *Sauiour Chriſt* and from him receaued an anſwer, the Coppies whereof *Euſebius* ſetteth downe in the end of his firſt booke. When the valourous Chriſtians had recouered this Country and the *Holy land*: for the more facile adminiſtration of iuſtice, they diuided the *Morriſon.* whole conqueſt into 4 *Tetrarchies*, namely 1 *Hieruſalem*. 2 *Antioch*

tioch.3 Tripolis.4 This *Edessa*, vnder euery one of which were many subordinate Lords, being all subiect to the kings of *Hierusalem*, 2 *Madrin.3 Carra* or *Carumit*, called (Genesis. 12) by *Moyses*, *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt hauing left *Vrr*.

CHALDAEA is bounded on the East with *Assyria*, on the West with *Syria*, on the North with *Armenia*, and on the South with *Arabia Deserta*. *Maginus.*

The chiefe Citties were *Vr*, now *Horrea*, whence *Abraham* departed when hee went to liue at *Haran. 2 Erech. 3 Accad. 4 Carnell.* and *5 Babel* (Gen. 10. 10) This *Babel* (in the Hebrewe signifieth confusions) is famous for the confusion of languages, which here hapned, for immediatly after the Vniuersall deluge, *Nimrod* the sonne of *Chus*, the sonne of *Cham*, perswaded the people to secure themselues from the like afterclaps by building some stupendious edifice, which might resist the fury of a second deluge; this counsell was generally embraced, *Heber* onely and his family contradicting such an vnlawfull attempt. The maior part preuailing, the Towre beganne to reare a head of Maiestie 9164 paces from the ground, hauing its basis and circumference equall to the height. But God beholding from high this fond attempt, sent amongst them, who before were of one language, a confusion of 72 tongues, which hindred the proceeding of this building, one not being able to vnderstand what his fellow called for. *Moriſon.* *Verstegan*

Bring me (quoth one) a trowell, quickly quicke
One brings him vp a hammer: hew his bricke,
(Another bids) and then they cleaue a tree.
Make fast this rope, and then they let it flee:
One calls for plankes, another morter lackes,
They beare the first a stone, the last an axe. *Bartas.*

Thus being compelled to desist from so vnluckie an enterprise, they greedily sought out such as they could vnderstand, with whom consorting themselues, they forget their former acquaintances, and now are diuided into 72 different nations, comprehending about 24000 men, besides women & children; of these 72 nations, 27 of seuerall language being the posterity of *Sem*

disperſed themſelues about *Aſia*: 30 others of the loines of *Cham* peopled *Africke*: & 15 more being the iſſue of *Iaphet*, withdrew themſelues towards *Europe*, & *Aſia* the leſſe. Theſonnes of this *Iaphet* were *1 Gomar*, from whom are deſcended the *Germans* and *Gauls*, called of old *Gomeri* and *Cimbri*. *2 Magog* father of the *Magogins*, or *Scythians*, *3 Madus*, the author of the *Madians* or *Medes*. *4 Tubal*, the progenitour of the *Spaniards*. *5 Iavan*, the parent of the *Greekes* and *Ionians*. *6 Meſchus*, the founder of the *Meſcates*, or *Cappadocians*. *7 Theres*, whoſe of-ſpring is the *Thracians*.

Ioſephus.

Bart. Col.

From out his Gomars loynes they ſay ſprung all
The warlike nations ſcattered ouer Gaul,
And Germans too, yerſt called Gomerites.
From Tubal Spaniards, and from Magog Scytes.
From Madai Medes, from Meſech Mazacons,
From Iauan Greekes, from Thyras Thracians.

Sem had fiue ſonnes: from *Elam* deſcended the *Elamites* or *Perſians*: from *2 Aſſur* the *Aſſyrians*: from *3 Arphaxad* the *Arphaxadians*, or *Chaldees* (his ſonne *Heber* was father to the *Hebrews*:) from *4 Aram* the *Aramites*, or *Syrians*: and from *Lud*, the people of *Lydia*.

Ioſephus.

Bartas Col.

The ſceptred Elam choſe the Perſian hilles
Aſſur Aſſyria with his people fills:
Lud Lydia: Aram all Syria had,
And Chaldey fell to learned Arphaxad

The ſonnes of *Ham* were foure only: from *Canaan* deſcended the *Cananites*, being ſubdiuided into *Hittites*, *Periſites*, *Amorites*, *Iebuſites*, *&c.* *2* from *Cuſh*, the father of the firſt *Babylonian* Monarch *Nimrod*, ſprang the *Cuſheans*, or *Æthiopians*: frō *3 Phut*, the *Phutians*, *Lybians*, & *Mauritanians*, amongſt whom there is a riuer of this name. from *4 Miſraim* the *Ægiptians*.

Ioſephus.

Bart. Col.

Phut peopled Lybia, Miſraim Egipt mann'd,
The firſt borne Cuſh the Æthiopian ſtrand:
And Çanaan doth nigh Iordans waters dwell,
One day ordained to harbour Iſrael.

Theſe being thus deſperſed, and afterward growing too populous for their firſt habitation; continually went out to ſeeke

new

new dwelling places: So the *Gauls* filled *Brittainy*, the *Brittaines Ireland*, the *Irish Scotland* and the *Iles*; so the *Tyriane* and *Phœnitians* planted their colonies in diuerse places, the *Sacæ* came into *Saxonie*, and the northern regions continually vsed to send abroad the superfluitie of their inhabitants. And thus much in this place concerning the confusion of tongues, and peopling of the world by divers nations after the vniuersal deluge.

Babilon howsoeuer the tower was hindred went forward & was finished by *Semiramis*, whose wals were in circuit 60 miles, 200 foot high, and 50 Cubits broad. *Alexanders* maister that worthie *Aristotle* sayth, that when *Babylon* was taken by the *Greeke* armie vnder the leading of the *Macedonian* captaine, it was 3 dayes, before one part tooke notice of the conquest. *Nabucadnezzar* mightily increased this citty, which being almost ruined was reedified by *Bugiafar Caliph* of the *Sarracens* at the expence of 18 millions of gold: & because of the manie gardens, contained in it, hee caused it to be called *Bagadet* or *Bagdet* from *Baga* in the *Arabian* tongue signifiing a Garden. *Bot. of Citt.* *Purchas.*

The cheife principall riuers of these countries are 1 *Euphrates* beyond which the *Romans* could hardly extend their empire: and 2 *Tigris* so named for its swiftnes; the word in the *Medians* language signifying an Arrow, this riuer ariseth about *Libanus*, and disburdneth himselfe into the *red sea*. *Stephanus*

The faith of Christ was first planted here by *Iude* the Apostle; and now is almost worne out by the *Mahumetane* superstition. *Dorotheus*

The language is diuers, some men speaking the *Arabick*, some the *Persian*, others the *Turkish* language.

Out of the *Caldea* the 3 wise men of the East are thought to haue come, who worshipped Christ and presented guiftes vnto him: here flowrished, many and the very first *Astronomers*, who had two great helpes to perfect this science: first a plaine country yeelding a faire *sensible Horizon* (for the *rationall* is a like to hills and vallies) and by consequence profitable to the obseruation of the *Heliacal Acronicall Matutine* and *Vespertine* rising and falling of every star, secondly a long life fraught with sufficient experience concerning the motion (whether common with the *Primum Mobile*, or proper to every distinct sphere) of all the *Archb. Ab.*

starres

ſtarrs and Planets, this latter being 7: the former of any note being 1022.

The *Aſſyrian* or *Chaldean* Monarchs.

Freigius & the conſent of time.

1798 1 *Nimrod*, called alſo *Saturnus Babylonicus*, the ſonne of *Chus*, the ſonne of *Cham*, was the firſt that euer bore title of King, *25*

1845 2 *Belus* or *Iupiter Babylonicus*, whoſe Image was worſhipped by the Heatheniſh and Iewiſh Idolaters, vnder the name of *Baal* and *Bel*, *26*.

1907 3 *Ninus* vnited to his Empire, the kingdome of *Armenia*, *Media*, *Arabia*, *Bactria*, and *Lybia*, *52*.

1959 4 *Semiramis* the foundreſſe of *Babylon*, ſubdued the *Æthiopians*, the *Indians*, and their king *Staurobates*, *42*.

2001 5 *Ninus* or *Aramphel*, as the Scripture calls him, *38*.

2039 6 *Arias* ſubdued *Caſſpia*, *30*.

2069 7 *Arabius*, *40*.

2109 8 *Baleus*, for his valour named *Xerxes*, *30*.

2139 9 *Amatrites*, *38*.

2177 10 *Belochus Priſcus*, *35*.

2212 11 *Belochus Iunior*, *52*.

2264 12 *Altades*, *32*.

2296 13 *Mamitus*, *30*.

2326 14 *Mancaleus*, *30*.

2356 15 *Spherus*, *20*.

2376 16 *Mancaleus* II, *30*.

2406 17 *Sparetus*, *40*.

2446 18 *Aſcatades*, *40*.

2486 19 *Amintes*, *45*.

2511 20 *Belochus Iun.* *25*.

2556 21 *Bellopares*, *30*.

2586 22 *Lampridis*, *22*.

2618 23 *Sofares*, *20*.

2638 24 *Lampares* *20*.

2668 25 *Parmas*, *45*.

2713 26 *Seramas*, *19*.

2732 27 *Mitreus*, *27*.

2759 28 *Tautanes*, in whoſe time *Hercules* began the *Olympicke* Games, *430* yeares before the *Olympicke* computation.

2791 29 *Tautes*, *40*.

2831 30 *Tineus*, *30*.

2861 31 *Dercillus*, *40*.

2901 32 *Eupales*, *38*.

2939 33 *Laoſtines*, *45*.

2984 34 *Pyrithiades*, *30*.

3014 35 *Ophrateus*, *20*.

3034 36 *Ophragareus*, *50*.

3084 37 *Aſcraſapes*, *24*.

3126 38 *Sardanapalus*, 20. This king being wonderous effeminate, and vnworthy to gouerne ſo potent a nation, was depoſed by *Arbaces*, Captaine of *Media*, and *Belochus* Leiftenant of *Babylon*, who compelled *Sardanapalus* to burne himſelfe with all his riches for feare of more paine.

The treaſure which *Sardanapalus* burnt with him was 100 millions of talents in gold, and 1000 millions of talents in ſiluer which in our money amounteth to 20 thouſand and 500 millions of poundes: a maſſe of money which ſurely had not ſeene the Sunn in many yeares (I had almoſt ſaid ages) and therefore growne ruſtie deſired a fire to purge it, which *Sardanapalus* afforded it. It may be to end his life with that in which hee placed his *Summũ bonum*. It may be in ſpight vnto his enemies: and it is poſſible it might be in pollicie; that ſo great a treaſure not fallen to the poſſeſſion of his foes, might ſo much the more diſable them from making reſiſtance againſt or detaining the Empire from his next ſucceſſour. For it is of all things the moſt fooliſh both to loſſe our treaſure, and with it to enrich our adverſaries. On which conſideration the *Spaniards* fired their *Indian* fleet at *Gades*, and the *Genoais* theirs at *Tripolis*, that their lading might not come into the poſſeſſion of their enemies the *Engliſh* and *Mahumetans*. After the death of this *Sardanapalus Arbaces* tooke *Media* and *Perſia* with the confining Prouinces. *Belochus* ſtrengthned himſelfe *Aſſyria Chaldæa* and the adiacent regions: his kingdome being called the new kingdome of *Aſſyria*. *Brerewood.* *Conf. of time*

The new Kings of *Aſſyria*.

3146 1 *Phul Belochus*, the beginner of this new Monarchie. *Preigius & Conf. of time*

3194 2 *Phul Aſſur*, deſtroyed *Galilee*, 23.

3217 3 *Salmanaſar*, who deſtroyed *Samaria*, ruined the kingdome of *Iſrael*, and carried the 10 Tribes to perpetuall captiuity, 10.

3227 4 *Sennacharib*, whoſe blaſpheamous hoaſt was vanquiſhed by Angells from heauen, and hee himſelfe murthered by his two ſonnes, 7.

3233 5 *Aſerrhaddon*, 10. hee reuenging his fathers death on his brothers, was depoſed by

3243 6 *Merodach Baladan*, gouernour of *Babylon*, 40
3283 7 *Ben Medodach*, 2.
3304 8 *Nabuchodonosar*, who vanquished *Pharo Necho* K. of *Egipt*, 25.
3339 9 *Nabucodonosar* the great, called also the *Hercules* of the East, subdued all *Syria*, part of *Egipt*, & *Iudea*, the people whereof he carried captiue to *Babylon*, 43.
3381 10 *Euilmerodach*, 30.
3412 11 *Regassar*, 3.
3415 12 *Labassardach*, 6.
3420 13 *Balthasar*, 5. who was slaine by *Cyrus* K. of *Persia*, and the Monarchy of *Chaldæa* and *Assyria*, was translated to the *Persians*.

Turkes hist. After the death of *Balthasar*, these Prouinces haue hitherto followed the fortune of the stronger potentate, as being subiect to 1 The *Persians*. 2 *Gracians*. 3 *Romans*. 4 *Persians*. 5 *Sarracens*. 6 *Persian* Sophies, from whom during the *Persians* ciuill warres, *Amurath* the 3 Emperour of the Turkes, subdued *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*, *Chaldea* remaining still subiect to the vnfortunate *Sophie*, *Mahomet Hodabendes*, and his posterity.

OF MEDIA AND PERSIA.

Purchas. MEDIA is limited on the East with *Parthia*, on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, & on the North with the *Caspian* Sea: this Sea is so called from *Caspij*, a people of *Scythia*, whose Southerne coast bordreth on this Sea, 2 The *Hircanian* Sea, of *Hircania*, a neighbour Prouince of *Persia*; and now 3 *Mari di Bacchu* of the Citty *Bacchu* seated nigh vnto it. It is the biggest Sea absolutely of all them, which haue no commerce with the Ocean.

Boterus. The chiefe Citties of *Media* are 1 *Tabris*, or *Tauris*: it is in compasse 16 miles; containing in that space aboot 200000 inhabitants; the ayre hereof is very wholsome, but windie and cold; the cause why the *Persian* kings made it their place of residence in the summer, as they did *Susis* in the winter. This *Tauris* is by some supposed to be the same with *Ecbatana*, & hath been thrice taken

taken by the *Turkes*; namely *Selimus* the first. 2 by *Solyman* the magnificent: 3 by *Osman*, Generall to *Amurath* the 3d; who hath fortified it with a Castle. The second Citty of any note is *Seruan*, whence the whole Prouince is called *Shiruan*. 3 *Baccu* whence the *Caspian* Sea is called *Mari di Baccu*. 4 *Sultania*. Nigh vnto *Media* is the Countrey *Albania*, now called *Zuiria*: whose chiefe Citty is *Derbent*, a strong Citty enuironed with two walls, and fortified with iron gates; taken neuertheless it was in the last warres against the *Persian*, and still remaineth vnder the *Turkes*. The chiefe riuers of this Prouince are *Arasse*, and *Ciro*. The ancient Citties of this Countrey were *Laodicea*. 2 *Apannia*. 3 *Rhaga*. *Adrianus.*

PERSIA is bounded on the East with the riuer *Indus*, on the West with the *Persian Gulfe*, on the North with the *Caspian Sea*, and the riuer *Oxus*; on the South with the maine *Ocean*. The men are much addicted to hospitality, & poetrie; Lordly in their complements, phantasticall in their apparell, magnificent in expences, louers of learning, maintainers of Nobility, and desirous of peace: the women are gorgious in attire, delightsome in sequestration of pleasure, truely louing, neat and cleanly. *Maginus.* *Ionst. Bot.*

Their religion is *Mahumetanisme*, in which they differ from the *Turkes* about the successours of *Mahomet* (as shall be shewed anon) and some other circumstances; hence the *Turkes* reputing them schismaticall, continually persecute them with the fire and the sword. *Archb. Ab.*

The Christian religion was planted here, as also in *Media*, *Hircania*, *Carmania*,, &c by S. *Thomas*, and in other of the Provinces by S. *Andrew*. *Dorotheus.*

This Empire containeth these seuerall Prouinces.

1 PERSIS, now called *Far*, abounding in metalls of Gold, Siluer, and pretious stones, euery where is moystned with ample lakes, and pleasant springs; a countrey fertile in all things, except fruit, which they most want; as hauing no trees but Palme trees. The chiefe Citties are 1 *Siras* or *Persepolis*, built by *Perses*, sonne to *Perseus* sonne to *Iupiter* and *Danae*; who also changed the name of *Elamites* into that of *Persians*. This Citty *Alexander* *Purchas.*

Plutarch. *lexander* at the requeſt of the lewd Curtizan *Lais*, commanded to be ſet on fire; but afterward repenting ſo great a folly, hee re-

Purchas. edified it. 2 *Caſbin* the reſidence of the preſent *Sophies* brought hither from *Tauris* by *Sophie Tamas*. 3 *Saua*. 4. *Beſcant*. 5 *Lara*.

Ptolmie. 2 SVSIANA or *Cuſſeſtan* is ſituate Eaſtward of *Perſis*, the chiefe Citties were *1 Saum*. 2 *Caſa*. 3 *Suſis*, where the *Perſian* Princes vſed to keepe Court in the time of winter.

3 CARMANIA is ſituate on the Eaſt of *Suſiana*, the chiefe Citties are, *1 Gadel*. 2 *Cobinum*. 3 *Caramania* (now as alſo the Prouince called *Chyrman*) famous for cloath of Gold, and the beſt *Scimitars*; a weapon of ſuch value amongſt the *Mahume-tans*; that at the ouerthrowe of the *Turkiſh* Nauie at *Lepanto*, the

Adrianus. *Turkes* which were taken priſoners, caſt their *Scimitars* into the Sea, leſt the Chriſtians ſhould get into their power ſuch excel-lent weapons.

4 GEDROSIA confineth Eaſtward on *Caramania*, and ex-tendeth to the bankes of *Indus*: the chiefe Citty is *Gedroſon*.

Ptolomie. 5 DRANGIANA lieth Northward to *Gedroſia*: the chiefe Citties are *1 Timocani*. 2 *Seſtan* (formerly *Proplaſia*) 3 *Sige*, whence the whole Prouince is now named *Sigeſtan*. 4 *Mulebet*, where *Aladine* a ſeditious *Perſian*, made a terreſtriall Paradice,

Purchas. which he promiſed to all his Partizans; but the company grow-ing too great for the ſafety of the kingdome, they were al quick-ly diſperſed, and *Aladine* with his *fooles Paradiſe* both taken a-way together (ſome attribute this fiction of Paradiſe to *Aladeu-ler* the moũtain king of *Anti Tau*: vanquiſhed by *Selim* the firſt)

Paul. Venet. The whole ſtory is thus. *Aladine* inhabited a vallie in this coun-trie, the entrance into which he fortified with a ſtrong caſtell cal-led *Tigado*. Hither he brought all the luſtie youthes, and beauti-full maidens of the adioyning prouinces. The weomen were con-fined to their chambers, the men to priſon, where hauing indu-red much ſorrow, they were ſeverally caſt into dead ſleepes, and conveied to the weomen where they were entertaind with al the pleaſures youth & luſt could deſire, or a ſẽſual minde affect. Ha-ving enioyed this happines a whole day they were in a like ſleep convaied to their irons. Then would *Aladine* informe them how they had beene in *Paradice*, and that he could ſeate them there

eternally

eternally if they durſt hazard their lifes in his quarrells. This hauing ſworne to doe, they were deſtinated to the maſſacre of ſuch Princes, which were like to proue his bad neighbors, & they accordingly did execution. Theſe men the *Italians* call *Aſſaſſines* the word importing as much as Theeues and Cutthroates.

6 ARIA is ſcituate North on *Drangiana*, it is now called *Sargulzar*, the cheife cittie being *Aria*. *Ptolomie.*

7 ARACHOSIA is Eaſtward on *Drangania*, the cheife cities are *Alexandria* (and for diſtinction ſake) *Arachoſia*, it is now as alſo the whole country commonly called *Cabul*, 2 *Sim.*

8 PARAPOMISVS is North to *Arachoſia*, it tooke its name from the Mountaine *Taurus* which extending it ſelfe through all *Aſia*, is called in diuers places after diuers names; & in theſe parts *Parapomiſus*. The cheife cittie of the country is *Candatura* a famous mart towne. *Idem.*

9 SACA lyeth yet more North on the borders of *Scythia*, the people hereof called the *Sacæ* were the progenitors of the *Saxons*, who leauing their country, ſeated themſelues in the North part of *Germani*, where they increaſed both in multitude and valour growing a terror to their neigbors: The people of this country liue yet in a barbarous faſhon, hauing neither towne, nor houſe, but liuing in caues and making theft their beſt calling. *Idem.* *Camden.*

10 HIRCANIA, is ſcituate ſomewhat Eaſtward from *Sapa* and bordereth Northward on the *Hircanian* or *Caſpian* ſea. The whole prouince is full of thicke forreſts, which giue lurcking holes to infinite numbers of Tigers, celebrated in all writers for their horible feircenes; whence it grew to a common adage concerning cruell men, that they had ſucked a Hircanian Tiger. *Ptolomie.*

Hircanaq; admorunt vbera Tigres. *Virg.*

The cheife citties hereof, are *Telebrota* 2 *Samariana* 3 *Carta* and 4 *Norbarea* once honowred with an oracle: The cheife riuers in all theſe Prouinces are *Bundimire* and *Ilment*, *Sirto* and 4 *Hidcro.* *Adrianus.*

The *Medes* ſo called of *Madai* ſonne of *Iaphet*, were ſubdued by *Ninus* the 3 *Monarch* of the *Aſſyrians*, vnder whoſe commaund they long continued faithful til the degenerate life of *Sardanapalus* incited *Belochus* gouerner of *Babilon*, and *Arbaces* *Conſent of time.*

leiftenant generall in *Media*, and the adioyning region to lay a foundation of their owne future greatnes, the diſpoſer of kingdomes ſuted their thoughts with an end anſwerable to their deſires. *Belochus* retained *Aſſyria*, and *Arbaces* is inthronized in the maieſticall pallace of the *Medes*.

Conſent of time.

The Monarchs of the *Medes*.

3146 1 *Arbaces* (in whoſe time *Phidon* an *Argiue* found out the vſe of weights and meaſures) was the founder of the *Median* Monarchie.

3174 2 *Madanes*, 50.

3224 3 *Soſarmus*, 30.

3254 4 *Medidus*, 25.

3279 5 *Cardicceas*, 13.

3292 6 *Dewcis* who founded *Ecbatana*, 17.

3309 7 *Phaortos* a man of great proweſſe and fortune, hee made all *Aſia* ſtand in feare, and compelled the *Perſians* to be his tributaries, 22.

3331 8 *Cyarxes* called in *Daniel Darius Medus* vnited to his empire the *Saracens* and the *Parthians*, 40.

Iuſtin.

3371 9 *Aſtiages*, who, hauing married his daughter *Mandanes* to *Cambiſes* king of *Perſia*, dreamed that ſhe had made ſo much water, as drowned all *Aſia*, hereupon hee commanded *Harpagus* one of his noble men to ſee the Child killed, but he loathing ſo cruel a fact, committed the charge of executing the kings commandement to *Mithridates* the kings heardmã: he preſerued the life of the young infant, whoſe fortune at laſt lifted him vp to the *Perſian* Monarchie; when abhorring his Grandfather for that intended crueltie, at once bereft him both of life and kingdome, when he had raigned 35 yeares. A:M: 1406.

Freigius.

The Monarchs of the *Perſians*.

1406 1 *Cyrus* hauing vanquiſhed *Aſtiages*, vnited to his Empire of *Perſia*, the countries of *Armenia*, *Phrygia*, *Capadocia*, *Arabia*, and alſo the *Monarchie* of the *Aſſyrians*: after which victories he was ſlayne by *Tõiris* a Q: of *Scythia*: 29. This *Cyrus* is magnified by *Xenophon*, as *Aeneas* by *Virgil*, *Vliſſes* by *Homer*.

1435 2 *Cambiſes* ſubdued *Pſamniticus* the laſt King of *Ægipt*, which country he vnited to his owne Empire, hee having a minde to marrie his one Siſter, was told by the wiſeman, that they knew no law admitting ſuch a coniunction, but that their was a law that the *Perſian* kings might doe what they liſted. This King was a verie bloudy tyrant.

1443 3 *Darius Hiſtaſpis* one of the 78 *Perſian* Princes or gouernours, was elected King, he tooke *Babilon* (which had revolted) by the ingenious fetches of *Zopirus*; & ouercomed all *Aſia*, and *Greece*. He is called in the bible *Ahaſuerus*, and had for his ſecond wife *Heſter*, 36. *Conſent of time.*

3479 4 *Xerxes* to revenge the ouerthrow at *Marathron*, attempted to ſubdue the *Greeks*, by whome he was ouerthrowne in the navall battaile of *Salamis*: and that famous and honourable exployt the *Gercians* at *Thermopilæ*, 21.

3500 5 *Artaxerxes Longimanus* was he, who ſent *Eſdras* to rebuild the temple of the Lord, and received *Themiſtocles* being baniſhed from *Athens*, 44.

3544 6 *Darius Nothus* 19, in whoſe time *Ægipt* revolted.

3563 7 *Artaxerxes Mnemon.* 36.

3599 8 *Ochus* ſurpaſſing *Cambiſes* in tyranny, firſt ſlew his two brothers, then recovered *Ægipt*, ſubdued *Cyprus*, *Iudæa*, and *Syria*, 25.

3625 9 *Arſames* ſlaine villainouſly by the Evnuch *Bagoas*, leſt he ſhould revenge the death of his Father, whome this *Bagoas* had alſo ſlayne, 4.

3629 10 *Darius* governour of *Armenia*, was by the meanes of *Bagoas* made ſole Monarch of *Perſia*; he was ouerthrowne by *Alexander* the great in three battles, viz: of *Granucins*, of *Cilicia*, and of *Arvela*; and ſo the Empire of the *Medes* & *Perſians* was tranſferred to the *Macedonians*. *Conſent of time.* in the yeare of the world 3635. *Darius Hidaſpike* yearely receaued 1456 Talents.

2ly The reuenewes of this kingdome could not but be great, firſt in that the *Perſian* Monarchs were kings of 127 Prouinces.

3ly *Alexander* found in the *Perſians* treaſurie 187000 Talents.

4ly The gold and treaſure which *Alexander* ſent from *Perſia* to *Macedon*

Macedon and *Greece* (besides that which euery Captaine and common Souldier had prouided and laid vp for his owne maintenance) loaded 10000 Moyles, and 5000 Camels.

The *Persians* wonted reputation lay long obscur'd (viz: the space of 533 yeares) vnder the *Grecian* and *Roman* Monarchies; till at last *Attaxerxes* a generous minded *Persian*, hauing vanquished *Artabanus* a *Parthian* Prince, began the foundation of the new kingdome of the *Medes* and *Persians*: which though at the first budding, was a little blasted with the *Roman* legions yet it sprouted out into many branches, which long time were nourished with the sap of royalty.

The second race of the *Persian* kings.

A:	C:				
228	1	*Attaxerxes*, 15	447	15	*Vararanes*, V. 17
243	2	*Sapores*, 31.	464	16	*Perozes*, 20.
274	3	*Ormisdates*, 1.	484	17	*Valens*, 4.
275	4	*Vararanes*, 3.	488	18	*Canades*, 11.
278	5	*Vararanes*, II, 16	499	19	*Lambases*, 4.
294	6	*Vararanes*, III.	503	20	*Canades* (againe) 30
294	7	*Narses* 7.	533	21	*Cosroes*, 48.
302	8	*Misdates* 7.	581	22	*Hormisdas*, 8.
310	9	*Sapor*, 7.	589	23	*Cosroes*, 39.
380	10	*Attaxerxes* II. 11.	628	24	*Siroes*, 1.
391	11	*Sapores*, II, 5.	629	25	*Adhesir.*
396	12	*Varanes*, 10.		26	*Sarbatus.*
406	13	*Isdigertes*, 21.		27	*Bornarim.*
427	14	*Vararanes* IV. 20.		28	*Hormisda.* who being vanquished by *Haumar* and his *Saracens*, Anno 634, buried the glory of this renowned nation, in the graue of obliuion and infamie.

Knolles hist.

The *Saracenicall Caliphes*, hauing added this kingdome to their huge Empire, appointed here their Deputies, whom they honoured with the name of *Sultan* or *Soldans*: which were for a long tract of time, true receauers and repaiers of the profits and intrado, due to their Emperours or *Caliphs*: till at last *Mahomet* a *Persian* Sultan, intending to shake of the decaying command of the *Babylonian Caliph*, & not being able to compasse so great

a

a deſigne, without the aſſiſtance of a ſorraine power, called the *Turkes* to his ſuccour; by whoſe meanes he ouerthrew *Piſaſiris* the *Caliph*; and denying the *Turkes* leaue to returne home, compelled them to ſeeke their owne ſafety in the ruine of him and his new kingdome, into which ſucceeded *Tangrolipix* the *Turkiſh* Captaine, Anno 1030.

The third race, or the *Turkiſh* kings of *Perſia*.

1030 1 *Tangrolipix*.

2 *Axan*, of whoſe ſucceſſours I am ſo farre from finding regiſter, that I neuer read but only of

1198 *Cuſſanes*, who was vanquiſhed by *Zingis* and his Tartars Anno 1202; and thus ended and thus beganne, the *Turkiſh* and *Tartarian* kingdomes, or Dynaſties in *Perſia*.

The fourth race, or *Tartarian* Kings of *Perſia*.

1 *Haalon* appointed King by *Zingis* the great *Cham*.
2 *Habkaikaſon*.
3 *Nicador Oglan*.
4 *Tangador*.
5 *Argonaan*.
6 *Genictukon*.
7 *Baduham*.
8 *Gazim*.
9 *Abuzaid*. after whoſe death, the more potent Princes ſeazed on the chiefe parts of the kingdome. In which confuſed Anarchie it remained till the *Tartarians* burning in ciuill diſſention, gaue a kinde opportunity to *Gempſas* a *Parthian Sultan*, to free his owne ſubiects & the *Perſians* from the *Tartarian* bondage: which effected, he was with a generall conſent both of the Commons and Nobility, choſen *Sultan* or king of *Perſia*. Purchas.

The fift race, or *Parthian* kings of *Perſia*.

1350 1 *Gempſas*, *Soldan* of *Parthia*, but his iſſue did not long enioy the *Perſian* Monarchie; for *Tamberlan* like a violent whirle winde, driuing all the Eaſt before him, diſpoſſeſſed the *Parthian* race of *Perſia*, leauing it to his ſonnes: but Philoſophie teacheth vs that no violent motion is of long continuance, & pollicy may inſtruct vs, that a kingdome forced to bow vnder a populous armie, is not ſo eſtabliſhed to its ouerrunner, but that the fury of the warre once paſt, it may and doth recouer its former liberty: like a reed or tender plant, which yeeldeth to a furious winde, but the ſtorme once ouerblowne, it recouereth its former

ſtraightneſſe. So fared it with the *Tartarians*, for not long after the death of *Tamerlane*, the "*Parthian* race recouered this kingdome, the laſt of which line was

2 *Mulaoncres* overcome in fight by

1453 3 *Vſſan Caſſanes*, a Prince of the *Armenians*.

4 *Iacup*. During the raigne of theſe two latter kings, hapned this memorable alteration of religion and ſtate in *Perſia*.

Mahomet the law-giuer of the *Saracens*, by his laſt will and teſtament, bequeathed to his coſen *Hali*, being the husband of his daughter *Fatime*, all his eſtate, with the title of *Caliph*: but *Abubezer*, *Haumar*, and *Oſmen*, three powerfull men of *Arabia*, and great aſſiſtants to *Mahomet*, ſucceſſiuely followed one another in the *Caliphate*. After their deathe, *Hali* hoped a more comfortable ſunne would ſhine vpon his ſincere proceeding, but *Mnavias* a valiant man of warre obtained that dignity, and to hinder all future claimes ſlew *Hali* with his ſonne *Oſſan*, and 11 of his Sonnes, the twelfe eſcaping with life. From this twelfth ſonne by name *Muſa Cereſin*, one *Guine Sophie* deriued his pedigree Anno 1360; and conſidering that now there had no *Caliph* beene in long time, beganne to contriue the eſtabliſhing of that honourable eſtate, in his owne familie: but he leauing this life, left alſo the rude lumpe of his begunne proiects, to bee licked ouer with the induſtrie of his ſonne *Aider Sophie*; who being a man of great ſanctitie and much power, as being fortified with the ſureſt bulwarkes, viz: the conſtant affection of the people; was thought by *Vſſan Caſſanes* a husband worthie of his daughter. But *Iacup* his ſonne and ſucceſſour, ſeeing the glory of this ſunne to obſcure the leſſer lampe of his reputation, and fearing what he could doe, not what he would; cauſed him to bee ſlaine, and deliuered *Iſmael* and *Solyman* to *Amazar* one of his Captaines, to caſt them in priſon; but he of a more ingenious diſpoſition, afforded them not only liberty, but alſo good education, inſomuch that *Iſmael Sophie*, a towardly young Gentleman vowed revenge for the death of his father; which vow hee fulfilled, hauing ouercame and ſlaine king *Iacup*, and his ſonne *Elvan*. After which victory, he being crowned king or *Sophie*, or *Shaugh*

Turkes hiſt.

of

of *Persia*; altered the forme of religion, making *Hali* and himselfe the true succeſſours of *Mahomet*: but condemning *Ababezer*, *Haumar*, and *Oſmen*, with the *Turkes* as rebells and Schiſmatickes. Hence proceeded the diuers iarres, which to the *Perſians* loſſe, haue hapned betweene them and the *Turkes*.

The ſixt race, or *Sophies* of *Perſia*.

1 *Iſmael Sophie.* *Freigius.*
2 *Tamas.*
1575 3 *Iſmael 6 menſes.*
4 *Aider Miriſes* 15 daies.
1576 5 *Mahomet Codobanda* ſeated in the throne by his ſiſter *Periancona*, who ſlew her brother *Iſmael*, and betraied *Aider*, during theſe ciuill broyles; *Amurath* 3 tooke from them *Media*, *Aſſyria*, and *Meſopotamia.* *Turkes hiſt.*
1585 6 *Abas* (for ought I can learne) now liuing.

The compaſſe of this *Sophian* Empire, is or was before the auulſion of the 3 Provinces, 4560 miles; being of equall length and breadth, euery ſide of which quadrangle extended it ſelfe 1140 miles.

The reuenewes in the daies of *Sophie Tamas* amounted to 4 or 5 millions of gold, which hee by doubling the value of his coyne raiſed to 8 millions; but now they are much diminiſhed; the *Turke* hauing gotten from them ſo much ground, as is diuided into 40000 Timariots, and receiuing the yearely income of one million. Thus much of the *Perſian* State. *Boterus.*

OF PARTHIA.

PARTHIA is bounded on the Eaſt with *Aria*, on the Weſt with *Media*, on the North with *Hircania*, and on the South with *Charmania*. It is now called *Erach*.

The chiefe Cities are *1 Guerde. 2 Ieſdi, 3 Hiſpaa.* (formerly *Hircatompile*) of that bigneſſe, that the *Perſians* call it hyperbolically *Halfe the world. 4 Tigranocerta*, built by *Tigranes* king of *Armenia.* *Adrianus.*

The *Parthians* are deſcended from the *Scythians* (whoſe language, though ſomewhat mixt with the *Median* tongue they *Purchas.*

yet retaine) who being baniſhed their natiue ſoyle, peopled theſe parts and were called *Parthians* id eſt *Exiles*. A rude people they were, and ſo baſe that none of *Alexanders* Captaines would vouchſafe to be their king. At laſt they were brought to a ciuill conformity of manners, apparell, and warlike diſcipline, by their firſt king *Arſaces*; in honour of whom all their kings were called *Arſacides*, as the *Roman* Emperours *Caſars*, the *Egiptian* kings *Pharaohs* and *Ptolomies*. This people were much addicted to ſhooting with bowes, and profited in this exerciſe ſo well, that they were accounted the moſt expert Archers in the world. Hence was it that M. *Craſſus* in his expedition againſt them, being told by an *Aſtrologer* that his iourney would proue diſaſtrous becauſe the Sonne had ſome euill aſpect in *Scorpio*. Cried *Tuſh, tuſh, I feare not Scorpio but Sagitarius*: they vſed to fight moſt when they retired, making their retreat more diſmall than the onſet. Shooting ſometimes from betweene their legges, ſometimes backwards.

Conſ. of time

Plutarch.

The Kings of *Parthia*.

Freigius & Plutarch.

3718	1	*Arſaces*, 23.		6	*Phraortes.*
3741	2	*Mithridates*, 20.	3857	7	*Artabanus.*
3761	3	*Pampatius*, 12.		8	*Mithridates*, III.
3773	4	*Pharnaces*, 8.	3903	9	*Herodes*, who ouercame *Craſſus* and ſlewe 20000 *Romans*; and becauſe *Craſſus* was ſo couetous, hee commanded molten gold to be powred downe his throat: this diſgrace was after well reuenged by *Ventidius*.
3781	5	*Mithridates* II, ſubdued *Media* to his kingd:		10	*Phraartes.*
				11	*Phraartes*, II. who ſubmitted himſelfe and kingdome to *Auguſtus Cæſar*, but they continued not long in their obedience, ſubiecting themſelues only to their owne kings, of which *Artabanus* was the laſt; whoſe ouerthrowe and death by the ſword of *Artaxerxes* the firſt *Perſian* King of the ſecond race; was the laſt period of this flouriſhing ſtate, which in her chiefeſt glory was the ſole Lady of 18 ſubordinate kingdomes.

Purchas.

Thus much of *Parthia*.

OF

of this

OF TARTARIA.

TARTARIA is bounded on the East with the Easterne Ocean, on the West with *Muscouie*, and *Moldauia*; on the North with the *Scythick* or *frozen* Ocean; and on the South with *Mare Caspium*, the hill *Taurus*, and the wall of *China*. *Maginus.*

This Countrey extendeth it selfe from East to West 5400 miles, and from North to South 3600 miles.

This Countrey was of old knowne by the name of *Scythia*, whose inhabitants were the posterity of *Magog*, the sonne of *Iaphet*, called first *Magogins*, afterward *Scythes* from *Scythia* their first king. This name also *Scythia* extended it selfe into *Europe*, euen vnto all regions lying North from *Danubius*, called also *Sarmatia*, and *Scythia Europæa*: very populous hath it alwaies beene, and may be stiled the mother of all inundations. *Cons. of time*

From hence indeed Hunns, Herules, Frankes, Bulgarians, Circassians, Sueues, Burgundians, Turkes, Tartarians, Dutch, Cimbers, Normans, Alaines, Ostrogothes, Tigurins, Lombards, Vandals, Visigothes, Haue swarmed like Locusts round about this ball And spoyld the fairest Prouinces of all. *Bartas.*

As she was populous, so were the people also valourous, they thrice ouerranne all *Asia*, ouercame the *Egiptians*, *Parthians*, *Medes*, and *Persians*; these last by the hands of a woman, viz: *Tomyris*: who to reuenge the death of her sonne *Spargapises* slaine by *Cyrus*, encountred him in open field, cut of 200000 of his men, and chopping of his head threw it into a cauldron of blood saying, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti*: this was the only battle that euer was fought in *Scythia*, no Potentate after this daring to enter the Countrey in hostile manner. *Consent.*

The Kings of *Scythia*.

1 *Scytha.*
2 *Napis.*
3 *Phiro.*
4 *Sagillus.*
5 *Targitaus.*
6 *Plinos.*
7 *Scolopithus.*
8 *Panaxagora.*
9 *Tanais.*
10 *Iudathirsus.*

11 *Saulius.*
12 *Spargapiſis.*
13 *Tomyris.*
14 *Aripethes.*
15 *Scyles.*
16 *Octoſes.*
17 *Lanthinus*, in whoſe time the *Perſian* king *Darius* leading an Armie of 700000 men, was vanquiſhed by the *Amazons*, *Hircanians*, and other nations of *Scythia*.

Herodotus There was a long controuerſie betweene the *Ægyptians* and theſe people for antiquitie, which was at laſt pronounced to belong to the *Scythian*, with this verdict, *Scytharum gens ſemper antiquiſſima.*

Anacharſis the Philoſopher was of this Countrey, who being by K. *Saulius* braided in a morter, becauſe hee adhered more to the religion of the *Greekes*, then the *Scythians*, vſed no words but theſe, *Tunde, tunde Anacharſidis vaſculum.*

There were diuers other Kings of *Scythia*, whoſe names lie obſcured for want of an Hiſtoriographer. And now the very name of *Scythia* is extinct.

Tartaria is now vſually diuided into theſe parts,
- *Precopenſem.*
- *Aſiaticam.*
- *Antiquam.*
- *Zagathai.*
- *Cathai.*

Adrianus. TARTARIA PRECOPENSIS containeth all *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, and the *Aſiatican* bankes of *Tanais*. The chiefe cities are *1 Precops*, whence the whole nation is called *Precopenſis*. *2 Crim*, the ancient ſeat of the *Tartarian* rulers, whence named they were the *Crim Tartars*. *3 Oczakow* the reſidence of the preſent Princes. *4 Capha* (anciently *Theodoſia*) a towne of great traficke, which *Mahomet* the Great tooke from the *Genois*. The *Tartarians* were firſt placed in this Countrey by *Baido* (or *Roido*) a braue Captaine, which ſubdued all *Muſcouia*; *Mahomet* the great contracted with them a league, that the *Tartar* ſhould aid the *Turke* on all occaſions with 60000 men, and thoſe to demand no pay: to requite which, the *Tartar* is to ſucceed in the *Turkiſh* Empire, if at any time the iſſue male ſhould happen to faile. After this couenant, the great *Turke* vſed (as ſtill hee doth) to ſend the new elected *Cham* a banner, as a token of his approbation of their election.

Boterus.

The

The men of this Countrey as of the other 4 parts, are ſwarth, not ſo much by the heat of the ſunne, as their own ſluttiſhneſſe; illfauored, thicke-lipp'd, flat-noſed, broad ſhouldred, ſwift of foot, laborious, and vigilant, barbarous euery where in behauiour, eſpecially in *Antiqua* and *Aſiatica*: in religion they are ſome *Pagans*, ſome *Mahumetans*. The women are ſutable to the men wanting and ſcorning money, adorning themſelues with gewgawes of copper, feathers, and latton. *Ionſ. Boter.*

TARTARIA ASIATICA, called alſo *Muſcouitica*, and *Deſerta* (as anciently *Sarmatia Aſiatica*) is ſituate about the bankes of the riuer *Volga*. The people here for the moſt part liue in Tents made of beaſts skinnes, and account it a great miſery to ſtay longer in a place, thē the paſtures afford meat for their Cattle. For this reaſon they ſowe no corne, making horſe-fleſh their chiefe food, either warmed a little at their ſaddle bowe, or ſchorched with the ſunne; and vſe to drinke ſower mares milke. They liue together in troopes, which they call *Hordes*, and in their iournies and remooues too and fro, they obſerue the Poleſtarre. Of theſe *Hordes* the more inclinable to ciuility are they of *Aſtrachan* and *Caſan*; who liue in houſes, ſow Corne, and build defencible Townes, which good orders haue beene but of late vſed, viz: ſince they were made ſubiect to the *Muſcouite*, by the valour of *Iohn Baſiliades*, Anno 1553. *Purchas.*

The chiefe Citties are *1 Caſan. 2 Noyhan. 3 Scarayckzick. 4 Aſtrachan*, nigh vnto which *Selimus* the ſecond, receaued a memorable ouerthrowe by *Baſiliades*. Betweene this Countrey, *Precopenſis*, and *Muſcouia* liue the *Mordwits*, a *Tartarian* people, which participate of all religions, being baptized like the *Chriſtians*, circumciſed as the *Iewes*, and *Turkes*; & worſhipping Idols like *Pagans*. *Adrianus.* *Breerwood*

TARTARIA ANTIQVA, is the old habitation of the *Tartars*, frō whence they diſperſed themſelues like a violent whirlewinde ouer *Europe*, and *Aſia*. The people are iuſt of the ſame life and conditions with them of *Aſiatica*. This Countrey lieth fartheſt North, as extending beyond the *Polare* circle, and butting on the *frozen* Ocean; and though the vulgar lye either in skinne Tents, or vnder their Carts, yet haue they ſome few Citties; as *Purchas.*

1 Coras

1 Coras, famous for the ſepulchre of the *Tartarian Chams*. *2 Caracora*, where *Cingis* was firſt ſaluted Emperour. *3 Chinchitalas*. *4 Campion*, theſe Citties belong to the kingdome of *Tenduc*. In this Countrey is the Wilderneſſe or Deſert called *Lop*: from hence came king *Tabor*, whom *Charles* the fift burned at *Mantua* 1540, for perſwading the people to returne to Iudaiſme. and in this Countrey groweth *Rhubarbe*, an hearbe of that excellent nature, that the whole world is beholding to theſe Barbarians for it, as a ſoueraigne helpe for many diſeaſes.

Gainsford.

ZAGATHAI, called of old *Scythia intra montem Imaum*, is ſituate about the *Caſpian* Sea, extending to the borders of the *Sophian* Empire: it comprehendeth the Prouinces of *Bactria*, *Sogdiana*, *Margiana*, *Turcheſtan*, and *Zagataia*.

Adrianus.

Margiana lieth South to *Tartaria Antiqua*, and Eaſt to *Hircania*; the chiefe Citties are *1 Indion*, called once *Alexandria Margiana*, a Towne which *Antiochus Soter* king of *Syria* fortified with a ſtrong wall. *2 Maran*, nigh vnto which *Iſmael Sophie* ouerthrew the *Cham* of *Tartarie*.

Sogdiana lieth on the North of *Bactria*: the chiefe Citties are *Oxiana*, ſeated on the riuer *Oxus*. *2 Maruca*. *3 Alexandria Sogdiana* built by *Alexander* at his going toward *India*.

Bactria lieth eaſt to *Margiana*, and ſouth to *Sogdiana*; this country is now called *Chorazzan*, the two former *Ieſſelbas* from their greene turbats. The cheife citties are 1 *Iſtigias* one of the moſt pleaſant citties of the eaſt, 2 *Chorazzan* whence cometh the name of the whole region 3 *Budaſan* formerly *Bactra*. In the time of the *Aſſyrian* monarch *Ninus*, here raigned the firſt king *Zoroaſtes*; who is ſaid by ſome firſt to haue invented Aſtronomy; which aſſertion I dare not affirme, conſidering that the fathers before the floud were well ſeene in this ſcience; perhapps the invention hereof is attributed to this K. either for that he firſt committed that to writing which was taught by tradition: or elſe cõpiled the confuſed writings of others into one methodicall body. Againſt him *Ninus* made war, but was forced to flie with the loſſ of 10000 *Aſſyrians*, and hauing againe repaired his armie encountred *Zoroaſtes* ſlew him, and vnited *Bactria* to his Monarchie. Afterward it was made ſubiect to the *Perſians*, then

Sleiden.

Conſent of time.

then by the *Syrian* succeſſours of *Alexander*, till the yeare of the world 3720, in which time *Theodates* one who was but gouernour of 1000 cities & townes (by which we may gueſſe at the former populouſnes) aſſumed to himſelfe the title of k: which honor cõtinued in his family till the yeare 3786, when *Enchrendes* the laſt king was ſlayne by the *Sogdians* & *Drangians*; then returned it to the *Syrians*, afterwards was ſubiected to the *Romans* vnder whome it receiued the chriſtian faith by the preaing of S^t *Thomas*, together with the other two Prouinces. The *Perſians*, *Saracens*, and now the *Tartars* haue beene ſucceſſiuely their Lords.

Turcheſtan, is the Countrey where the *Turkes* firſt inhabited, before their irruption into *Armenia*; the chiefe Cities are *Calba*, and *Ocerra*.

Zagataie the name giuer at this day to all the Prouince, tooke its name from *Sachetaie* a Noble man of the *Tartars*, to whoſe care this part of their new Empire was committed; to him ſucceeded *Ogg*, who was the father of *Tamerlane*, who by marriage with the daughter and heire of *Gino Chan*, obtained the *Tartarian* Empire. He ſubdued the *Egiptians*, *Syrians*, *Perſians*, and *Turkes*; againſt whoſe vnfortunate king *Baiazet* the firſt, he conducted an Armie of 700000 fighting men, and wonne a famous victory of his enimie; he terrified the *Muſcouites*, & frighted the puiſſant king of *China*: and dying diuided his Empire amongſt his ſonnes, who loſt it in as ſhort ſpace as their father had conquered it: nothing remaining not ſubdued, of which *Tamerlane* was not poſſeſſed, before his warlike expeditions. *Purchas.*

The chiefe Citties are 1 *Bochara*, the ſeat of the Prouinciall Gouernour, 2 *Sarmachand*, which gaue both a Cradle and a Graue to mightie *Tamerlane*: this Citty he enriched with all the treaſurie and ſpoiles of his manifold victories, and in one inſtance to ſpeake the reſt, hee ſent hither from *Damaſcus* onely 8000 Camels laden with ſpoiles, and choyceſt moueable goods. From this *Tamerlane* the great *Moguls* are deſcended. *Turkes hiſt.* *Boterus.*

CATHAIE is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Orientall* Ocean, on the Weſt with the other *Tartarian* Prouinces, on the north with the *Scythicke* Sea, and on the South with *China*.

The ſoyle aboundeth with variety of fruits, ſuperfluouſly furniſhed with Rice, Graine, wooll, Silke, Hempe, Rhewbarbe, Muske, and excellent fine Chamlets.

Parchas. The people hereof and of *Zagataie* are the moſt honourable people of the *Tartars*, indifferently ciuill, louers of arts both mechanicall and ciuill, and inhabiting diuers faire Citties: The chiefe whereof are, *1 Caraian* where the women vſe to gild their teeth. *2 Tebeth* famous for her abundance in *Corall*, *3 Cambalu*, ſeated on the riuer *Poliſanga*, honoured with the great *Chams* *Boterus.* reſidence, and enriched with a mighty confluence of Marchants of all ſorts: beſides other merchandiſes, there are euery yeare 1000 Carts loaded with Silke, ſent thither from *China*. This Citty is in compaſſe 28 miles beſides the Suburbs, in which beſides other inhabitants of all ſorts are 50000 Aſtrologers, or rather fortune tellers. *4 Xandu*, the Pallace of the Emperour is of a foureſquare figure, euery ſide extending 8 miles in length, within this quadrate is another, whoſe ſides are ſix miles long, & within that another of 4 miles ſquare, which is the Pallace it ſelfe; Betweene theſe ſeuerall walls are Walkes, Gardens, Orchards, Fiſh ponds, places for all manner of exerciſe, and Parkes, Forreſts, Chaſes for all manner of game.

Cathaie was anciently called *Scythia extra montem Imaum*. *Breerwood.* The people hereof were conuerted by S. *Andrew*, and long continued Chriſtians though infected with the opinions of *Neſtorius*, whoſe ſect at this day is ſpread all ouer the Eaſt. They differ from the Church of *Rome* and *Greece*, ſaying that in Chriſt were two perſons, as well as two natures. 2, that the Virgin *Mary* ought not to be called θεοτόκος: 3 Their Prieſts may marry whē and as often as they will. They enioyed all the immunities of good ſubiects vnder the *Neſtorian* kings of *Tenduch*, to whom the name of *Preſter Iohn* more rightly belongeth than to the Emperour of *Habaſſia*, or *Æthiopia interior*. The laſt of theſe kings of *Tenduch* was *Vn-cham*, who vſing indirect dealings towards the *Tartars* a baſe and obſcure people, prouoked them now ready to leaue his neighbourhood, and ſeeke new habitations, to turne their whole forces againſt him: whom they eaſily vanquiſhed, and made *Cingis* their Captaine king of *Tenduch*.

The

The grat *Chams* of *Tartary* and their warres.

1162 1 *Cingis*, *Cinchius*, *Zingis*, or *Changius*, was made king or *Cham* of the *Tartars*, he ſubdued *Tenduch* and *Cathaia*, Changing the name of *Scythians* and *Scythia*, to *Tartarians* and *Tartaria*. *Purchas*

2 *Iocuchan Cham*, or *Hoccata* ſucceeded, in his time the name of *Tartar* was firſt knowne in *Europe* An. 1212: in which yeere they droue the *Poleſockie* from the bankes of the *Euxine* Sea. By his Captaine *Bathu* or *Roido* hee ſubdued *Muſcouia*, planted his *Tartars* in *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, waſted *Hungarie*, *Boſnia*, *Seruia*, *Bulgaria*, and by his other Captaines tooke *Perſia* from the *Turkes*.

3 *Zaincham*, *Bathu*, or *Barcham* ruined the *Turkes* kingdome of *Damaſcus*, and *Aſia* the leſſe

4 *Gino Cham*, whoſe daughter conueighed the Empire vnto

5 *Tamir Cutlu*, *Tamir Cham*, or *Tamirlane*.

6 *Allan*.

7 *Mango*, to whom *Haiton* an *Armenian* Prince, and chiefe compiler of the *Tartarian* hiſtory, went for aide againſt the *Caliph* of *Babylon*.

8 *Cobilai*.

9 *Tamor*. Thus farre *Paulus Venetus*, and *Haiton Armenius* haue ſpoken of the *Tartarian* proceedings, what kings haue ſince raigned we cannot learne; nor what memorable acts haue beene done among them. The great diſtance of Countries and difficulty of the iourney haue hindred further diſcoueries.

The great *Cham*, the Duke of *Muſcovie*, and the king of *China*, will neither ſuffer any of their ſubiects to trauell abroad, nor permit any forrainers to view their Dominions, or enter into them, vnleſſe either Embaſſadours or Merchants.

This gouernment is tyrannicall, the great *Cham* is Lord of al, and in his tongue (beſides which they haue almoſt no lawes) conſiſteth the power of life or death: he is called by the ſimple vulgar, *The ſhaddow of ſpirits, and ſonne of the immortall God*. At the death of the *Cham*, the 7 chiefe Princes aſſemble to crowne his ſonne, whom they place on a blacke courſe cloath, telling him if *Purchas*,

he raigne well, heauen ſhall be his reward; if ill, he ſhall not haue ſo much as a corner of that black cloath to reſt his body on: then they put the Crowne on his head, and kiſſing his feet, ſweare vnto him fealty and homage.

This Conntrey is vnder the ſame clime with *Muſcouia*. The chiefe riuer of the *Precopenſes*, is *Tanais*: of *Aſiatica*, *Volga*, and *Petzora*: of *Antiqua*, *Tartar*, whence the nation took their name: of *Cathaie*, *Curata*. 2 *Poliſanga*. 3 *Zaiton*. 4 *Mecon*, as alſo the Lakes of *Guyan*, 2 *Dangu*. 3 *Dandu*. 4 *Catocara*: and laſtly of *Zagataie*, 1 *Iaxartes*, 2 & *Oxus*; this laſt being a fatall bound of Monarchies: the *Perſians* neuer paſſed it to extend their dominions, but receaued ſome notable ouerthrow, as that of *Cyrus* againſt the *Scythians*: and the *Tartars* fare in the ſame manner attempting the like matter; as when *Saba* the *Cham* of *Zagataie*, was ouerthrowne by *Iſmael Sophie* of *Perſia*. Theſe two laſt ariſe from the branches of *Mount Taurus*, and exonerate their full ſtomackes into the *Caſpian* or *Hircanian* Sea.

Thus much of *Tartaria*.

OF INDIA.

Maginus. INDIA is bounded on the Eaſt with *China*, on the Weſt with the riuer *Indus* from whence it taketh denomination, on the North with *Tartarie*, on the South with the *Ocean*.

This Countrey extendeth in length from *China* to *Perſia* 3600 miles; and ſtreteheth from *Taurus* to the Ocean, this being the biggeſt Country comprehended vnder one name of any in the world excepting *Tartarie*, and *China*.

Maginus. This Countrey euen in ancient times hath beene noted for abundance of all things, either neceſſary for the maintenance of life, or pleaſant to the relliſh of the Pallat, as alſo for abundance of Camels, Apes, Dragons, Serpents, Rhinocerots, & Elephants; Theſe Elephants, doe ſeeme to haue a ſmacke of reaſon, and certainely partake more of humane ingenuity then any other brute creature whatſoeuer. The Elephant which King *Porus* rod on, ſeeing his maſter ſtrong and luſtie, ruſhed into the thickeſt of *Alexanders* Armie; but when he perceaued *Porus* to grow

Plutarch.

faint

faint he withdrew himselfe, and kneeling downe receaued all the arrowes shot against his Master in his owne trunke.

Semiramis Q of *Assyria* was the first that euer entred *India* in hostile manner, part whereof she made tributary, and slewe *Staurobates* the king thereof. Next vnto her *Alexander* the great inuaded it, at which time there were many kings, and free Cities whom the *Gimnosophists* perswaded to defend their liberty. *Plutarch.* These *Gymnosophists* were to the *Indians* as the *Druides* to the *Brittaines*: *Alexander* surprised 10 of them, one of which was *Calanus*, to whom he propounded strange questions, and receaved strange answers. He first delt with *Taxiles* a prudent Prince, whose kingdome was bigger then *Egipt*: he both ouercame and was ouercome by *Alexander* in curtesie. Next with king *Porus* in a more hostile manner, for he discomfited his armie, and tooke *Porus* prisoner, who was 4 cubits & a shafts length high; afterward he sailed down the *Ganges* vnto the maine Ocean, and was the first and last (till of late) that euer durst aduenture such a nauigation: The chiefe Citty then was *Nisa* on the riuer *Hydaspes*, on whose bankes also *Alexander* built *Bucephalia* in honour of his horse *Bucephalus*. After this expedition of *Alexander*, histories haue beene almost quite silent concerning this Countrey, but our moderne nauigations haue withdrawne the Maske of obscurity and shew vs her liuely portraiture in as liuely colours.

India the worlds stoarehouse cannot but exult, for two sum- *Gainsford.* mers, an exact temperature of the aire, duplicity of increase, and that we are aduenturers for such commodities as shee esteemeth not: neither will shee admit vs to view halfe her secrets. Abound she doth in all Mineralls except Copper and lead: stoared with all sorts of Cattle except horses; more particularly with Mines of Gold, precious stones, spices of all sorts, and Ciuet; Wheate onely and Vines are wanting, that so this Countrey might bee beholding to others, as others to this.

The people are indifferently ciuill and ingenious, both men *Purchas.* and women imitate a maiestie in their traine and apparell, which they sweeten with oyles & perfumes, adorning them with iewels, Pearles and other ornaments befitting.

They are now a nation composed of 5 seuerall people, 1 the

Boterus. *Indians* or natiues which are in part Gentiles, in part Christians, to which religion they were conuerted by S. *Thomas*: they still retaine the name and profession, which they haue now deformed (I should haue said reformed) according to the Church of *Rome*: they vsed to paint God with three heads on one body to denotate the Trinitie: 2 *Mahumetane Persians* and *Tartars*, especially since the *Moguls* great victories here. 3 *Iewes*, who liue straglingly dispersed in all quarters. 4 *Arabians*, or *Moores* who 200 and odd yeares past, ceazed on some hauen townes, driuing the nations vp higher into the inland Countrie. And 5 the *Portugals*, who possessing some few Sea townes commodious for trafficke, bragge of the conquest of the whole Countrey; which they are in no more possibility to conquer, thē the *French* was to subdue *Spaine*, when hee was possessed of the fort of *Perpignan*, pawned to him by *Iohn* king of *Arragon* and *Nauarre*.

Purchas. The riuer *Ganges* called in the Scriptures *Pison*, which compasseth the land of *Hauilah* where there is Gold, ariseth in the *Scythian* hills, and carrying with it an incredible breadth and depth, disburdeneth it selfe into the South Ocean. The breadth of it is in the narrowest place 8, in the broadest 20 miles: the depth of it is neuer lesse then 100 foot: This riuer ouerflowing the Countrie enricheth it, as *Nilus* doth *Egipt*; and finally diuideth the whole Countrie into two parts, viz: *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*.

INDIA INTRA GANGEM.

INDIA INTRA GANGEM called also INDVSTAN, is diuided into 47 Prouinces or kingdomes; whereof two haue yet their proprietary kings, namely *Narsinga* and *Calecute*; the rest are vnder the command of the great *Mogor*, *Mogul*, or *Mongul*. The chiefe of the 27 Prouinces are

Purchas. 1 NARSINGA, which hath a king acknowledging no superiour command. The people hereof vse to burne the wiues together with their husbands, and shee is thought to haue beene most louing during his life, which is now most wil ing to accompany him in his death, and offer her selfe to his *Manes* at the funerall pile. This kingdome is confined with the mountaine *Guate* on the West, and the *Gulfe* of *Bengala* on the East, with the

the mount *Guadauerno* on the North, and the Promontory *Comari* on the South, and is in compaſſe 600 miles. The chiefe Cities are *Maleaper* or S. *Thomas*, where the body of the Apoſtle was burnt, but *Dorotheus* ſaith that he reſteth at *Calamina*, where he was ſlaine with a Dart. 2 *Narſinga*. 3 *Biſnagar* burnt by 4 Saracenicall confederates Anno 1567. 4 *Candragni*. The reuenewes of this Prince are no leſſe then 12 millions of Duckats; his forces for warre are wonderfull; he lead an armie conſiſting of 31650 horſe, 60000 foot, and 558 Elephants, againſt *Idalcan*, a neighbour Prince whom he diſcomfited. *Adrianus.* *Boterus.*

2 MALAVAR containeth the weſterne part of that which of old was called *Aurea Cherſoneſus*, viz: from the mountaine *Guate* on the Eaſt to the *Indian* Ocean Weſt, from the Promontorie *Comari* on the South, to the riuer *Gangericor* on the North; the length whereof is 900 miles, the breadth nothing comparable. There are 7 Prouinces, viz: 1 *Trauanear*. 2 *Colan*. 3 *Cochin*. 4 *Crangonar*. 5 *Tano*. 6 *Cononor*. 7 *Calecute*. all borrowing their names from their chiefe townes. Theſe were all vnder one king. till about 80 yeares agoe, and ſomewhat more; at what time *Sema Pereimal* the laſt king being a *Mahumetane*, and intending to finiſh his daies in *Mecha*, diuided his kingdome into 6 parts, giuing them to 6 of his kinſmen. Five of theſe at this day are vnder the great *Mogul*, the other obeyeth the king of *Calecute*, who is able to bring into the field 100000 fighting men, of whoſe valour the *Portugalls* haue had often experiments, but alwaies to their loſſe. *Purchas.*

3 BALASSIA or the kingdome of *Bocan*, is famous for its inexhauſtible mines of Gold and Siluer; the chiefe Cities are 1 *Balaſſia*. 2 *Bocan*, whence the duplicity of the kingdomes name; the firſt is ſeated on the riuer *Gaicon*, the laſt was once the ſeat of her owne kings. 3 *Senergian*. *Adrianus.*

4 CAMBAIA called alſo *Guzara*, was once the ſeat of the *Ruſſbeti*, whom the *Saracens* vnder the leading of one *Machumat* ſubdued about 160 yeares ſince. To this *Machumat* ſucceeded his ſonne *Mamudius*, to him *Badurius*, who making an vniuſt warre againſt the king of *Mandao*, compelled him to call *Miramudius* a *Mogul Tartarian* of *Zagatai* to his aide: hee cruſhed *Purchas.*

shed by force of *Badurius*, and subdued the great kingdome of *Cambaia* to himselfe; and yet the armie of the *Cambaian* consisted of 150000 horse, and 500000 foot, he had 1000 peeces of Ordinance, 500 Wagons laden with Gunpunder and Bullets, 200 Elephants and 500 chests full of Gold and Siluer. In this kingdome are reckoned 60000 Villages, Townes, and Cities: The chiefe whereof are *Ardauat*, once the kings seat. 2 *Campanael*. 3 *Citor*, a Citty of 12 miles compasse, which the king of *Cambaia* tooke from the Queene of *Crementina* 1636. 4 *Tanaa*. 5 *Cambaia* a mighty Citty and as populous, containing 800000 persons.

Adrianus.

Purchas. 5 MANDAO is so called of *Mando* the cheife cittie, which being 30 miles in compasse held out a seige of 12 yeares against *Miramudius* or *Merhumed*; after which time it was surrendred.

Adrianus. 2 *Moltan* where the weomen ride booted and spurred, a fashion lately imitated by our mimicke dames of *England*. 3 *Scernus* on the riuer so called. and 4 *Polymbothea*. This *Mandao* was a kingdome of power sufficient, till *Badurius* of *Cambaia* oppressed it; after whose defeat *Marhumid* the *Mogul* ceazed also on this kingdome, shewing that the easiest way for a Prince to ruine his owne estate, & indanger his neighbours; is to make a gap open for a forraine power to compose a homebred dissention.

Purchas. 6 BENGALA is famous for its multitude of Rhinocerots; this kingdome was once free, till *Echebar* the *Mogul* vnited it to his Empire. The chiefe Cities are *Catigan* and *Satagan* on the banks of *Ganges* (called also *Chaberis* and *Guenga*) 3 *Bengala* nigh vnto *Sinus Gangeticus*, now called the *Gulfe* of *Bengala*. 4 *Ouros* which was the seat of the *Bengalan* king.

7 ORISTAN, or *Orissa* is peopled for the most part with Christians of S. *Thomas*, so called because he cõverted them Many of the people haue one of their legges made after the manner of an Elephants legge, which punishment the rest thinke to bee inflicted vpon them because their Progenitors massacred the blessed Apostle. The chiefe Cities are 1 *Orissa* once the kings seat. 2 *Ramana*. 3 *Vlna*, where (if I remember aright) the women in a foolish pride, blacke their teeth, because dogges teeth (forsooth) are white.

8 CANO-

8 CANORA, called also the kingdome of *Decan*, was the habitation of *Venozarares*; whom *Sanosaradine* king of *Delli* either totally cast out, or subiected to his command: and as his deputie substituted one *Abdessan*, to whom in that regencie succeeded his sonne *Mamudza*: in whose time *Sanosaradine* dying, left his sonne to inherit his estate; as able to rule so many different nations, as *Phaeton* to rule the Chariot of the Sunne. This defect *Mamudza* perceauing, made himselfe absolute King of *Canora*; and diuiding the whole into 18 parts, hee appointed as many lieftenants generall to gouerne them. These 18 Captaines combining together stripped him of all his dominions, and then falling at odds about the extent of their kingdomes, were quickly brought vnder subiection by *Adabar* the *Mogul*. *Boterus.*

The chiefe Citties are *1 Ultabat 2 Danagar. 3 Lisboa*, famous for her quarries of Adamants. *4 Meliud. 5 Barticala.* and *6 Onor.*

9 DELLIE, was the ancient seat of *Belemi*, whom the *Saracens* vanquished: from these Victors descended *Sanosaradine*, who Anno 1300 subdued *Canora*; and from whose successours the *Moguls* taking it, haue euer since honoured *Dellie* the chiefe Citty hereof, with their residence. The other being 2 *Chesmur*, famous for the study of Magicke, *3 Tremel. 4 Fatabar.* *Adrianus.*

This mighty Empire now contracted almost into one body, and formerly diuided betweene 47 seuerall Princes; hath to the amazement both of *Indians* and all people whatsoeuer, beene conquered in lesse then 90 yeares by the great *Mogulls*: so called (I thinke) for that they descended from the *Mogul Tartars*; for before the *Tartars* freed themselues from *Vncham* king of *Tenduc*, they were diuided into *Mercat, Metrit, Summongul, Icomongul*, and *Mougul Tartars*; from which last the name of *Mougul* hath most probability to be deriued. *Purchas.*

The great *Moguls*, or *Mogors*.

1 *Emanpaxda* who first shewed the *Tartars* the pleasure of *India*.

2 *Marhumed*, who Anno 1436, subdued *Cambaia, Mandao, Balassia*, and other pettie kingdomes.

3 *Adabar*, the conquerour of *Malavar, Dellie*, and *Canora*.

4 *Mahomet Zelabdin Echebar*, who vnited *Bengala* and moſt of the reſt of the inferiour kingdomes.

5 *Marad* now liuing.

The reuenewes of this Empire cannot but be wonderfull, cõſidering that the king of *Narſinga's* amount to ſuch a value: notwithſtanding he cannot coffer vp much treaſure, conſidering the men of warre which he keepeth in continuall pay. Neither is his ſtrength in field inferiour either to the greatneſſe of his Empire, or the largeneſſe of his intrado; hee being able to raiſe 300000 Horſe

The ſubiects reuerence this Prince exceedingly, making it holyday when he cutteth his haire, or ſhaueth his beard: & ſpreading the way by which he is at any time to paſſe with coſtly ornaments and delicate perfumes. He is alwaies carried on mens ſhoulders in a pompous chaire, adorned with purple, gold, and precious ſtones of great value. *Purchas.*

There is no Prince either in *Europe*, *Aſia*, or *Africa*, to whom the great *Monguls* ſhew ſuch great reſpect and loue, as they haue done, and now doe to our late Queene and preſent king: they alſo eſteeme our Souldiers very much; eſpecially ſince two or three of the Queenes ſhips, braued 18 of the *Portugalls* in the ſight of many of his ſubiects: an aduenture which could not but reioyce him, conſidering the emnity betweene him and them.

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM hath formerly beene diuided betwixt 12 Potentates of no ſmall riches & puiſſance; but now by the puiſſance and proſperous fortune of the kings of *Barma*; it is wholy ſubiect to their command, the moſt remarkable of theſe 12 kingdomes are,

1 MACIN famous for the wood called *Aloes*, by the *Arabians* called *Calambuco*, by *Latine* writers *Lignum vitæ*. This wood for its ſweet ſauour is valued at its waight in pure ſiluer, as being not only ſeruiceable for the pompous funeralls of great Princes; but alſo for Bathes, and with the *Indians* an vnparaleld medicine for many grieuous and dangerous maladies. The chiefe Citty is *Macin*. *Purchas.*

2 ARRACHAN is enuironed round with mountaines, and impenetrable

impenetrable woods: the Cities of moſt note are *Arrachan*, diſtant from the Sea 45 miles; and 2 *Ava* famous for her abuundance of Gemmes.

3 CAMBOIA taketh its name from the chiefe citty *Camboia* ſituate on a riuer which ariſing in *China*, ſo augmenteth his waters, that his owne Chanell being inſufficient to receaue them, he renteth the earth into 100 Ilands; & at laſt he filleth a lake with his ſtreames of 60 miles long. This Towne is of great trafficke and comerce, for its plenty of Gold, Siluer, and *Aloes*.

4 CAVCHINCHINA aboundeth with the like cõmodities. The people hereof in ſome few places are ſaid to be *Anthropophagi*. The chiefe Citties are *Chauchinchina* ſituate on the Sea, and much frequented by a continuall concourſe of Marchants for *Porceline*, or *China* diſhes here made; 2 *Cacum*.

5 BARMA called by ſome *Brama*, was before the comming of the *Portugalls* into *India*, a kingdome of no eſtimation; being ſubiect to the command of the kings of *Pegu*, whoſe Leiftenants only they were; till about 60 yeares ſince, when one of the *Barmian* Princes, gouernour of *Tangu*, ceazed on the kingdomes of *Meliotali*, *Calan*, *Micanda*, and *Aua*: he aſſalted *Pegu* & wonne it, he beleagured *Oda* with 1000000 Souldiers, and forced it. He entred the kingdome of *Siam*, and totally ſubdued it: making all the reſt of his neighbours his homagers.

6 SIAM, or *regnum Sornaum*, was not long ſince the Queene and Lady of this part of *India*: but now is ſubiect to the king of *Barma*, who wonne it Anno 1567. The principall Citties are 1 *Siam*, whoſe ſtatelineſſe giueth name to the whole kingdome: Here are beſides the natiues about 30000 houſholds of *Arabians*. 2 *Odia* on the riuer *Cuipumo*, on which 20000 boats great and little, are continually floating: This Towne containeth 400000 families, and is the reſidence of the kings of *Barma*. 3 *Tonazarin* where they vſe to hang their dead bodies, ſuppoſing it more honourable to be eaten with birds then wormes. *Purchas.*

7 PEGV about the yeare 1560 acknowledged no king but her owne, whõ about that time one of the Gouernours of *Tangu* depoſed; poſſeſſed himſelfe of the chiefe Citty *Pegu*; and Anº 1567, hauing diſcomfited the king of *Siam*, vnited theſe diuers *Purchas.*

members vnder one head, and dying left his new-raiſd Empire to his ſonne, a Prince of a vicious and tyrannicall nature, and not more cruell to his ſubiects than they diſobedient to him. Whereupon preparations are made on both ſides, the people to defend their liberty, the king to preſerue his royalty. During theſe ciuill diſcords, the titularie king of *Siam*, whoſe late ouerthrow was not yet fully digeſted, came violently into the Countrey of *Pegu* burning Corne, Graſſe, and Fruits; killing Man, woman, & child; and hauing ſatisfied his furie returned to his home. This ſpoyle of the fruits of the earth was but a prologue to an inſupportable famine, which conſumed all the inhabitants of this flouriſhing kingdome: except ſuch whom the Granaries of the Citty *Pegu* preſerued Anno 1598. This calamitie incited another tributarie prince of *Tangu* to make his beſt advantage out of his neigbours affliction; he therefore aſſaulted and entred *Pegu* where he found as much treaſure as 600 Elephants and as many horſes could conveniently carry away; this hauock being made he villainouſly murdred the King, Queene, and their Children, and departed, leaving the gleaning of his ſpoyle to the king of *Arrachan*, who Anno 1600 was expelled by the king of *Siam*, who enioyed it not long: for the king of *Barma* having an armie of 100000 fighting men, and 40000 Elephants, ſubdued the kingdomes of *Macin*, and *Arrachan*, followed the current of his victories; cõquered *Siam*, droue the king thereof from *Pegu*, where hee hath built a moſt magnificent Pallace, and is now the ſole Monarch of the 12 kingdomes of this *India*.

A more particular relation of this king and his new-ſetled eſtate, we cannot yet vnderſtand: what his reuenewes are, what his gouernment, what his forces. Marchants whoſe inquiſitiueneſſe into the ſtate matters of other Princes is dangerous, cannot giue vs any ſatisfaction: Schollers and experienced ſtatiſts are not permitted to obſerue; and ſuch of the natiues as could giue moſt light to theſe obſcurities, are not ſuffered to leaue the ſmoake of their owne chimnies.

Thus much of *India*.

OF

OF CHINA.

CHINA hath on the East *Mare del zur*; on the West *India*; on the North a wall extending 1000 miles in length betweene the *Chinois*, & the *Tartarians*, built by *Tzaintzon* the 117th King; on the South the *Ocean*. The people are ingenious and politicke, much delighting in proficiencie in manual arts, for the ſonne is bound to follow the fathers occupation, which law preuenting the roauing about of idle people, and exciting in euery breaſt an emulation in euery art: maketh the inhabitants excellent artificers. In giuing almes they are bountifull to the maimed and the lame, but reiect the blinde as being ſufficiently able to get ſuſtenance for themſelues by corporall labour, as grinding of Corne, &c. They haue long enioyed the benefit of *Printing* before it was knowne in *Europe*. They print not as wee vſe from the left hand to the right; nor as the *Iewes* from the right to the left, but from the top of the leafe downward to the bottome. *Gunnes* alſo haue beene vſed among them time out of minde. They are ſo well conceited of themſelues that they vſe to ſay, they themſelues haue two eyes, the *Europeans* one, and the reſt of the people not one.

Purchas.

Deſcription of China.

Archb. Ab.

The skill of Printing and Artillery
Rareſt inuentions that theſe daies haue ſeene,
If we beleeue the fame that hence doth flye,
Herein the ancienteſt time haue practiſed beene,
And ſure that people is or ſhould be wiſe,
Which ſay we ſee with one they with two eyes.

Souches Doue.

The ayre is very temperate, the ſoyle pleaſant and fertile, abounding with barley, Rice, Wool, Cotton, Oliues, Vines, Flaxe, Silke, all kinde of Mettals, Fruits, Cattle, Sugar, Hony, Rhewbarbe, Porceline diſhes, Camphire, Ginger, all kinds of Spices, Wood, Muske, and Salt, the cuſtome of which Salt, in onely one Towne viz: *Canto* yearely amounteth to the value of 180000 Crownes.

Boterus.

The Country is for the moſt part very playne inſomuch that they haue Coaches and Cartes driuen ordinarily with ſayles. Theſe plaines are tilled, and ſowed with all manner of fruit of

more excellency and perfection then thoſe of the weſterne parts, as alſo are their pearles and the *Bezaar* better then thoſe of *America*. It yeeldeth an hearb out of the which they preſſe a delicate juice which ſerueth them inſteed of wine. It alſo preſerveth their health and freeth them from all thoſe evills which the immoderate vſe of wine doth breed vnto vs.

Boteras. The rivers and waters of all ſorts run gallantly through theſe plaines with an vnſpeakable profit for navigation and tillage, neither doe the waters in aboundance of fiſh yeeld at all to the fertillity of the ſoyle in fruits. The cheiſe riuer is *Poliſango*.

Deſcription of China. *China* is of wonderfull bignes well nigh equallizing all *Europe* and is divided into 15 prouinces to the leaſt of which our *European* countries cannot admitt compariſon. They together with their towns and citties thus follow.

The Provinces, Townes, and Citties of *China*.

Pr.	T.	C.	Pr.	T.	C.
Canton.	190	37	*Honan*	102	20
Fegvien.	99	33	*Pagnia.*	150	47
Olam.	130	90	*Xaiton.*	78	37
Siſnam.	150	44	*Quincheu*	113	45
Tolenchia	135	51	*Chegveam*	95	39
Canſaie.	122	24	*Suſuam*	105	41
Minchien	29	25	*Quinſay*	114	38
Ochian	74	19			

Stafford. Whoſe Metropolis is *Suntien*, vulgarlie called *Quinſay* containeth in circuit 100 miles, having in the midſt of it a lake of 30 miles compas; in which are 2 goodly Ilands and in them two magnificent Pallaces, adorned with all neceſſaries either for maieſtie or conveniencie: in which are celebrated the publike feaſts and marraiges of the better ſort. This lake is nouriſhed with diuers rivers the cheiſe being *Poliſango* & *Cacamacano* on which riuers 12000 bridges lift vp their ſtately heads, vnder whoſe immenſe arches great ſhips with ſailes ſpred abroad, and top and top gallant may and doe vſually paſſe. This Citty partly by the fury of wars, partly by the violence of earthquakes hath now loſt noe ſmall part of her antient beauty and renowne. The other citties of *China* are *1 Quinchar*, *2 Vnguen* famous for the aboundance of ſugar there made, *3 Ceiuan*, *4*

Cen-

Ceugivan, 5 *Nauclien* 30 miles round 6 *Cochean* containing 70000 families, 7 *Colins* famous for Porceline; 8 *Xaiton* whose harbour is neuer without 500 ships and 9 *Suchean* seated in the Marshes like *Venice*.

These 15 Prouinces containe 70 kingdomes, 1593 walled townes, 4200 vnwalled townes, 1154 Castels, 591 Citties; besides such an infinite number of villages that the whole country seemeth but one citty. Herein inhabite 70 millions of people out of which the King (whome they call the *Lampe of the world, and sonne to the shining sun*) in his warlike expeditions chuseth neuer lesse then 300000 foot, and 200000 horse, without which compleat number he daigneth not to march. From such a number of subiects and superfluity of Marchandise he raiseth a reuenew of 120 millions of Crownes yearely. *Purchas.* *Stafford.* *Boterus.*

We haue said that the number of inhabitants is no lesse then 70 millions, which if it seeme incredible may be made probable enough. 1. if we consider the spaciousnesse of the Countrey, 2 the secret goodnesse of starres, and temperature of the ayre. 3 the aboundance of all things necessary to life. 4 That it is not lawfull for the king to make any warre but meerely defensiue, and so they enioy perpetuall peace. 5 That it is not lawfull for any *Chinois* to goe out of the Countrey. And 6, that here the Sea is as well peopled as whole Prouinces elsewhere, for the ships doe resemble a Citty, in them they buy, sell, are borne, and dye. *Boterus.*

The people hereof are Gentiles, and conceaue thus of the creation, that there was one *Taine* who created *Panzon* & *Panzona*, whose posterity remained 90000 yeares, but they for their wickednesse being destroyed, *Taine* creared *Lutitzam* who had two hornes, from the right came men, from the left women. *Purchas.*

The first king of *China* was named *Vitei*, who raigned 100 yeares: from whom to the present king, *Boneg*; are numbred 262 kings, which haue swaied the regall Scepter of these parts in a continuall succession, the space of 4000 yeares, and more if wee will credit the relations we haue from thence. And which addeth to the miracle, they haue alwaies liued vnconquered, vnlesse it were in the daies of *Farfar* the 242 king. He was told by prophecy that he should be depriued of his kingdome, by one *Hist. of China.*

which

who had 100 eies: which fell out accordingly, when *Chisanbaan* (which name signifieth an 100 eies) Lieftenant to *Vzan* a *Tartarian* Prince subdued *China*: which when it had beene for the space of 93 yeares vnder 9 *Tartar* Gouernours, was freed by the valour of one *Gombu*, chosen for this act by the people the 51 king of *China*.

Boterus. The Empire of *China* did extend its power ouer all the *Orientall* Ilands; till it hapned that they receaued a great ouerthrow and losse of 800 ships nigh vnto *Zeilan*: when they freed all the Ilands from obedience vnto them, & contented themselues with the bounds which nature had bestowed on them.

Thus much of *China*.

THE ORIENTALL ILANDS

THE *Ilands* of *Asia* are either in the *Mediterranian* Sea, as *Rhodes*, and *Cyprus*; or in the *Orientall* Ocean, as *1 Iapan. 2 Zeilan. 3 Molucca. 4 Iauamaior, 5 Summatra. 6 Borneo. 7* the *Philippina*, &c.

Purchas 1 IAPAN, situated ouer against *Cantan* in *China* on the East, and the straights of *Annian* South. It is in length 600 miles, in breadth in some places 90, in others 30 only. The soyle and the people participate much of the nature of *China*, but that the *Iaponites* are more superstitious, as washing their children as soone as borne, in riuers; and putting off their shooes before they enter into the dining chamber. Perhaps these may be the Ilanders, who in meere opposition to the *Chinois* put off their shooes in salutation, because they of *China* put off their hats. To whom our factious *Puritans* are fitly compared, who oppose themselues against the *Papists* in things decent and allowable, though this opposition be accompanied with many grosse absurdities.

Adrianus. The chiefe Citties of this Iland are *1 Ossacaia. 2 Bunguin. 3 Fianocanca. 4 Meacum*, which once contained in circuit 21 miles, though now not halfe so big. *5 Coia. 6 Bandum*, which is said to be a Vniuersity bigger then *Paris*. Here are in this Iland 66 kings, some of which are so rich that their houses are couered with gold.

2 ZEILAN or *Sarrandill* lyeth in the *Gulfe* of *Bengala*. It is in length 250 miles, and in breadth 140 miles. So fruitfull that graſſe groweth, and trees beare fruit all the yeare long without intermiſſion. The chiefe Citties are *Zeilan*, & *2 Columbus*. There are herein 6 kings all ttibutary to the great *Mongull*. *Purchas.*

3 The MOLVCCOES are fiue in number, abounding with all ſorts of ſpices. The principall of the fiue are *Tidore*, *Gilolo*, & *Terenate*; all of them 18 milles in compaſſe: vnder the king of *Terenate* 70 Ilands ſubmit their delicious commodities. In theſe Ilands the faith of Chriſt beginneth now to take deepe root, though according to the tenents of the *Roman* Church. It is reported that in this Iland there is a bird called *Monicodiata*, which hauing no feet is in continnall motion; and that there is a hole in the backe of the cocke in which the hen doth lay her eggs and hatch her young ones: I binde no man to beleeue this relation; for my part, *Stafford.*

Quodcunq; oſtendis mihi ſic, incredulus odi.

What euer thus thou tell'ſt me, I
Will alwaies hate it as a ly.

4 IAVA is either the greater or the leſſer. The Greater is in compaſſe 3000 miles, and for its wonderfull fertility is called the *Epitome of the world*; The inhabitants vſe to eat the bodies of their dead friends accounting no buriall ſo honourable, nor obſequie ſo applauſiue. The chiefe Citties are, *1 Paliban. 2 Megapeger. 3 Agacin. 4* and *Ballambua*. The leſſer is 2000 miles in compaſſe, and diuided betweene 8 kings; The people are good Sea men and great Pirats. The chiefe Townes are *1 Baſnia*, and *2 Samara Lambri*. The *Æquator* goeth in the midſt betweene theſe two Ilands. *Purchas.*

5 BORNEO is equally diuided by the *Æquinoctiall* into 2 parts, putting as it were bound betweene the dominions of the king of *Borneo* on the North ſide, and of *Laus* on the South ſide. The Idolatrous people reuerence the Sunne and Moone, whom they deeme to be man and wife; and thinke that the ſtarres are their children. *Purchas.*

6 SVMMATRA was by *Ariſtotle* in his booke *de Mundo*, eſteemed to be the biggeſt Iland of the world, but moderne ex- *Ariſtotle.*

Purchas. perience hath hath found it otherwaies; it being only 700 miles long and 200 broad. The *Æquator* cutteth through it, so that the sunnes vicinity doth make it aboundant in Pepper, Ginger, Aloes, Cassia, Silke, Gold, & Siluer. Here are 29 kings, the chiefe being of *Pedir* and *Aceni*; whose subiects are the most louing men to their enimies that are, for otherwise they would neuer eat them. The chiefe Citties are *Daren.* 2 *Pazzen.* and 3 *Androgeda.*

7 The PHILIPPINAE are so called of *Philip* the second of *Breerwood*, *Spaine*, in whose time they were discouered by *Legaspi* a *Spaniard* Anno 1564. They are in number 11000, of which 30 are vnder the king of *Spaine*; and haue receaued Christianity, the rest remaining in Idolatry. There is another great frie of Ilands ouer *Breerwood.* against *China*, which the Marriners affirme to bee no lesse then 7448; and another skull of them about *India*, no fewer in number then 127000: all of which laid together would make a continent as large as three foure parts of *Europe*, and are still groaning vnder the burden of heathenisme.

It shall not be amisse before wee leaue these Easterne Countries to take a superficiall survey of such Castles, Townes, and Ilands as are at this day in the possession of the *Spaniards*, who by this meanes are a terrour to the neighbouring Princes.

Purchas. In the *Persian Gulfe* they possesse the Ile of *Ormus*, which though it be barren, yet it standeth conueniently for the trafficke of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and *India*. The customes only of this little Iland, afford the king, which is a *Mahumetan*, 140 *Seraffs* yearely. This kingdome is tributary to the *Portugalls*, who first fortified themselues here Anno 1506; Of this Iland the *Arabisns* vse to say,

Si terrarum orbis, quaqua patet annulus esset,
Botcrius. *Illius, Ormusium gemma decusq; foret.*

If all the world should be a ring, the stone
And gemme thereof were Ormus Ile alone.

2 They haue in *Cambaio* the Townes *Tana*, *Basa*, and *Daman.* *Purchas.* where 800 *Portugalls* scorned the whole fleet of the great *Mogul*, as also the Iland *Diu* which was giuen them by *Badurius* the last king of *Cambaia* for their aide against *Marhamed* the *Mogor* or *Mogul*.

3 In

3 In *Decan*, or *Canora* they haue *Chaul* which *Misamalucco*, a potent Prince of these parts beseiged but could not force it A° 1573. They haue also *Goa* the *Spanish Vice-Roys* residence, who hath here his Councell, Chanceries and officers. This towne was beleagured by *Idalcan* another Prince with 35000 horse, 6000 Elephants, and 250 peeces of Ordinance, but in vaine.

4 In *Malauar* they haue *Chalen*, and *Colan*.

5 In *Zeilan* they haue fortified *Columbus*, bragging of one of the faireſt hauens in the world.

6 In *Siam* they are Lords of *Malaca* and the adioyning Castle: in which when they surprised it, they found 900 peeces of Ordinance.

7 In the *Moluccoes* they enioy *Terenate*; yet for all these fortresses the *English* and *Hollanders* will not be hindred from trafficke with these *Indians*; by which commerce what benefit accreweth to our State I meddle not.

Thus much of the *Orientall* Ilands.

OF CYPRVS.

THE Ilands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, are *Cyprus* & *Rhodes*

CYPRVS situate in the *Syrian* Sea, is in compasse 550 miles, extending from East to West 200 miles, and is in breadth but 65 miles, *Ortelius.*

The Countrey aboundeth in Wine, Oyle, Corne, Sugar, Cotton, Hony, Wooll, Turpentine, and Allum, Verdegreece, all sorts of mettals, store of Salt, Grograines, and other commodities; insomuch that this Iland was once called *Macaria* (id est happy) 2ly *Ceraſtis* because it butted toward the East with one horne. 3ly *Amathusia*: and 4ly *Cyprus* from the aboundance of *Cypresse* trees there growing. This Iland was consecrated to *Venus*, who is hence called *Venus Cypria*, and *Dea Cypri*, *Sic te diua potens Cypri.* *Sands.*

Festa dies Veneris tota celeberrima Cypro
Venerat, ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis. *Ouid.*

Venus feasts hollowed through all Cyprus came,
And Venus faire was present at the same.

Quade. The people hereof are warlike, ſtrong and nimble; of great ciuility, hoſpitality to their neighbours, and loue to ſtrangers.

Sands. This Countrey is famous for the birth of *1 Æſclipiades*, the author of the verſes ſo named. *2 Xenophon* the hiſtorian. *3 Zeno.* *4 Apollonius* the Philoſopher. and *5 Solon* one of the wiſe men of *Greece*. The other ſix being, *1 Periander* of *Corinth*. *2 Bias* of *Priene*. *3 Thales* of *Miletum*, *4 Pittacus* of *Mitilene*. *5 Cleobulus* of *Lindum*. *6 Chilo* of *Sparta*. Here alſo was borne the Chryſtian Martyr S. *Bernabie*.

The Iland is diuided into 11 Prouinces, in which the chiefe riuers are *Pedeus* and 2 *Tenus*. The chiefe Citties are *1 Paphos*, *Peterus.* famous for the old Temple of *Venus*. 2 *Famaguſta* on the South-Sea built by *Teucer*, and called *Salamine*: at the beſeiging of which towne the *Turkes* ſpent 118000 great bullets. *3 Nicoſia* (anciently *Fremitus*) almoſt in the midſt of the Countrey.

Paterculus. *Cyprus* was firſt made a kingdome by *Teucer*, who after the *Troian* warre came hither: afterwards it was diuided betweene *Conſ. of time* nine petty Princes, all of which were ſubdued by *Cyrus* the firſt Monarch of the *Medes* and *Perſians*. Whoſe Empire being ſubverted by *Alexander*, this Iland was giuen to the *Ptolomies* of *Egipt*; from whom *M. Cato* conquered it to the benefit of the *Roman* Empire. After this it being made a *Roman* Prouince, was *Turkes hiſt.* in the diuiſion of the Empire aſſigned to the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperour, and gouerned by a ſucceſſion of Dukes, till the yeare 1184. In which *Andronicus Comnenius* vſurping the *Greeke Empire*, compell'd *Iſaacius Comnenius* one of the bloud royall to ſhift for himſelfe, who ceazing on this Iland made himſelfe king hereof, and ruled till the yeare 1191. In which *Richard* the firſt of *England* being denied the common curteſie of taking in freſh water; and ſeeing the Souldiers abuſed by the *Cypriots*, not only took the king priſoner, but ſubdued the whole Iland: which he preſently after ſold to the Templers, and taking it from them, beſtowed it on *Guie* of *Luſignan*, the titularie and miſerable K. *Munſter.* of *Hieruſalem*. His poſterity adorned their Temples with the regall wreath, till *Iames* the Baſtard by ſtrong hand tooke it from his legitimate ſiſter *Carlotta*. This *Iames* had to wife *Catharina Cornerie*, daughter by adoption to the *Venetian Senate*; whom he

he dying made his absolute heyre; and shee seeing the factious nobility, too headstrong to be bridled by a female autority, like a good child, resigned her Crowne and Scepter to the *Venetian* Senate Anno 1473. These defended it against all claimes (paying onely as tribute to the *Egyptian Sultans* 40000 Crownes, which had beene due euer since *Melechsala* had made *Iohn* of *Cyprus* his tributary) till the yeare 1570, when *Mustapha* generall of the *Turkes* wrested it from the *Venetians* to the vse of his master *Selimus* the second, who pretended title to it as Lord of *Egipt*. The yeare before this losse, the *Venetians* had wonne the battle of *Lepanto*; which so fleshed them that they said that their litle losse in that was but as a bloodletting for the general good; & now a Turke ingeniously compared the losse of *Cyprus* to the losse of an arme, which could not without a miracle bee recouered: and the losse of *Lepanto-battle* to the shauing of ones beard, whose haire groweth the thicker. For the next yeare the *Turke* shewed his *Armada* whole and entire, brauing with it the whole Christian forces. *Hist. of Ven.*

Cyprus containeth

Archbishop, 1. *Bishops* 3.

Thus much of *Cyprus*.

OF RHODES.

RHODOS, or RHODES, is situate in the *Carpathian* Sea, ouer against *Caria* a Prouince of *lesser Asia*. It is in circuit 120 miles, and taketh denomination from *Rhodes* the chiefe Citty honoured with the mighty *Colossus*; made by *Chares* of *Lindum* in the space of 12 yeares. This *Colossus* was made in the image of a man, being 80 cubits high, and so bigge that the little finger of it was as bigge as an ordinary man: the brasse of this statua was so much, that when *Mnavi* generall of *Caliph Osmen* vnited this Ile to the *Mahumetan* Empire, it loaded 900 Camels This image was made in honour of the Sunne, who once a day at least kisseth this Iland; be the aire in all other placer neuer so ouercast with clowdes. *Purchas.*

The people of this Ile were alwaies very expert in maritine

affaires, and are called by *Florus*, *Populus Nauticus*. They aided
Florus the *Romans* against *Philip* king of *Macedon*, and when all the other Ilands of the *Mediterranean* reuolted to *Mithridates* of *Pontus*, this only adhered to the *Romans*. And *Paterculus* in expressing the hard tearmes of the *Roman* state in the warre against
Patercul. king *Perseus*; bringeth it in for almost a miracle that *Rhodij ipsi fidelissimi antea Romanis, dubia iam fide, proniores in Regis partes visi sunt*. It fel in the diuision of the Empire to the *Grecians*, from whom the *Saracens* tooke it and held it, till that the knights of S.
Turkish hist. *Iohn* in *Hierusalē*, being vtterly driuē out of *Asia* by the *Turkes*, ceased on it 1308. These knights sorely infested the *Turkes* till the yeare 1522, in which *Solyman* the *Magnificent* inuaded it, and *Lilladamus Villiers* being great master defended it as farre as humane puissance, or warlike pollicie could extend; but multitude ouermastred valour, and on *Christmas* day, the *Turke* entred *Rhodes* as conquerour. Though hee might say (as *Pyrrhus* once said of his victory ouer the *Romans*) that such another victory as that would haue vndone him, he lost so many of his best Souldiers, and braueſt commanders.

Rhodes containeth.

Archbishop, 1. *Bishops* 2.

Thus much of *Rhodes*.

A TABLE OF THE LONGITVDE AND Latitude of the chiefe *Asian* Citties.

A	Lo.		La.	
Antiochia	72	30	39	
Aleppo	72	30	38	
Arminig.	76		41	
Ava.	142	30	27	50
B				
Babylon	82	20	33	
Bethlem	65	45	31	50
Bacch.	88	50	42	
Bulgar.	88	30	54	30
Bengala.	125	10	21	20

C	Lo.		La.	
Calecut.	112	40	10	30
Cabul.	112	20	31	
Casan.	96	10	35	10
Capha.	68	50	48	
Cambalu.	161	10	51	10
Cambaia.	142	20	11	40
Cantan.	149		25	
D				
Damascus	69		35	
Decan.	113	20	14	

Delle

	Lo.		Lat:	
Dellis	114	19	5	
E				
Epheſius,	57	40	37	40
F				
Famaguſta.	69	20	30	30
Faſſum.	75	50	45	40
G				
Goa.	112	20	14	40
Gaza.	70	50	33	
I				
Indian.	105	40	38	
Ieruſalem	66		31	40
Iericho.	73		33	
L				
Liampo.	160	20	34	40
M				
Mandao,	125	0	25	
Malaca.	136	30		5
Mecha.	75	30	25	
Medina.	73		27	20
Meacum.	160	30	23	15
N				
Nice.	57		41	40
Niniue	82		36	40
Narſinga.	119		18	
Nicomedia.	63	30	44	20
Nicopolis.	56	30	45	
O				
Ormus	92	0	19	0

	Lo.		Lat.	
Odia.	138	30	12	
Oxiana.	107		41	20
P				
Pacem.	132		4	
Perſepolis	90	40	30	40
Ptolomais.	66	40	29	40
Q				
Quinſay.	153		40	
R				
Rhodes,	58		35	
S				
Smirna.	60	20	40	30
Suſis.	73	40	48	
Sigeſtan.	105		31	
Sarmacand	109		44	
Samaria.	72	20	33	40
T				
Tarſus	71	20	40	
Tauris	90	30	38	10
Tenduc	168	30	57	30
Tirus	72	10	36	30
Trebezond	740	30	44	40
Troas	31		48	10
Tripolis	72	20	37	
Tidore	160	40	0	40
X				
Xaindu	168	40	55	40
Z				
Zeilan.	138		11	20

THE END OF ASIA.

OF AFRICA

Maginus AFRICA is a *Penniſula* encompaſſed almoſt round, with the Red Sea on the Eaſt: the *Atlanticke* Ocean on the weſt: the Southerne Ocean on the South: and the *Mediterranean* on the North: Where the ſea is defectiue to make it a compleat Iland, there is a little *Iſthmus* which tieth it to *Aſia*. This *Iſthmus* is but of ſmall length, ſo that divers haue begunne a trench to *Archb. Ab.* let in the *Mediterranean*; as firſt *Seſoſtris*: ſecondly *Darius* the king of *Perſia* and *Egipt*: 3ly one of the *Ptolomeis*: and 4ly a capricious *Portugall*, that ſo an eaſier way might be found towards *India*, and the eaſterne countries: but they all deſiſted on the ſame reaſon, viz: leaſt the ſea (being obſerued to be higher then *Egipt*) ſhould ſometimes overflowe the country and ſpoyle the waters of *Egipt*.

Botcrus rel. The forme of *Afrike* is like a *Pyramis* reverſed, the *Baſis* whereof is in breadth 1920 miles, the *Conis* very narrowe: but from the *Pyris*, or *Conis* to the *Baſis*, it extendeth it ſelfe the ſpace of 4155 miles; being much leſſe then *Aſia*, & farre bigger then *Europe*.

Io. de Sacob. Melah. The old *Geographers* knew very little of this country, ſuppoſing moſt or al beyond Moũt *Atlas* not to be inhabited; becauſe it is ſituate vnder the *Torrid Zone*; and therefore tooke its name from *α & φρίκη* without colde: but better diſcoueries haue ſeene the contrary, finding the Country to be frequently inhabited, & the coolenes of the nights, by the Miſts, Dewes, and the gentle gales of winde to paralell the heate of the Day.

Quoque de Solis violento excanduit æſtu,
Humida nox reficit paribuſq; rifrigerat horis.

What by Day is Sunburnt, the Night renewes
And iuſt as much doth coole with pearly dewes.

Stafford. The country howſoeuer is full of ſandy deſarts, and vncouth Wilderneſſes

Wildernesses, full of Lions, Leopards, Elephants, Crocodiles, Seahorses, Hyænas and such like, which caused this old proverb. *Africa semper aliquid apportat novi.*

How *Africa* distracted with severall Principates came vnder the power of the *Romans* shalbe specified in divers places; the *Romans* continued Lords of it vntill the yeare 428, *Theodosius* the second then commaunding the East, and *Valentinian* the West, for in that yeare the *Vandals* seazed on it. The *Vandals*, or *Vindelici* were a people of *Germany*, and were possessors of that part which is now the lower *Suevia*. They were called into *Gallia* by *Stilico*, whō *Theodosius* the great had left as ouerseer to his sonne *Honorius*. They accepted this invitation partly on hope of a more fruitfull soyle, partly to avoyd the furie of the *Hunns* & *Gothes*, who yet tormented them chasing them out of *Gaul* into *Spaine*; With them entred the *Suevi* and the *Alani*: the *Suevi* had to king *Hermeric*, the *Vandals*, *Gundericus*, and the *Alani Atace*; The battle of *Merida* ruinated the power of those nations, so that the *Vandals* could not but willingly accept the offer of *Bonifacius* the Emperour Vicegerents in *Africa* who stomaching to see his office bestowed on *Castinus* an vnworthy man and his Enemie betrayed the Country to these *Vandals*; i. the last yeare of the life and raigne of *Gundericus*.

Magirus.

Stephanus in Lexico Poetico.

Hist. of Sp

The *Vandall* kings of *Africa*.

412 1 *Gundericus 16.*
428 2 *Genfericus* who at the request of *Eudoxia* the widdow of *Valentinian* inuaded *Italy*, 48.
476 3 *Honoricus. 7.*
484 4 *Gundamundus, 12.*
499 5 *Thrasimundus. 24.*
523 6 *Hildericus. 7.*
530 7 *Gilmer.* 5. This king was ouercome by *Belisarius* a worthy and politicke leader, whom the Emperour *Iustinian* imployed in this seruice. And thus ended the kingdome of the *Vandals*, hauing continued 146 yeares.

Sreigij Synops.

The *Gothes* of *Spaine* as little loued the neighbourhood of the *Romans* in *Africa*, as formerly of the *Vandals*: whereupon king *Theude* in the last yeare of his reigne, sent an army against

Hist, of Sp. them. Those Souldiers on a superstitious feare would not fight on the Sunday: but the *Romans* hauing no such scruple assaulted them, and put them all to the sword, leauing not one to carry newes of this ouerthrow. I dare not so farre put my sickle into this harueſt, as to limit out rhe extent of Sabboth keeping; which commanding vs to doe no worke doth seeme to prohibit vs to worke for our owne safegard. Neither can I impute this abstinence from defence to religion, but superstition: for workes of necessity are allowed by the best diuines, as consonant to Gods word to be done on that day. But on a meere fancy to destroy our selues, and bereaue God of that glory, which resistance might yeeld in such a case, is not only not commanded, but forbidden, by piety and Christian policy.

After this ouerthrowe of the *Gothes*, and the subuersion of this *Vindelician* kingdome, *Africa* continued *Roman* till their vtter expulsion by *Hucba* a famous and happy leader; whom *Maginus* *Osmen* the third *Caliph* of the *Saracens* destinated to the conquest of this Country. Of the translation of which Empire thus *Du Bartas*.

The Almane and North-Vandall beaten both
From Corduba, and Sevill by the Gothe
Ceaze Africke first, which afterward they lost
Bartas. To wise Iustinians valiant Roman host.
And Romans since ioynd with the barbarous troope.
Of curled Moores vnto the Arabians stoope

The vsuall division of it is into, *1 Barbarie*, *2 Numidia*, *3 Lybia*, *4* the *Land of Negro's*, *5 Aethiopia Interior*, *6 Aethiopia Exterior*, *7 Ægypt*, and the *8* the *Ilands*

OF BARBARIE.

Purchas. BARBARIE, so called by the *Saracens* from *Barbar*, signifying a murmuring sound (for so seemed the old language to the new Conquerours) hath on the East *Cyrenaica*, on the West the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the North the *Mediterranean*, on the South the hill *Atlas*. It comprehendeth the Countries anciently *Maginus.* called *Numidia Antiqua*, *Africa propria*, *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, and

and *Tingitana*; now it is vſually diuided in the kingdomes of *Tunis*. 2 *Algeirs*, 3 *Feſſe*. 4 and *Morocco*, all which are of like fertilitie and peopled with the like inhabitants.

The fertility conſiſteth in Fruits, Figges, Oliues, Dates, Sugar, and Horſes of excellent beauty, ſtrength, and ſeruice.

The men are of a Duskiſh colour, comely of body, ſtately of gate, implacable in hatred, conſtant in affection, laborious, and treacherous; The women ſumptuous in iewels, beautifull in blackneſſe, hauing delicate ſoft skinnes, &c. *Ionſ Boter.*

TVNIS hath on the East *Cyrenaica*, on the weſt *Algiers*. It is diuided into fiue Prouinces bearing the names of the Metropolis. 1 *Conſtantina*, in which is *Bona* where S. *Auguſtine* was borne, and *Hippo* where he was Biſhop. 2 *Bugia*, once a kingdome of its owne iuriſdiction. 3 *Ezzab*, wherein is the Citty *Cairaon* built by *Hurba*, who being Captaine Generall to *Oſmen* the fourth *Sarucenicall Caliph*, ſubdued all *Barbary*. His poſterity gouerned it 170 yeares, when *Eſcan* his laſt ſucceſſour was ſlaine by *Maladi* one of his Captaines: from whom *Ioſeph*, king of *Morocco* violently withheld it, after which it followed the fortune of *Tunis*. 4 *Tripolis* ſo called becauſe of the three prime Citties, *Abroton*, *Taphia*, and *Leptis*. This *Tripolis*, and its Prouince was by the *Genois* taken from the king of *Tunis*, and ſold to him of *Feſſe*: from whom, when they of *Tunis* had regained it, it fell into the hands of *Fierdinando* king of *Caſtile*, whoſe Nephew *Charles* the fift gaue it to the knights of *Malta*; who not long after were forced to leaue it by the valour of *Sinan Baſſa* Leiftenant to *Selim* the ſecond Anno 1551 *Purchas.* *Stafford.* *Purchas* *Hiſt. of Sp.*

The fift Prouince is *Tunis* whoſe chiefe Citties were 1 *Vtica*, where *Cato* kill'd himſelfe, now called *Biſerta*. 2 *Madaura* where *Apuleius* was borne. & 3 *Carthage*. The Countrey was peopled by ſuch *Phœnitians* as fled from the victorious ſwords of *Ioſhua*, & the *Iſraelites*. To theſe long after, *Dido* ſiſter to *Pigmaleon* ioyned her *Tyrian* troopes, and built this Citty Anno M. 3078, before the building of *Rome* 135 yeares. This Towne ſtood iuſt oppoſite to *Rome*, whoſe Riuall it was in wealth, valour, and deſire of the vniuerſall Empire. *Plutarch.* *Verſtegan*

Vrbs antiqua fuit (Tyrij tenuere Coloni)

Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaq; longe
Ostia, diues opum, studijsq; asperrima belli.
There was an ancient Citty call'd as then
Carthage, and built by baniſht Tyrian men,
Iuſt gainſt old Tibers mouth, and Italy;
Great in welth, skild in martiall chivalry.

It contained 21 miles in circuit, the Cittizens were called *Pœni*, and are ſtill infamous for their periurie, & falſe-hearted dealing: They ſtroue with the *Romans* tooth and nayle for the Empire of the world, but loſt their owne liberty, being ouerthrowne in 3 ſeuerall warres by the *Romans*. The firſt was for the poſſeſſion of *Sicilie*, *Sardinia*, & *Corſica*: the ſecond was begunne by *Hannibal*, who terrified the *Romans* with many fatall ouerthrowes, but was at laſt ouercome by *Scypio*, hauing kept the *Romans* worke 18 yeares, and then this great Citty ſubmitted. But being vnwilling to endure ſuch a mutation, from being Queene of *Africa*, to be a handmaid to *Rome*, ſhe againe reuolted, and was vtterly razed to the ground. *Cæſar* after rebuilt it, and in the flouriſhing of Chriſtianity in theſe parts, the Archbiſhop hereof had vnder his iuriſdiction 120 Suffragan Biſhops. Out of the ruins and cinders of *Carthage* finally deſtroyed by the *Vandals*, and *Saracens*, like the yonge *Phœnix* out of her dammes aſhes aroſe *Tunis*, a Citty of 9000 families, ſeated nigh vnto a moſt delicate ſafe harbour, which the *Spaniards* ſtrengthned by the fort of *Goletta*: which after they had conſumed 40 yeares in building, was by the continuall labour of the *Turkes* leuelled with the ground in 29 daies.

Archb. Ab.

Purchas

Baterus.

This Countrey was called *Numidia*, containing alſo *Africa propria*, and was the kingdome of *Maſiniſſa*: whoſe ſonne *Micipſa* ſucceeded; after whoſe death *Iugurth* hauing kill'd his brethern *Adherbal*, & *Hiempſal*, withſtood the *Romans*: by whom at laſt he was vanquiſhed; and his Realme made a Prouince of the Empire. Theſe loſt it to the *Saracens*, after whoſe conqueſt this Prouince had many kings, all forced to bow under the command of the kings of *Morocco*: one of whoſe deputies in theſe Countries, vſurped the ſoueraignty and left it entire to his poſterity: who peaceably enioyed it, till *Muleaſſes* the youngeſt ſon of

Salnſt.

Purchas.

of *Mahomet*, hauing kill'd his eldeſt brother, and put out the eyes of 20 of the other, tooke on him the kingdome; which *Roſetta* the only one which eſcaped this maſſacre, by the ayd of *Solyman* the magnificent regained, and was enforced to leaue it againe as a prey to *Muleaſſes*, by the valour of *Charles* the fift, and his *Caſtilians* Anno 1535. After many troubles this tyrant had his eyes put out by his ſonne *Amida*; He was diſpoſſeſſed by his brother *Mahomet*. In his life the *Turkes* razed the *Spaniſh* fort of *Goletta*, and after his death ſucceeded him in his kingdome of *Tunis*:

ALGIRS, ARGEIRS, or TESESINE was of old called *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*; *Mauritania* from the *Mauri*, who inhabited it, and the weſterne tract: and *Cæſarienſis* from the chiefe Citty *Ceſarea*. This Citty was by a more ancient name called *Iol*, and was the ſeat of K. *Bocchus*; who betrayed his friend *Iugurth* to L. *Sylla*. His ſonne *Iuba* tooke part with *Pompey* in the ciuill warres, in which he ended his life; and this kingdome was made a *Roman* Prouince, and ſo it continued till the *Vandals*, and after them the *Saracens* made hauocke of it. *Purchas.* *Plutarch.*

This kingdome bounded on the Eaſt with *Tunis*, and on the Weſt with *Feſſ* & *Morocco*, containeth theſe 5 fiue principal Cities; *1 Hubeda. 2 Tegdenit. 3 Guagida. 4 Argeirs.* Theſe long enioyed the benefit of proprietary Princes, till ſuch times as *Selimes*, and *Mahomet* falling out made the firſt, and that an irreparable breach in the gouernment; for *Selimes* to ſtrengthen his ſide, implored the aid of *Hairaccius Barbaroſſa* a noble Pirat; who taking his beſt aduantage, ſlew the diſiuncted bretheren, & ſetled himſelfe in the kingdome, which he had ſcarce made warm when he left it to *Hairadine Barbaroſſa* his brother Anno 1514. This *Hairadine* droue the *Spaniards* out of *Bugia*, and was ſo renowned for martiall proweſſe, that *Solyman* the Magnificent, made him Lord high Admirall of his Fleet, which office when to the great preiudice of Chriſtendome hee had fortunately and for long time vndergone, he died lamented, and made the *Turke* his heire in the kingdome. *Maginus.* *Turkes hiſt.*

The 5 Citty is *Teleſine* which grew from the ruines of *Hareſgol* to that greatneſſe that it contained 16000 families. In the diſtra- *Purchas.*

cted decay of the *Saracenicall* Empire many petty gouernours vsurped the maiesty of a kingly title, and among the rest, this citty with the confining territory, baosted in the presence of a crowned Prince. But this cause of ioy endured not long, for *Abulthasen* king of *Fesse*, much impaired the maiestie of the kingdome, by making it suoiect to his constitutions: which when they discontentedly obeyed, they at last made a general reuolt, and assumed their liberty, vnder diuerse kings of their owne Citty: one of which was *Abuchemen*, who incurring a Generall hatred, becaase by reason of his supine neglect, *Ferdinando* king of *Castile* had surprised, and fortified *Aram* and *Masalquiuer*, two commodious hauens, made an easie passage for his brother *Abuzeiden* to the Diadem. This *Abuzeiden* was vanquished by *Hairadine Barbarossa*, Anno 1515, who was driuen back by the valour of *Charles* the fift; and *Abuchemen* restored: his successour *Abdalla* shaking of all allegiance to the *Spaniard*, submitted himselfe, and after his death the kingdome of *Telesiue*, to the tuition of *Solyman* the magnificent.

The chiefe riuers of these two Countries are *1 Maior* parting *Tunis* from *Algiers*. *2 Zan*, and *Malvie* diuiding *Algeires* from *Fesse* and *Morocco*

Ortelius. FESSE and MOROCCO were once comprehended vnder the General name of *Mauritania Tingitana* (so called of *Tingis*, now *Tanger*) a principall Towne in those daies.

These two kingdomes haue on the East *Algiers*, on the West the *Atlanticke* Ocean, and are parted one from the other by the riuer *Marbea*, or *Omirable*. The other riuers of note being *2 Tensift 3 Sus. 4 Subu* on which *Fesse* is built. *5 Lyssus.*

Purchas. FESSE is diuided into 7 Prouinces, in which the chiefe Cities are first *Fesse*, (so called from *Fesse*. i. Gold, abundance whereof was found in digging the foundation) was built by *Idre* a *Mahometan* Prince. It is diuided by the riuer *Sabu* into three parts, all of which containe 82000 housholds, and 700 *Moschees*, or *Saracenicall* Temples: the chiefe of which is *Carne* being a mile and a halfe in compasse, and hath 31 gates The Marchants haue there a Court or Exchange inclosed with a strong wall, with 12 Gates and 15 streets. There is also a College called *Amarodoc*, which

Ortelius.

which coſt king *Abahenon* 400000 Crownes. 2 *Tanger*, nigh vnto which *Hercules* killed *Anteus*: 3 *Mahenes*. 4 *Alcazer Guer*, nigh vnto which the three kings *Sebaſtian* of *Portugal*, *Mahomet*, and *Abdelmelech* competitours for this kingdome were ſlaine in one day. and 5 *Aguer*. *Purchas.*

MOROCCO is diuided into 7 Prouinces, the chiefe Citties of which are *Morocco*, built by *Abderamen* once the Metropolis of *Barbarie*, as containing 100000 houſholds; but now inferiour to *Feſſe* for populouſneſſe, ſpaciouſneſſe, & beauty. 2 *Tangouiſta*. 3 *Feſedet*. 4 *Taradent*. 5 *Maſſa*, abounding in Amber. and 6 *Alarach*,

When the *Saracens* had overrun *Barbarie*, there came into theſe parts two potent families viz: the *Marine*, and *Lantune* families: of the latter was *Abderamen* who hauing builded, *Morocco*; ſurpriſed and tooke *Feſſe* from the contentious ſonnes of *Idre*. The two kingdoms were thus ioyntly governed til the yeare 1212, in which when *Alphonſo* king of *Caſtile* had ſlaine king *Mahomet Enaſer*; and his ſonns were at odds about the inheritance: one *Habdulach* of the *Marine* family made himſelfe K. of *Feſſe*; and by the valour of his ſonne *Ioſeph* made *Morocco* tributary. In this ſtate the two kingdoms remained till the yeare 1508, when as *Mahomet Ben Amet* called by his owne commaund *Xeriff*, being a poore Hermit, plotted to make his ſonns the cheiſe Princes of *Mauritania Tingitana*: and for that cauſe he ſent them in pilgrimage to *Mecha*, whence they returned with ſuch an opinion of Sanctity, that the king of *Feſſ* made *Amet* one of them governour of the famous Colledg *Amadorac*; and *Mahomet* the other tutor to his Children, the yonger *Abdel* ſtaying at home with their father. In thoſe dayes the *Portugals* greviouſly infeſted the tributary kingdome of *Morocco*, to repreſſe whoſe furie, *Amet* and *Mahomet* asked and obtayned Licence. They diſcomfit *Lopes Barriga* and his *Portugals*; they ſubdue *Sus*, *Hean*, and *Dencalie* three great Provinces; they enter *Morocco* poiſon the king, & ſalute *Amet*, the *Xeriff* of *Morocco*. To further their future victories the king of *Feſſ* dieth, and *Amet* his ſucceſſour confirmed this *Amet* in his new purchaſed royaltie. *Purchas.* *Boterus.*

The

The *Xeriffs* of *Barbarie.*

1 *Amet* denied ſuperiority to *Anet* of *Feſſ* whom he overthrew, and was ſlaine by his owne brother.

1540 2 *Mahomet*, who vnited the kingdome of *Feſſ* to *Morocco.*

1557 3 *Abdela.*

4 *Abdela* who H had 10 brothers of which he ſlew 8. *Amet* was ſpared for his ſuppoſed ſimplicity, and *Abdelmelech* eſcaped to the *Turks.*

5 *Mahomet* expeld by *Abdelmelech* and the *Turks* fled to *Sebaſtean* king of *Portugal*; who together with the two competitors were in one day nigh vnto *Alcager Guer.*

1578 *Hamet* who extended his Empire to *Libia* & *Numidia.*

1603 The three ſonnes of *Hamet*, viz: *Muley*, *Shecke*, *Boferes*, and *Sidan* contended for the kingdome. In theſe warres *Boferes* and *Muley* died, but *Abdela* ſonne to *Muley Sheck*, maintained the warres againſt *Sidan*. During theſe troubles, *Sidan Hamet Ben Abdelan* a Hermite of great ptoweſſe ſeized on the Citty of *Morocco*, from whence he was compeld to retire, by the valour of Prince *Sidan*, and *Side Hean* another *Hermite* Anno 1616. And thus ſtandeth the ſtate of the *Xeriffiate*: *Sidan* enioyeth the Citty *Morocco*: *Side Hean* hath fortified himſelfe in *Taradant*: *Abdela* liueth by robberies: *Feſſe* ſtandeth on her guard: and the other Townes are gouerned by peculiar Magiſtrates: what the euent will be is vncertaine.

Purchas.

Boterus.

The reuenewes of the *Xeriffs* are very great, which they leuy out of the tenths of their ſubiects graine, beſides a Duckat for every Pole male or female, aboue 15 yeares of age; in Marchandize he receaueth of a Cittizen, two in the hundred; of a ſtranger ten, Church and Colledge lands are eſcheated to him, Iudge make him their heire, &c.

Grimſton in his eſtates.

What force they are able to drawe into the feild may euidently be ſeene in the ſeige of *Magazan* a Towne of *Feſſe*, but in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*, which hee beleagured with 200000 men. Yet can he not hold any warre aboue three months, becauſe the Souldiers liue vpon his dayly allowance, whoſe prouiſiō not being

being able to be carried continually with them, make them many times to retire.

NVMIDIA AND LYBIA.

BEfore wee come to *Numidia* wee muſt paſſe ouer Mount *Atlas* (now called *Anchiſæ*, or *Montes Clari*) a hill of that heigth that the toppe of it cannot bee ſeene. It deriues it name from *Atlas* a king of *Mauritania*, who dwelt in the bottome of it, whom the Poets faine, to be by *Perſeus* turned into this hil. The daughters of this *Atlas* dwelt in the Ilands *Heſperides*, ſituate in the *Atlanticke* Ocean, where they had a tree which bore a golden fruit, taken thence by *Hercules* after hee had killed the Dragon their guardian. Then he captiuated king *Atlas* himſelfe, who was a man of great ſtature, and was fained by the Poets to ſuſtaine heauen on his ſhoulders: and that either becauſe of his skill in *Aſtronomie*, or becauſe the hill *Atlas* is of ſuch heigth, that it ſeemes to touch the heauens. *Stephanus* *The deſtruc. of Troy.*

Next theſe the paſtures of Numidia lie
Where with their eaſily remouing tents,
The Princes of that wandring policie,
Doe follow ſtill their grazing regiments. *Souches D.*
And ſure theſe troopes are worſer taught then fed,
Where rulers by the multitude are led.

NVMIDIA hath on the Eaſt *Egypt*, on the Weſt the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the North *Atlas*, on the South *Lybia*: the *Numidia* ſo much ſpoken of, in the *Roman* hiſtories, is not this, but that which is now part of the kingdome of *Tunis*. *Stafford.*

This Countrie takes its name, from the *Numidæ*, which may perhaps be ſo called from their manner of life, being after the cuſtome of the *Nomades*, liuing without houſes vnder their Waggons, and Carts. *Purchas.*

Nulla domus, plauſtris habitant, migrare per arua
Mos, atq; errantes circum vectare Penates.
They dwell in waines, not houſes, and doe ſtray
Through fields, and with them lead their gods each way.

The Countrey aboundeth with dates, whence it is called *Dactylorum* *Ortelius.*

lorum regio, and in the Arabicke *Biledulgerid*: it is ill inhabited, by reaſon of the aboundance of ſands, ſo that in ſome places the townes are 300 miles diſtant. The ayre is of that nature, that if
Purchas. any one be troubled with the *French diſeaſe*, hee ſhall ſure finde preſent remedy. The inhabitants are baſe & vile people, theeus, murderers, and ignorant of all things: but the *Arabians* that are mingled with them are ingenious, liberall, and ciuill.

The chiefe Citties are *1 Staſilet. 2 Dauſen. 3 Dara*, where *Mahomet Ben Amet*, and his his three ſonnes, the founders of the *Xeriffian* Empire were borne, and *4 Lapſa.*

Stafford. LYBIA hath on the Eaſt *Nilus*, on the Weſt the *Atlanticke*
Purchas. Ocean, on the north *Numidia*, & on the ſouth the land of *Negros*

The name is to be deduced either from *Lybs* a king of *Mauritania*, or *Lybs* the South winde which gently breatheth from
Ortelius. theſe places, or from *Lybia* a Queene hereof. It is now called *Sarra*, which ſignifieth a deſart: for the whole country is ful of great ſandy deſarts, to which the violent heat of the Sunne addeth continuall nouriſhment.

Hinc facta eſt Lybie raptis honoribus æſtu
Ovid. *Arida----*

Hence Lybia all its moiſture drawne on high
By the attractiue Sunne is made ſo drie.

Thoſe deſarts are ſo tedious that Marchants vſe commonly to trauelleight daies, without ſight of any riuer, lake, buſh, or tree. The greateſt are of *Azacad*, and *Zanhaga*.

Hiſt. of Sp. The people differ not much from the *Numidians*, but if there be a worſt: certainly it muſt fall to the *Lybians* ſhare. They worſhip a God called *Pſaphon* who whē he liued taught diuers birds which he caught, and then ſet at liberty to ſay that *Pſaphon* was a great God; hereupon the ſimple people, ſmitten with admiration, afforded him diuine worſhip.

The chiefe Citties are *1 Huaden. 2 Guargata.* and 3 *Toberraum*,

The people in matters tending to religion, are heathens, for the moſt part; but ſome there are of the naturalls, among whom the *Saracens*, comming out of *Arabia* and *Barbarie*, Countries

almoſt

almoſt totally *Mahumetan*, haue planted their ſuperſtition: and in matters of policy, both theſe nations follow one method, having no king nor lawes, but are gouerned by the cheife man in euery tribe.

TERRA NIGRITARVM

TERRA NIGRITARVM, or the land of *Negro's*, hath on the Eaſt *Æthiopia ſuperior*, on the Weſt the *Atlanticke* Ocean, on the North *Lybia*; on the South the kingdome of *Manicongo* in *Æthiopia inferior*. *Stafford.*

The land of Negros is not farre from thence,
Neerer extended to the Atlanticke maine
Wherein the blacke Prince keepes his reſidence,
Attended by his Ietty coloured traine
Who in their natiue beauty moſt delight,
And in contempt doe paint the Diuell white. *Souches D.*

The inhabitants doe almoſt want the vſe of reaſon, moſt alienate from dexterity of wit, and all arts and ſciences, prone to luxury, and are for the greater part Idolaters, though not without ſome ſmall admixture of *Mahumetans*, and *Chriſtians*.

The Countrey is ſo called, either becauſe the people are of a blacke colour, or from the riuer *Niger*; which from the fifteene day of *Iune*, ouerfloweth all the adiacent fields, the ſpace of 40 daies, and in ſo many more recollecteth his extrauagant waters, into their proper Channels: the whole Countrie is indepted to theſe inūdatiōs, for its ſubſequēt fertility, which otherwiſe could be but ſmall, ſince the drineſſe of the ſoyle can afford no exhalations, whereby clowds may be generated, & the earth refreſhed with diſtilling moiſture. This riuer hideth his Channell vnder ground the ſpace of ſix miles: The ſecond riuer of note is *Senega*, vpon whoſe Northerne banke the people are cole blacke, but on the South only tawnie. *Purchas.*

The chiefe Prouinces, or kingdomes (of which here are 25) are

1 GVALATA, where there is no adminiſtration of lawes.
2 GVINEA. Where there is neither Towne, nor Caſtle.
3 TOMBVTVM, where the king cauſeth ſuch as haue any

Stafford. commerce with the Iewes to bee ſlaine, and where the people ſpend their whole liues in dancing and ſinging.

Breerwood 4 NVBIA, which once wholy peopled by Chriſtians, is now falne to its former Idolatry, for want of Miniſters to inſtruct them: they ſent once to the Emperour of *Æthiopia* for teachers, but were by him vnchriſtiãly reiected. Here is a poyſon whereof the tenth part of a graine will diſpatch a man in a quarter of an houre.

Stafford. 5 BORNVM, where the people haue neither children, wiues, nor names, but are diſtinguiſhed by ſome externall accident.

Purchas. 6 GOAGA, where the king hath no reuenewes, but what he forcibly taketh from his enimies.

Stafford. 7 GANAGA, where the king hath no eſtate, but what his Nobles pleaſe dayly to allow him. The chiefe Townes of theſe Prouinces are *1 Tombutum. 2 Genni. 3 Agadez. 4 Guangara. 5 Songum. 6 Chovinum*, the third Citty in eſtimation of all *Africke*. This Countrey altogether vnknowne, or very little diſcouered in times of old, was firſt if not found, yet plainely manifeſted by the *Mahumetan* Prieſts, who out of blind ſuperſtitious zeale to propagate their doctrine, made a paſſage to theſe parts, Anno 908. At which time here was neither king, nor commonwealth: *Ioſeph* king of *Morocco* firſt ſubdued them, afterwards the *Lybians* became their Lords: whoſe laſt gouernour *Soni Helin*, was ſlaine by *Iſchia* Anno 1526, and the *Negroes* againe recouered their long loſt liberty; inſtituting diuerſe kings and amongſt others *Iſchia* was worthily made king of *Tombutum*. After which aduancement, hee quickly vnited many of the weake kingdomes to his owne, which at this day is the geateſt of the 4, in whoſe hands kingly authority remaineth. The other three are of *1 Bornum*, which is ſomewhat leſſe, 2 of *Gualata*, whoſe kingdome is confined within the limits of that one Prouince, and 3 of *Goaga* who poſſeſſeth the remainder.

OF ÆTHIOPIA SVPERIOR.

Purchas. ÆTHIOPIA was firſt inhabited by *Chus* the ſonne of *Cham* whence theſe people were in the Scriptures called *Cuſſites*.

after

after the *Grecians* gaue it the name of *Æthiopia* from *αἴθω vro* and *ὀψ vultus*, becauſe the violent heat of the ſunne ſcorched the faces of the inhabitants.

Æthiopia is
- *Africana*
  - *Superior* of which now.
  - *Inferior*, of which in the next Chap.
- *Aſiatica*, which extended from the red Sea vnto *India*, and is that *Æthiopia* which the riuer *Gihon* flowing out of Paradiſe is ſaid (Gen. 2.) to enuiron.

Æthiopia called *Superior*, becauſe it is more north then the other, and alſo *Interior*, becauſe it is encompaſſed about with the other, (vnleſſe where it is bounded with *Lybia*, and the land of *Negroes* North) is called alſo *Abaſine*, either from *Abas* a prime riuer hereof, or from an *Egiptian* word ſignifying ſcattered nations. It comprehendeth the regions once called *Ethiopia ſub Ægipto*, *Troglodítica*, and *Regio Cinnamomifera*. *Ortelius.*

This Countrie being as bigge as *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy* laid together is but meanely populous, the diſtemperature of that climat, and the dry barrennes of the ground, not admitting a multitude. For this cauſe *Afrique* is by *Strabo* compared to a Leopards skinne, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots, ſheweth the diſperſedneſſe of Townes, and habitations in theſe torrid Countries. This region is ſcarſe in wheat, but ſufficiently plentifull in Rice, Barley, Beanes, peaſe, and the like, they haue aboundance of Sugars, Mineralls of all ſorts, and infinite heards of Oxen, Sheepe, Goates, finally there is no Countrie vnder heauen fitter for increaſe of plants and liuing creatures, if induſtrie were not deficient. The people are much inclined to barbariſme, deſtitute of all learning, not to bee credited vnleſſe they ſweare by the life of their Emperour, they hate a Smith equally with the Diuell. Their colour is generally oliue tawnie, excepting only their king himſelfe, who is alſo of a white complection, (a wonderfull prerogatiue if true, & cannot ſufficiently be admired:) this blacknes of their bodies is by the Poet attributed to the burning of the world by *Phaethon*. *Brerewood in his relat.* *Stafford.*

Sanguine (tum credunt) in corpora ſummo vocato,
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxiſſe colorem. *Ouid.*

Their bloud(tis thought)drawne to the outward part
The Æthiopians grew so blacke and swart.

But the true cause of it and its speculation, I will deferre till I come to treate of *America*.

Breerw. in his enquiries

The Christian faith was first preached here by the Eunuch of Q. *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the *Deacon*, the particularities of their opinions, wherewith they haue infected the true purity I finde thus registred. 1. They vse to circumcise both males and females. 2 They baptize the males 40, the females 80 daies after their circumcision. 3 After the receit of the Sacrament they are not to spit till Sunne-set. 4 They professe but one nature, and one will in Christ. 5 They accept only the three first generall Councells. 6 Their Priests liue by the labour of their hands, for they allow them nothing, and permit them not to beg 7 They rebaptize themselues euery *Epiphanie* daie in lakes and ponds, because that day they suppose *Christ* to haue beene baptized by *Iohn* in *Iordan*.

Purchas.

The chiefe riuers of thie Countrey are *1 Abas* formerly *Astabus*)springing from the lake of *Barenna*, *2 Toccasii* ouce *Astaborus*. *3 Nilus*, whose spring vnknowne to ancient writers, is by some supposed to arise out of the lake of *Zemre*; thence this famous riuer taketh his course towards *Egipt*, and diuers times meeting with lower vallies falleth downe headlong with such a force and furie, that the continuance of the noyse deafeth all the neighbouring inhabitants. In this countrie are many Sluces, Ditches, & by-channells to curbe the otherwise vncontroulable power of the riuer, which otherwise would ouerflow all *Egypt*. *4 Zairo* which arising in the more mountainous parts, endeth his long pilgrimage in this same lake *Zemre*.

Archb. Ab.

Breerwood.

This Countrey howsoeuer most repleniſhed with Christians of any in *Africke*, yet hath it on the East many *Mahumetans*, on the West many Heathens mingled with the Christians: these Christians shew a booke of eight volumes, written as they beleeue, by the Apostles assembled for that end at *Hierusalem*, the contents whereof they obserue most solemnly.

Ortelius.

Purchas.

The chiefe Ci ties are first *Saba*, built by Queene *Maqueda*, or rather by her repaired, and beautified; it hath 4 gates made of

Alabla-

Alablaſter and Iaſpis ſtone. 2 *Aruma* built by k. *Aruc*. 3 *Coſſomum*. 4 *Zameta* the reſidence of *Bernagaſſus*. 5 *Erocco*, & *Suachen* the only hauens of this Empire being vnder the *Turkes*: and 6 The *Kings Court* which is as a wandring Citty, for which his tents and pauilions belonging to him, and his retinue hee couereth no leſſe then 10 miles.

There are in this Empire 70 tributary kingdomes, the chiefe whereof are, *Stafford.*

1 BERNAGASSVM, whoſe Pro-rex is knowne by the ſame name, lyeth toward the red Sea, and bordereth on the *Turk*, who receaueth hence the yearely tribute of 1000 Crownes. *Purchas.*

2 TIGREMAON, famous for her mines of gold.

3 ANGOTE where the people vſe Salt, Pepper, and iron inſteed of mony, and feed on raw fleſh.

4 AMARA where there is a hill of the ſame name being in circuit 90 miles; and a dayes iorney high: on the top thereof are 34 pallaces, in which the yonger ſonnes of the Emperour are continually incloſed to avoyd ſedition.

5 GVAGERE (of old called *Meroe*) an Iland in the river *Nilus*, being 175 miles long, and 125 broad. The chiefe citty was *Meroe* ſo named of *Meroe* mother to *Cambiſes*; to continue whoſe memory her ſonne built this Citty.

6 FATAGAR 7 DANCALI. 8 GOYAMI in which is lake *Zembre* 9 BAGAMEDRAN. 10 XOA.

Chus was the firſt prince of this country, *Regma* the 2d, and *Dodan* the 3d; from theſe kings till the time of *Aruc* the people liued in caues and rockie holes. He taught them to build houſes and to lead the way built *Aruma*. The fourth from *Aruc* was *Maqueda*, called in holy writt the Q: of *Saba*; and of the ſouth. She went to *Hieruſalem* to heare the wiſdome of *Solomon*, and ſee the order of his houſe. And as their hiſtories relate, returned home great with child by *Solomon*. This child being borne was called by his mother *Melilech*, but by *Solõon Dauid*: ſince which the K. were called *Dauids*, till *Indian* the Eunuch of Q. *Candace* being baptized by *Philip*, returning home baptized his yonge prince calling him alſo *Philip*; Hence forward the ſucceeding Emperour were called *Philip*; till the religious raigne of *Iohn* honoured *Purchas.* *Kings. 1.* *Purchas.*

honoured with the title af S^t; since whose death till this present time they are called *Iohns* : with the *prenomen* as some will of *Presbiter*; affirming that he executeth as well the ministeriall, as the kingly office, *Idem hominum Rex, divumq; sacerdos.* But as others and that more probably of *Pretiosus*; for the word *Prete-gian*, by which name his subiects vse to call him importeth no lesse. They neuer had disastrous succesſe in any affaires til the yeare 1558, in which the *Turkes* seazed on *Barnagassum*: and since, Anno 1603, when the last Emperour was slaine by the K. of *Adel.* The person of this Emperour is much honovred, nay adored by his subiects, to whom hee sheweth himselfe but thrice in a yeare viz: on *Christmas*, *Easter* and *Holyrood* daies: by which retirednes he maketh his presence more acceptable, knowing nothing to be more derogatory from the maiestie of a king, then to make himselfe to common an obiect for the eye of the vulgar.

Boterus. His revenues cannot but be great, considering that his expences both of Court and Armie discharged; he alwaies coffers vp 3 millions in a yeare. In somuch that he offered the *Portugals* if they would warre against the Infidels, a million of Gold; and another of men: which latter was more sure then he could performe, seeing he could neuer leuie halfe the number in his owne greatest extremities.

Bara. The Armes of this Prince are *Luna* a crosse *portate* Mars; charged with a Crucifixe *Sol*, betweene two scourges of the *Second.*

OF ÆTHIOPIA INFERIOR.

ÆTHIOPIA INFERIOR, called also *Exterior*, hath on the East the *Red* sea; on the West the *Æthiopian* Ocean; on the North *Terra Nigritarum*, and *Æthiopia Interior*; and on the South the Southerne Ocean. It was said of this Country that it was mountanous towards the West, sandie in the midst, and desart towards the East.

Maginus. The vsuall diuision of this region is into 5 parts, *1 Aian. 2 Zangibar. 3 Monomotapa. 4 Cafaria. 5 Monicongo.*

AIAN

AIAN lieth betweene the mouth of the red Sea, and the riuer *Calimanci*: it comprehendeth the two potent kingdomes of *Abex*, and *Adel*. The king of this latter by name *Guadaameth*, or *Grand Amida* had a great hand ouer the deceased Emperour of the *Habassines*. This Countrey aboundeth with flesh, Hony, Wax, Corne, Gold, Ivory, and great store of sheepe, whose tailes are 25 pound waight. The prime Cities are, 1. *Arar*. 2 *Zoila*. 3 *Borbora*. The people hereof are partly *Gentils*, and partly *Mahumetans*. *Purchas.*

ZANZIBAR extendeth from the riuer *Quilimanci* to *Monotopa*. The people as well of this Prouince as of *Aian* are on the shoare side descended of the *Arabians*, whose superstition they embrace. The more inland people are the true natiues, and still adhere to their *Gentilisme*. *Purchas*

The chiefe Townes are fifteene, and giue name to as many kingdomes. The first *Corova*. the 2 *Calen*. 3 *Anzuga*. 4 *Monculo*. 5 *Badin*. 6 *Melinda*. 7 *Momboza*. 8 *Quilao*, whose king named *Abraham* gaue the *Portugals* leaue to build fortresses in his Countrey Anno 500: but they fondly presuming on their owne strength deposed this *Abraham* Anno 1509, for which fact the *Arabians* demolished their forts, and sent them to learne better moderation in their prosperous estates. 9 *Mosambique*. 10 *Mombara*. 11 *Monbizo*. 12 *Macaos*. 13 *Embroc*. 14 *Mordomugi*. 15 *Sasila*, which for its abundance of Gold and Ivory, is by some thought to bee that land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* sent. The principall riuers are *Coava*, 2 *Quama*. 3 *Magnice*.

MONOMOTPBA, *Bonomotapa*, or *Bonemotaxa*, is enuiron'd almost round with waters; hauing on the West and South the riuer called *Rio D' Infanto*, on the East the Ocean, and on the North the riuer *Quama*. This countrey is in compasse 450 miles and aboundeth with such store of Elephants, that no lesse then 5000 are yearely killed for their teeth sake. Here are said to bee 3000 mines of Gold, the chiefe being *Manica*, *Boro*, and *Quitiavi*. The king of this place hath for his Guard 200 Mastiues. The people are all heathen: they vse no prisons, but punish the offender as soone as apprehended. *Boterus.* *Purchas.* *Stafford.*

The chiefe Prouinces are 1 *Motana*. 2 *Tocoa*. 3 *Melcucba*. 4 *Quinibebe*.

4 Quinibebe 5 Berfaca. 6 Bavagal. The chiefe Citties are firſt *Monomotopa, Zimbas*, and *Tongum* the kings ſeat, where Anno 1560, one of them was Chriſtned by *Gonſaluo* a Ieſuite, whom not long after by the perſwaſions of ſome *Arabians* he cauſed to be ſlaine.

CAFRARIA hath on the Eaſt *Rio D' Infanto*, on the Weſt and South the Ocean; and on the North *Luuæ montes*. It taketh its name from *Cafars*, which in the *Arabicke* ſignifieth *Hereticks*: which though common to all heathens, is yet appropriated to this region as deſtitute of another name. This Countrey extendeth towards the South with a long promontory called *Caput bonæ ſpei*, or *Cap de buuna ſperanza*: which was firſt diſcouered, together with theſe Southerne parts of *Africke*, by *Vaſco di Games* Anno 1487.

Archb. Ab.

MANICONGO hath on the Eaſt *Habaſſia*; on the Weſt the *Æthiopique* Ocean; on the North the land of *Negroes*; on the South the hils call'd *Lunæ montes*, Theſe countries were diſcouered by *Dego Can* a *Portugal* Anno 1486. This Countrey is watered by the riuers *Bengo. 2 Coanzo. 3 Dande. 4 Loze. 5 Ambres. 6 Zai.* The people hereof were by the *Portugals* inſtructed in the faith of Chriſt: which againe they renounced, as being not able to conforme their liues vnto it. The Prouinces appeare in this ſwelling and voluminous title of the preſent King. *Alvara* king of *Congo, Sango, Bambu, Sandi, Bango, Batta, Pempa, Abundi, Matama, Quizama, Angola, Cacongo*: Lord of the *Congeries Amolaze, Langelungi, Anziqui, Cucchi*, and *Laangi*. Moſt of theſe latter nam'd nations are *Anthropophagi*, and haue ſhambles of mans fleſh as vſually as we of ordinary meats. The people doe alwaies kill their children ſo ſoone as they be borne, leſt they ſhould bee a hinderance to them in their vagabond wandrings, and tranſmigrations. But to conſerue the nation, they vſe to buy or ſteale young ſtriplings from the neighbouring Countries. Amongſt the more ciuill Prouinces *Angola* is of moſt eſteeme, which not long ſince reuolted from their ſubiection, and allegiance to the king of *Congo*: and is certainely a moſt populous Prouince. For in the battle twixt the king of this Countrey and *Paulus Diazius* a famous leader of the *Portugalls*; the king had

Purchas.

had in his Armie 1200000 ſouldiers; yet a few of his enimies wiſely and politikely gouerned, gaue him a diſmall, and fatall ouerthrowe 1584.

Thus much of *Æthiopia Inferior.*

OF EGYPT.

EGYPT is bounded on the Eaſt with the red Sea; on the Weſt with *Cyrene*; on the North with the Mediterranean; on the South with *Habaſſia.* *Maginus.*

This Countrie was firſt inhabited by *Miſraim*, the ſonne of *Chus* the ſonne of *Cham*; called in the *Hebrew* tongue *Miſreia*: the footſteps of which name remaineth amongſt the *Arabians*, who call it *Miſre.* 2 It was named *Oceana* from *Oceanus* a K. hereof. *3 Oſiriana* from *Oſiris.* *4 Ægyptus* from *Ægyptus* being the ſurname of *Rameſes* a Prince of great power. *Purchas.*

The inhabitants though this Countrey lie in the ſame climate with *Barbarie*, yet are not blacke, but tawnie and browne: they were the inuenters of the Mathematicall ſciences, and are ſtill endued with a ſpeciall dexterity of wit, but are ſomewhat ſloathfull and giuen to riot and luxury, merry alſo and ſociable companions. *Archb. Ab.* *Stafford.*

For the aboundant fruitfullneſſe it was called *Horreum populi Romani*; and in the time of *Ioſeph* ſupplied *Iacob* and his family with corne. Now alſo is the goodneſſe of the ſoyle ſuch as is contained in theſe two verſes. *Archb. Ab.*

Terra ſuis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis
Aut Iouis; in ſolo tanta eſt fiducia Nilo. *Lucan Phr.*

The earth content with its owne wealth doth craue
No forraine *Marts*, nor Ioue himſelfe; they haue
Their hopes alone in Nilus fruitfull waue.

This *Nilus* hath his head either in the mountaines of the moone, or the lake *Zembre* in *Æthiopia interior*: & running in one continuall Channell, till it waſheth the midland of *Egypt*, is before its influx into the Sea, diuided into ſeauen other Channels, or mouthes; namely *Heracleoticum.* 2 *Bolviticum.* 3 *Schaniticum.* *4 Patinicum.* *5 Mendeſium.* *6 Caniticum.* *7 Peluſiacum.* The *Sands trav.*

firſt and laſt of theſe currents being farre diſtant, at the Sea, and growing into one at the firſt point of the riuers diuiſion; make that part which is called *Delta* becauſe it reſembleth the Greek letter Δ. The other part is called *Thebais* from *Thebes*, the chiefe Towne of it. This *Nilus* from the 15 day of *Iune* ſwelleth aboue his bankes the ſpace of 40 daies; and in as many more gathereth his waters againe to their proper bounds: if it flowe not to the height of 15 Cubits, then the earth is deficient in her abundance increaſe, for want of moiſture: and if the waters ſurmount the ſuperficies of the Earth, more then 17 Cubits; then like a drunken man it cannot produce its naturall operations, as hauing its ſtomach as it were ouerlaid, and ſurcharged with too much liquor: but if the meane be granted, there is no country can bragge of ſuch abundance the corne being all inned before the end of *May*. Nor in fruits only of the earth, but alſo in producing liuing creatures doth *Nilus* ſhew his vnparalell'd prerogatiues.

Archb. Ab.

Ouid. Met.

Namq; vbi deſeruit madidos ſeptemfluus agros
Nilus, & antiquo ſua flumina reddidit alueo;
Plurima cultores verſis animalia glebis
Inueniunt.----

For when the ſeauen-mouth'd Nile the fields forſakes
And to his ancient Channell him betakes,
The tillers of the ground liue creatures finde
Of ſundry ſhapes ith the mud thats left behinde.

Purchas.

This riuer is in length almoſt 3000 miles, and being the only riuer of *Egipt*, affordeth the only drinke to the *Egyptians*, and is of ſuch vertue, that when *Peſceninus Niger* ſaw his Souldiers grũble for wine, what (ſaith he) doe you murmure for wine, hauing the waters of *Nilus* to drinke?

Archb. Ab.

When the people of this Countrey were Heathens, the Prieſts were had in equall honour with the Kings, and vſed not the vulgar character, but did expreſſe their ſacred myſteries by *Hieroglyphickes*. Afterward they were baptized by S. *Marke*, and re-

Brerewood.

tained Chriſtianity generally till the comming of the *Saracens*, whoſe ſuperſtition moſt of them embraced: the remainder of Chriſtians exceeding not the number of 50000, are called the *Coptites* of *Egypt*; a name framed from *Ægoptie*, and that corrupted

rupted from *Ægypti.*

Pomponius Mela, saith that there were in this Countrie (being in length 500 miles, but fewer in breadth) the number of 2000 Cities: and *Herodotus* affirmeth that here were 1020. Which lesser reckoning cannot now be verified. The chiefe of the present are *1 Alexandria* built by *Alexander* the Great, now called *Scanderia*; a Towne of great Marchandize, and in the *Nicene* Councell was ordained to be one of the foure *Patriarchall* Cities; the other three being *Antioch, Hierusalem*, and *Constantinople. 2 Bubastis* where *Diana* was worshipped. *3 Peluſium* now called *Damiata*, oftentimes besieged by the Christian Armies. *4 Heliopolis* (now called *Betsamis*) whereof *Potipharah*, whose daughter *Asineta* was by *Pharaoh* given in marriage to *Ioseph*, was Prince. These 4 Cities are in the 30 of *Ezechiel*, called *No, Phibeseth, Shin*, & *Aven. 5 Siene* now *Asna. 6 Thebes* built by the Tyrant *Busiris*, containing 17 miles in circuit, and opening 100 Gates. 7 *Nicopolis* now *Munia. 8 Canopus* where *Osiris* had his chiefe Temple. *9 Arsinoe*, or the Citty of Crocodiles, to which beasts the Cittizens attributed diuine honour. *10 Niloscopium*, now *Elinchius. 11 Ezion Geber* from whence *Solomons* nauie set sayle towards *Ophir. 12 Memphis* nigh vnto which were the *Pyramides. 13 Rosetta*, *14 Cairo* built nigh to the place where *Memphis*, or *Babylon Egiptiorum* was situated. It is compasse but 8 miles, within which space are 18000 streets; whereof euery one hath two Gates: which being locked make euery street an impregnable Castle, which *Selimus* the first found to be true, when he spent three daies in passing through it with his victorious Armie. This Citty is so populous that it is reputed in good health if there dy but 1000 in a day or 300000 in the whole yeare. I meane when the plague which every seaventh yeare vseth to visit them is rife amongst them. *15 Gleba rubra* which was burned by *Phero* called also *Amenophis*, the fourth *Latthus* on this occasion. This *Phero* being blinde, was told that if he washed his eyes with the vrine of a woman, which being a wife had knowne but one man, hee should recouer his sight: after many vaine triall, he found one woman whose vrine helped him, her he married, and causing all the others whom hee

Maginus.

Adrianus.

Morison.

Cons. of time

Morison.

Archb. Ab.

Bot. of Cities

Turkes hist.

Bot. of cities

Cons. of time

had tried, to be gathered together in this Towne, hee fired the Towne and all the women assembled in it.

Famous is this Countrey 1 for that raine is seldome seene amongst them, whose absence is supplied by *Nile*; and if a cloud happen to dissolue on them, it bringeth on their bodies innumerable sores, and diseases. 2 For the *Pyramides* built nigh vnto *Memphis*, whereof two are most famous. The first and greatest was built by *Cheops*, who in this worke imployed 100000 men the space of 20 yeares. The charges of Garlike, Roots, & Onyons only came to 1600 talents of siluer. The basis of this *Pyramis* contained in circuit 60 Acres of ground; and was in height 1000 foot, being made all of marble. Now when *Cheops* wanted mony he prostituted his daughter to all commers, by which dishoneſt meanes he finished his building, and she besides the mony due vnto her Sire (for I cannot cal him fsther) desired for her selfe of euery man that had the vse of her body, one stone: of whom she got so many, that with them she made the second *Pyramis*, almost equall to the first.

Herodotus.

It is supposed by many good Diuines, and recorded by *Iosephus*; that the Bricks which the children of *Israel* did burne, were partly imployed about such *Pyramides*. But now,

Martialis

Barbara Pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis.
Let barbarous Memphis cease to raise
Her wondrous Pyramidis with such praise.

On the East side of *Egypt* is the *Red* Sea, so called of the colour of the sands: as also *Sinus Arabicus*, It is in length 1600 miles.

Breerwood

It is famous for the miraculous passage of the *Israelites* through it, and the drowning of *Pharaoh Cenchres*, and his people: as also through which the Spices of *India*, and *Arabia*, were brought to *Alexandria*; and thence by the *Venetians* dispersed through all *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*. But this nauigation is now discontinued by the *Portugalls*, *Spaniards*, *English*, and *Dutch*; which bring them to their seuerall homes by the backe side of *Africke*; so that not only the trafficke of *Alexandria* is almost decayed; the riches of the *Venetians* much diminished: but the drugges, and spices haue lost much of their vertue, as impaired by too much moisture.

Exodus.

Archb. Ab.

This

This sea is also called *Mare Erythræum* on whose banks dwelt that *Sybell* which was named *Erythræa.* These *Sybillæ* seeme to haue taken denominations from σοβολαι. *1: Iovis consiliorum conscia*: They were in number ten. viz: *1. Persica 2 Libica. 3 Delphica. 4 Cumæa, 5 Samia. 6 Hellespontiaca. 7 Tiburtina, 8 Albunea 9* this *Erythræa. 10 Cumana*, which last is affirmed to haue written the 9 books of the *Sybells.* They were all presented by an old Woman to *Tarquinius Saperbus*, but he not willing to pay so great a some of money as was demaunded denied them; whereupon the old woman burnt three of them, requiring as much money for the other six as for all; which being denied, shee also burned other three, asking as much for the 3 remaining, as for all, which *Superbus* amazed gaue, & the old trot vanished. These bookes contained manifest propheſies of the kingd: of *Christ*, his name, his birth, and death: these were burned by the archtraitor *Stilico*; So that those propheſies which are now extant are only such as are extracted out of others writings, wherein mention of them was made. *Stephanus.* *Aul. Gel.* *Stephanus*

Sithence that *Syrene*, and the Ile *Pharos* are reckoned as part of *Egipt*; we will describe them here as members of the same body.

CYRENE hath on the East *Egipt*, on the west the kingdome of *Tunis*, on the North the *Mediterranean*, and on the South the hill *Atlas*. The most ancient name hath bin *Penta Politana*, from the five citties *Cyrene*, *Ptolomais*, *Arsinoe Apollonia*, and *Barca*, whence the moderne name is *Barca Marmorica*. The soyle is barren both of fruits, & waters; the people rude and living by theft, yet hath it given aire to the ingenious spirits of *Aristippus* the Philosopher, *Callimachus* the Poet, *Eratosthenes* the Mathematician, and *Simon* of *Cyrene* whome the *Iews* compelled to carry our Saviours Crosse. *Morison.*

In this Countrie stood the Oracle of *Iupiter Hammon*, whether when *Alexander* trauelled, hee saw for foure daies space neither Man, Beast, Bird, Tree, nor Riuer, for this Temple lieth on the more Southerne part, which is sicke of the same disease with *Numidia*, and *Lybia*. The chiefe Citties are *Cyrene*, which of old had emulation for greatnesse with *Carthage*. *Plutarch.*

2 Fessan,

3 Barca.

3 Barca, the name giuer to this day to the whole Countrie.

PHAROS is a little Iland ouer against *Alexandria* in which for the commodity of Sailers, the king *Ptolomeus Philodelphus* built a watch-towre of white marble; being of wondrous height and was accounted one of the 7 wonders of the world: the other 6 being 1 the *Pyramidis*. 2 *Mausolaum*. 3 The Temple of *Ephesus*. 4 The walls of *Babylon*. 5 The *Colossus* of *Rhodes*. And 6 the statue of *Iupiter Olympicus* at *Elis* in *Greece* which was made by *Phidias* an excellent workeman in Gold and Ivory, and was in height 60 Cubits.

Edmunds on Cæsar.

The women of this Ile as also of all *Egypt*, vse to pisse standing; and the men couring on their knees.

Here also was the artificiall Towre built by *Ptolomie*, which being by reason of magicke enchantments impregnable, was by him laid leuell to the ground with a handfull of beanes; of which thus our *Spencer* discoursing of K *Rience's* glasse

Fairie Q.

Who wonders not that reads so wondrous worke
But who doth wonder that hath read the Towre;
Wherein the Ægyptian *Phao* long did lurke
From all mens view, that none might her discoure;
Yet she might all men view out of her bowre.
Great Ptolomie it for his Lemans sake
Ybuilded all of glasse by Magicke powre;
And also it impregnable did make.
But when his loue proued false, he with a Beane it brake.

Cons. of time

Manethon in his history of *Egypt* maketh a Catalogue of 300 kings wanting eight, which raigned before *Amasis* vnder 17 seuerall *Dynasties*, whose names would bee needlesse and tedious to recite: considering the fabulous reports, and vncertainties which are related of them. *Osiris* only is worthy mention, in whose time it is thought *Abraham* went downe into *Egypt*, he and his successours were all called *Pharaohs*, whom wee will omitt till we come to *Amasis*: who for his politique institutions deserueth to stand in the forefront of the Catalogue, as founder of this kingdoms.

The

The *Egyptian Pharaohs* of the 8 *Dynastie.* *Freig. Synop.*

2242 1 *Amasis* in whose daies *Iacob* went into *Egypt.* 25.
2267 2 *Chebron.* 13.
2280 3 *Amenophis,* 21.
2301 4 *Mephres,* 12.
2313 5 *Mispharmutosis,* 26.
2339 6 *Thuthemusis,* 9.
2348 7 *Amenophis* II, who commanded the male children of *Israel* to be slaine. 31. *Conf. of time*
2379 8 *Orus.* M. 38.
2417 9 *Azengeres.* 12.
2429 10 *Acherus.* 9.
2438 11 *Cenchres,* he was drowned in the Red Sea. 16.
2454 12 *Acheres,* 8.
2462 13 *Cherres.* 15.
2477 14 *Danaus,* whose 50 daughters were married to the 50 sonnes of his brother *Ægyptus,* and slew their husbands: for which fact *Ægyptus* expelled *Danaus.* 5.
2482 15 *Rameses Egyptus.* 68.
2550 16 *Menophis,* or *Miris.* 40.

The 19 *Dynastie* of the *Lasti.*

2590 17 *Zetus.* 55. *Freig. Synop.*
2645 18 *Ranses.* 66.
2711 19 *Sesostris,* or *Vexoris,* 40.
2751 20 *Amenophis,* III, 26.
2777 21 *Thuoris,* 7.

The 20 *Dynastie* of the Princes *Diapolitani,* ruled *Egypt* 177 yeares, after which followed the 21 *Dynastie* of these K.

2961 22 *Smendes* called in the Bible *Sesac.* 26.
2985 23 *Pseusenses.* 41.
3028 24 *Nepher Cherres.* 4.
3032 25 *Amenophis,* IV. 9.
3041 26 *Ossocorus,* 6.
3047 27 *Spinaces,* 9.
3056 28 *Persusennes,* 4.
3060 29 *Cheops.* 50.
3110 30 *Cephrenes,* 56.
3166 31 *Micerinus.* 6.
3172 32 *Asychis,* 6.
3178 33 *Sabacus.* 50.
3228 34 *Sethon,* 53.
3278 35 *Psamniticus.* 54.
3333 36 *Necho,* he slew *Iosias*

sias at the battle of *Megiddo.* 17.

3349 37 *Psammis.* 6.

3355 38 *Apries,* 35.

Conf. of time 3390 39 *Psamnenites.* 6. In the daies of this King *Cambyses* the second *Persian* Monarch, subdued *Egypt*, and made it a member of his Empire. Vnder which it continued subiect till the day of *Darius Nothus* the sixt *Persian* king, from whom the *Egyptians* reuolted and chose for their king.

3552 1 *Amarthæus.* 6.
3558 2 *Nepherites.* 6.
3564 3 *Achoris.* 12.
3576 4 *Psamuthes.* 1.
3577 5 *Nectanebos.* 18.
3595 6 *Theo.* 2.
3597 7 *Nectanebos* II, in the 18 yeare of the raigne of this king, *Egypt* was againe recouered by the valour of *Ochus* the eight Emperour of *Persia.* And when *Alexander* had ouer-

Plutarch. throwne *Darius* hee came and without blowes wonne this fertile kingdome, which yeelded him during his life the yearely va-

Conf. of time lue of 6000 talents. After this death, this kingdome fell to the share of *Ptolomeus* the sonne of *Lagi*, from whom all the subsequent kings of *Egypt* were called *Ptolomies.*

The *Ptolomæan* kings of *Egypt.*

3641 1 *Ptolomeus Lagi* called by *Daniel* the K. of the South Chap. 11. 40.

3681 2 *Ptol. Philadelphus*, he filled the Library of *Alexandria* with 700000 volumes, & caused the 72 Interpreters to translate the Bible, 36.

3717 3 *Energetes.* 26.
3743 4 *Philopator.* 17.
3760 5 *Epiphanes.* 24.
3784 6 *Philometor,* 35.
3819 7 *Ptol Energetes*, for his deformity called *Physcon.* 29
3848 8 *Ptol. Lathurus,* 27.
3865 9 *Ptol Alexander.* 10
3875 10 *Ptol Lathurus.* 8.
3883 11 *Ptol. Auletes.* 30.
3913 12 *Cleopatra*, a womã

Plutarch. of most exquisite beautie: she killed her selfe that she might not be led in triumph through *Rome.* After her death *Egipt* was made a Prouince of the *Romane* Empire: and next of the *Constantinopolitan*, whose burden being insupportable, they implored the aid of the *Saracens*, who driuing thence the *Greekish* garrisons, made them tributary to *Haumar* the third *Caliph* of *Bagdet*

get, Afterwards they chose a *Caliph* of their owne nation, the last of which being ouercharged with the forces of *Almericus* King of *Hierusalem*; sent for succour to *Noradine* a *Turkish* king of *Damasco*, who sent vnto his aid *Saracon* a valiant and circumspect warriour. He not only cleered the coast of *Almoricus* forces, but made himselfe the absolute K. of the whole Countrey: & the better to secure his estate, hee dashed out the braines of the *Caliph* with his horsemans mace, and then rooted out all his kindred and issue.

The *Turkish* Kings of *Egypt*.

1153 1 *Sarracon* the first *Turkish* K. of *Egypt*. *Turkes hist.*

1156 2 *Saladine*, that glorious conqueror of the East, who wanted no vertue to eternize him in succeeding ages, nor no guift to glorifie him in the kingdome of heauen, but the saving knowledge of *Christ*. *16.*

1172 3 *Saphradine* the only sonne of 9, which escaped the fury of his most execrable Vncle.

4 *Meledine*, who ouercame the *Christians* without losse of a man at the siege of *Caire*; by letting loose the sluces of *Nilus*: which drowning their Armie enforced them to couenant at his pleasure.

1249 5 *Melechsela* a worthie Prince, who ouercame S. *Lewis* the ninth king of *France*, & going with him towards *Damiata*, was villanously slaine by his Souldiers called *Mamalucks*. *Turkes hist.*

These *Mamaluckes* were the ofspring of *Georgia*, & *Colchis*, vulgarly called the *Circassi*: whom this *Melechsela* bought either of their parents, or of the *Tartars*, then newly possessed of these Countries. To supply the defect of the effeminate *Egiptians*. These slaues now, (no more like sturdie Horse) knowing their owne abilities, slew their Lord and Master *Melechsela*, and appointed an *Turquimeneius* a man of great spirit and valour for their king, and loath to regiue the supreame authority into the hands of the *Egiptians*, nor permitting their sonnes the name and prerogatiue of *Mamaluckes*, they yeare by yeare chose some of their owne Country, whom they gaue to diuerse countrymen to learne the languages, and religion of *Ma-*

homet, which being effected, they allotted them to higher preferment, vsing such discipline with them as the *Turkes* doe now with their *Ianizaries*: who perchance may make as great a mutation in the *Turkish* Empire as the *Mamaluckes* did in the *Egiptian*. So vnsafe it is for a Prince to commit the tuition of his person, or the defence of his Realme to such; whom hope of profit, and not naturall allegiance maketh faithfull. Our *Constance* was murdered by his Guard of *Pictes*. Most of the *Roman* Emperours by such Souldiers whom hope of prey, not free seruice to the Prince, drewe into the field. And I thinke no man is ignorant how often principalities, especially those of *Italy*, haue beene endangered by mercenary martialists. *Francisco Sforza* sought vnder the banners of the *Millanoies*, and on hope of more allowance reuolted to the *Florentines*, the enimies of that *Dutchie*. *Guiacopo Picinino* with his dependants, followed the ensignes of *Ferdinand* of *Naples*; left him to fight for his vowed enimie *Iohn* of *Anjow*; whom also he forsooke in his greatest need. I wil not specifie, yet I will not exempt the *Switzers*, and their dealing in this kinde towards the *French*: so that I may apply that which the Gospell speaks of the hireling Ministers, to the hireling souldier. *They will fly when the enimie commeth, and not lay down their life for the flocke.*

Machiauel. hist of Flor.

The *Mamaluke* Sultans of *Egipt*.

Freigius.

1250	1	*Turquimenius.*	6	*Eustrephus.*
	2	*Clothus*	7	*Melechnases.*
	3	*Bendocader*	8	*Cathbeius.*
	4	*Melechsait.*	9	*Campson Gaurus.*
	5	*Elpis.*	1517 10	*Tonombeius*, who

together with his predecessour was ouercome by *Selimus* the first 1517, and *Egipt* was made a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, and so continueth.

Cons of time. The reuenewes of this kingdome were in the time of the *Ptolomies* no lesse then 12000 talents. Nor were they much lesse if ought be at all, when the *Mamalukes* ruled in this Countrie: For *Campson Gaurus* at his Coronation, gaue no lesse then tenne millions of Duckat at one clap amongst his souldiers. But the *Turkes* at this day, partly through their tyrannicall gouernment

Turkes hist.

and;

and partly through the discontinuance of the vsuall trafficke through the *Red Sea*, receaueth no more then three millions: one of which is hoorded in his owne Coffers, the second is appropriated vnto his Vicegerent *Bashaw* for support of his charge; the third is distributed amongst his Presidiarie Souldiers, and such of them as by land guard his owne million to *Constantinople*, for by Sea he dareth not venture it for feare of the *Florentines*. *Sands.*

Thus much of *Egypt*.

THE AFRICAN ILES.

The AFRICAN *Ilands* are either
- in the *Ethiopicke* sea as
  - *Magadascar.*
  - *Zocotara.*
- in the *Atlãticke* sea as
  - S. *Thomes.*
  - The *Princes Iland*,
  - The *Gordades.*
  - The *Canaries.*
  - The *Azores.*

1 MAGADASCAR called also the Iland of S. *Laurence*, aboundeth with al manner of fruits, as also beasts wild and tame. The inhabitants are of a duskie colour, curled haire, and Idolaters. The chiefe Towne is *Magadascar*. This Iland is in length 1200 miles, and situate vnder the Southerne *Tropique*. *Purchas.*

2 ZOCOTARA lieth iust at the mouth of the Red Sea, and is some 10 degrees North from the *Æquator*; being in length 60 in breadth 24 miles. This Iland is much troubled with windes, molested with drinesse, and wanteth most things conuenient to vitall sustenance. The chiefe citty is *Zocotara* the place of the kings residence: whose subiects are of tall stature, ashie colour, & since the arrivall of the *Portugals*, a kind of *Christians*,

3 S^t THOMAS is in compas 180 miles: It is of a round figure, and lieth directly vnder the *Equinoctiall line*. It is so fruitfull of sugar that 40 shipps are loden with it every yeare; the prime citty is *Pauoasan*.

4 The PRINCES ILAND is situate between the *Æquator*, and the *Tropique* of *Capricorne*; nigh vnto is the Iland of *Helens*; they are both vnder the commaund of the *Spaniard*.

5 The GORGADES anciently called the *Gorgons* where *Me-*

duſa and her two ſiſters dwelt, are in number nine: and becauſe they are ſituate nigh vnto *Cape Viride* in the land of *Mecros*, are called *Inſula Capitis Vidritis*. They all doe abound with goats, The chiefe is S^t *Iames*, whoſe prime towne is *Ribiera*, at this time fortified by the *Spaniards*. Nigh vnto theſe *Ilands* lie the *Heſperides* being two in number & are often memorized by the old Poets.

Deſcription of China.

6 The CANARIES are in number ſeauen. From theſe Ilands come our *Canarie* wines; which fume into the head leſſe, pleaſe the palate more, and better helpe the naturall weakneſſe of a cold ſtomach, then any other wines whatſoeuer. The Ilands abound in *Canarie* Birds, and ſugar Canes, of which our beſt Marmolets are made. The Ilands were anciently for their fertility, and rare immunities called the *Fortunate Ilands*, but now *Canaries*, either from the aboundance of Dogges, which the *Spaniards* found here: or from the Ile *Canarie* which was then the chiefe. The *Spaniards* haue ſince their diſcouerie Anno 1425, called vſually *Madera*, 160 miles in compaſſe. The 2 of much note is *Palma*, where ſhips vſe to touch going towards *America*. And third *Tenariffe* 90 miles round: the inhabitants of which neuer heard of a ſhowre or riuer; but receaue all their freſh water from a moſt high mountaine, wherein there is a tree couered continually with a moiſt clowde, which euery moone diſſolueth into water, & is by Ciſternes conueyed into diuers parts of the Iland.

Deſcription of China.

Blundevill.

7 The AZORES are in number 9 viz: 1 S^t *Marie*. 2 S^t *Michaell*. 3 *Gratioſa*. 4 S^t *George*. 5 *Pico*. 6 *Faiall*. 7 *Flores*. 8 *Corvo*. 9 *Tercera*, which being the principall giueth now name to all the reſt being called at this day the *Tercera's*. They were firſt diſcovered by the *Flemings*, and called the *Flemiſh* Ilands. *Tercera* it ſelfe aboundeth in Oade called by vs Iland Oade; Ii is in compas 18 miles, and was the laſt place that held out for *Don Antonio* againſt the *Caſtilians*. Theſe Ilands were ſubdued by the *Portugals*, vnder the conduct of Prince *Henry*. 1444.

Archb. Ab.

Grimſton.

THE

TEH LONGITVDE AND LATITVDE of the Chiefe *African* Citties.

	Lo.		La.		
A					
Alexandria	66	30	30		
Agadez	38	20	25	30	
Agisimba	24		7		
Algeirs	33		35	20	
Amara	63	30	30		A
Angola,	45	10	7		A
Asna.	66	30	25		
B					
Bangamedrum	62	30	6		
Bernagassum.	70		13		
Benomotapa	55		26		A
Bona.	37	10	35	40	
Braua.	74	30		30	
Bugia.	34	30	35	10	
C					
Caput bona sp.	50	30	35		A
Caput Viride.	9	50	40	10	
Care.	67	30	30		
Cyrene.	53	30	32		
D					
Damiata.	69		32	40	
Daneali.	66	50	17	10	
Dara	66	50	12		
F					
Fatigar.	74		2	40	A
Fesse.	21	50	32	50	
G					
Gumea.	18		9	10	A

	Lo.		La.		
Guangala.	37	30	25	50	
Goaga.	55		22		
M					
Magadascar.	77		19		A
Medera.	8	10	31	30	
Manicongo.	47	10	7		A
Morocco.	30		30	30	
Melinda.	71	20	3	20	A
Meroe.	68	20	16	10	
Membuza.	72		4	50	A
P					
Palma.	6	20	28		
S					
Saba.	68	20	8	40	
Septa.	22		35	40	
T					
Tanger.	30	50	35	20	
Tombutum,	28	50	15		
Telesiue	29		34		
Tunis.	30		36		
Z					
Zama.	74	40	11	40	A
Zocatara.	88		12	50	
Zanzibar.	73	5	6	30	A
Zeila.	80		11	12	
Zimbaos.	9		25	20	A

A is the note of a Southerne Latitude.

THE END OF AFRICA.

OF AMERICA

Purchas. THis great tract of Land is moſt aptly called the NEW WORLD, *New* for the late diſcouery; and *World*, for the vaſt ſpaciouſneſſe of it. The moſt vſuall and yet ſomewhat improper name is AMERICA, becauſe *Americus Veſpuccius* diſcouered it: but ſithence *Columbus* gaue vs the firſt light to diſcerne theſe Countries, both by example and directions: and *Sebaſtianus Cabot* touched at many parts of the continent which *Americus* neuer ſaw: why is it not aſwell called *Columbana, Sebaſtiana*, or *Cabotia?* The moſt improper name of all, yet moſt vſuall among Marriners is the WESTERNE INDIES: *Weſtern* becauſe of the Weſt ſituation; and *India*, becauſe by that one name they expreſſe all wealthie (if remote) Countries.

Purchas. Many are of an opinion, and that rather grounded on coniecturall probabilities, than demonſtratiue arguments; that this *America* was known long before our late diſcoueries Their firſt reaſon is, that *Hanno* a *Carthaginian* Captaine, diſcouered a great Iland: but he (ſaith *Mela*) ſailed not Weſtward but Southward, & lighted on a great Iland, which whatſoeuer it was (perhaps *Magadaſcar*) ſure I am it was not *America* and returned home wanting not as he told the Senate, Sea roome, but victualls. Secondly they produce theſe verſes of *Seneca* to inferre a knowledge of this great countrey.

-----Venient annis
Secula ſeris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, & ingens
Pateat tellus, nec ſit terris
Vltima Thule.-----

In after age the time ſhall come,
In which the all deuouring foame
Shall looſe its proper bounds, and ſhew

Another continent to view:
Nor frozen Iſland ſhall we ſee
The vtmoſt part of the earth to be.

This argument I hope, can bring no neceſſary or probable illation to apprehenſiue eares; for the Poet in this *Chorus*, ſheweth as well the continuall dangers, as poſſible effects of nauigation; that there might be, not that there was more nations diſcouered then were then knowne. Thirdly, ſome affirme theſe (improperly ſo called) *Indies*, to be the land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* ſent his Naute for Gold, and other ornaments requiſite to his glorious Temple. But *Ezion Geber*, where this nauie lay at anker, till victuals and neceſſary tacklings were prouided, was ſituate in the very end of the red Sea, nigh vnto *Sues*: whereas if he had ſent this way, his courſe had beene by the *Mediterranean* Seas through the ſtreights of *Gibialtar* & ſo weſtward through the vaſt Ocean. Fourthly, Our more curious than profound Antiquaries obſerue, the *Britiſh* language to be here ſpoken in former times; and to haue left ſome ſmatterings of it till this day, namely that a bird with a whitie head is called *Pengwin*, and the like; And therefore went about to intitle Q. *Elizabeth* to the ſoueraignty of theſe countries, but ſhe wiſely did reiect theſe coũſels, & not louing to put her ſithe into another mãs harueſt, knew that as well *Welch-men* as others, might by force of tempeſt be driuen to theſe parts; and hauing no poſſibility of returne, might eaſily implant ſome part of their language, in the memories of the people: So that yet wee may conclude, that this Countrey was vnknowne to former ages. *Archb. Ab.*

Now God remembring the promiſe of his ſon, that his Goſpell before the generall iudgement ſhould bee preached to the people of euery nation: ſtirred vp *Chriſtopher Colon*, or *Columbus*, borne at *Nerui* in the Countrey of *Genoa*, a man of an heroicke ſpirit, borne as it ſeemeth to attempt new matters. He conſidering the nation of the Sunne could not perſwade himſelfe, but that there was another world to which the Sunne imparted his light, after his departure from our *Horizon*. This world hee hoped to diſcouer, and opening his intent to the *Genowaies*, Anº 1486. & after to *Henry* the 7 of *England*, was by both reiected. *Archb. Ab.*

Therevpon he made his desires knowne at the Court of *Castile*, where after many delaies, he was furnished with two ships only, and those not for the conquest but discouery. With this small assistance he sailed in the maine Ocean more then 60 daies, yet could not as yet descrie any land; so that the discontented *Spaniards* beganne a factious mutinie, and desirous to returne would not goe a foot forward: till at last the warie *Italian* seeing the clowdes carry a cleerer colour than hitherto they had done, and thinking that this cleerenesse proceeded from some nigh habitable places, restrained the time of their expectation within the compasse of three daies. In that space if no land offered it selfe to their view ingaging himselfe to returne. At the end of these three daies, one of the company descried fire, an euident argument of the adiacent Countrey: which presently after they apparently discerned Anno 1492. This Region was an Iland by the inhabitants called *Haitie*, but by *Columbus* in honour of the *Spaniards*, *Hispaniola*. Afterward he discouered *Cuba*, and with much treasure and greater content he returned to *Spaine*-ward. And after two great nauigations besides this finished, he died, and lieth buried at *Sevill*.

This worthie enterprize thus begunne, was seconded by *Americus Vesputius*, and after him by *Sebastianus Cabot*; this being a *Venetian*, the other a *Florentine*: and next not only by private Gentlemen, but by whole nations.

Archb. Ab. At the first arriuall of the *Spaniards* into this Countrey, they found the people without all manner of apparell, naught skilled in Agriculture, but making their bread of a kinde of root called *Maiz*. Thinking the *Christians* to be immortall, wondring at the masts sailes and tacklings of their ships, (themselues knowing no ships but huge troughs made of some great bodied tree.) They worshipped diuelish spirits, whom they call *Zemes*, of whom they stood in continuall feare. Their opinion of the *Christians* to be immortal continued not long, for hauing taken some of them, they held their heads vnder the water till they were choaked; by which they knewe their mortality. They were quite destitute of all good learning, reckoning their times by a confused obseruation of the *Moone*; and strangely admiring to see

one

one *Spaniard* knowe the health and affaires of another by a letter only. They were of a ſimple honeſt nature, without fraude; giuing entertainement after their kinde, and groſſely conceaued the immortality of the ſoule, ſuppoſing that beyond certaine hils they knewe not where, thoſe which died in defence of their countrey ſhould enioy eternall happineſſe. They eſteemed of Gold & Siluer as of droſſe, with which notwithſtanding, for the colour ſake they adorned themſelues, as alſo with Shells, Feathers, and the like. &c.

The inhabitants (though a great paet of this Countrey lieth in the ſame paralell with *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, and *Numidia*) are of a reaſonable faire complexion, and very little (if at all) inclining to blackneſſe. So that the extraordinary and continuall vicinity of the Sunne, is not as ſome imagine the operatiue cauſe of blackneſſe: though it may much further ſuch a colour, as we ſee in our country laſſes, whoſe faces alwaies are expoſed to winde & wether. Others more wiſe in their owne conceit (though this conceit knowe no confederate) plainely conclude the generatiue ſeed of the *Africans* to bee blacke; but of the *Americans* to bee white; a fooliſh ſuppoſition, and conuinced not only out of experience, but naturall Philoſophie. So that wee muſt wholy aſcribe it to Gods peculiar will and ordinance. *Archb. Ab.*

The *Spaniards* ſince their comming hither, haue behaued thẽſelues moſt inhumanely towards the vnarmed natiues; killing them vp like ſheepe for the ſlaughter; & forcing them like beaſts to labour in their mines, carry all burdens, and doe all drudgeries. Where one *Haythney* a Nobleman, being with many applauſiue arguments perſwaded to embrace the *Chriſtians* religion, demanded firſt what place was ordained for ſuch as were baptized, anſwere was made, heauen and its ioyes. 2ly What place was bequeathed to them who would not be baptized, anſwere was made hell and its torments. 3ly Which of theſe places was allotted to the *Spaniards*, and when anſwere was made that heauen was: hee renounced his intended baptiſme, proteſting, that he had rather goe to hell with the vnbaptized, then to liue in heauen with ſo cruell a people. But the reſt were driuen to the Font, like ſo many horſes to a watring place; and were receaued *Purchas.*

into the Church of *Christ* thicke and threefold. Insomuch that that one old Frier sprinkled with the water of baptisme 700000 and other 300000 of them: but neuer instructed them in the articles of faith, or points of Christian religion. Yet here our holy father the Pope hath raised vp a new Empire, insteed of that which lately fell from his iurisdiction in *Europe*. This Church
Grimston. hee gouerneth by 4 Archbishops of *Mexico*, *Lima*, *S. Foy*, and *Dominico*; as also by 25 inferiour Bishops, all nusled vp in his superstition.

The politique administration of Iustice is committed to the two *Vice Roies*, residing at *Lima*, and *Mexico*: who gather also the kings reuenewes, which being the fift part of euery mans labour, amount to the yearely value of three millions of Crownes and vpward.

Archb. Ab. The Countrey is aboundantly fruitfull in Spices, Fruits, and such creatures, which the old world neuer knewe, such store of kine and bulls, that the *Spaniards* killed thousans of them yearely for their tallow and hides only. Such aboundance of gold, that the *Spaniards* found in their mines more Gold then earth, a mettall which the *Americans* not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, kniues, axes, & the like tooles of iron. For before they were wont to make their *Canes* or boats plaine without, & hollow within by the force of fire: other particularities shal be specified in the particular delineations of euery Countrey. Thus much in generall.

OF MEXICANA.

America is diuided into two parts { *Mexicana*, *Peruana*.

Stafford. MEXICANA containeth the Northerne tract, and comprehendeth the distinct nations of *Mexica*, 2 *Quivira*. 3 *Nicaragua*. 4 *Iucutan*. 5 *Florida*. 6 *Virginia*. 7 *Norumbega*. 8 *Nova Francia*. 9 *Corterialis*. 10 *Estotilandia*.

Purchas. MEXICO giuing name to halfe *America*, is now called *Nova Hispania*; whence the kings of *Spaine* vse to stile themselues *Hispaniarum Reges*. It aboundeth with golden sanded riuers, in which

which are many Crocodiles (though not so bigge as the Crocodiles of *Egypt*) which the people eat: it is very much furnished with Gold mines, and glorieth in the mountaine *Propochampeche* which is of the same nature with *Ætna*, or *Vesuuius*. The limits of it are on the East *Iucutan*, and the gulfe of *Mexico*; on the West *Calformio* or *Mar Vermiglio*; on the South *Peruana*; the Northerne bounds are vnknowne: so that we cannot certainely avow this *America* to be continent: nor certainely affirme it to be an *Iland* distinguished from the old world. It was very populous before the arriuall of the *Spaniards*, who in 17 yeares slew 6 millions of them; roasting some, plucking out the eyes, cutting off the armes of others; and casting them liuing to be devoured of wild beasts. It is diuided in 4 parts, viz: *Nova Gallicia. 2 Mechuachan. 3 Guastacan. 4 Tremistitan.*

1 *Gallicia Nova* is watred with the riuers *Piastla* and S. *Sebastian*. The principall Citties are *1 Xalisco*, taken by *Nonnio Gusmano* 1530. 2 After which he built the Towne called *Guadalaiara*. 3 *Capala*, now *New Mexico*. 4 *Coanum* where the men are content with one wife, which is here a miracle. *Purchas.*

2 *Mechuachan* hath the Citties *Pascuar*. 2 *New Valadolit*, &

3 *Guastacan*, is most poore in the naturall commodities of the soyle: but rich in the more ciuill life of the inhabitanrs. The chief Citty is *Tlascalan*.

4 *Tremistitan* or *Mexico*, is the greatest and Noblest of these foure: in it are the Citties *Villarucca*. 2 *Antichera*. 3 *Mecciocа*. 4 *Ottopan*, 5 *Mexico*, the seat of an Archbishop, and of the *Spanish Vice Roy*; whose power is to make lawes and Ordinances, to giue directions, and determine controuersies, vnlesse it be in such great causes, which are thought fit to be referred to the Councell of *Spaine*. This Citty is situate on the Lakes and Ilands like *Venice*, euery where enterlaced with the pleasant currents of fresh and sea waters, and carrying a face of more ciuill gouernment then any of *America*, though nothing, if compared with *Europe*. Nigh to this Citty is the gulfe of *Mexico*, whose current is so swift and heady, that ships cannot passe directly to and fro, but are compell'd to beare either much North, or much South. It is 900 miles in compasse. *Archb. Ab.*

Purchas. The people of *Mexico* were the inhabitants of *Nova Gallicia*, whence they made a violent irruption, as is coniectured, Anno 720; they lingred in diuerie places till the yeare 902, when vnder the leading of *Mexi* their Captaine they built this Citty, and called it after the name of their Generall. They were in all seauen Tribes, which ruled long in an *Aristocraticall* state, till the most puissant of the Tribes called *Nauatalcas* elected a king to whom they submitted themselues

The Kings of *Mexico*.

1	*Vitzilovitli.*	6	*Acacis.*
2	*Acamopitzli.*	7	*Axaica.*
3	*Chimalpapoca.*	8	*Antzlol.*
4	*Izchoalt.*	9	*Montecumo.* II.
5	*Montecumo.*	10	*Quabutimoc.*

The most fortunate of these Kings was *Izchoalt*, who by his Cosen *Tlacaellec*, subdued the other 6 Tribes, and brought them vnder the *Mexican* kings. The most vnhappy, at whose birth could not but be some disastrous aspect of the maleuolent Planets, were the two last: who were both vanquished by *Fernando Cortez*; and *Mexico* was made subiect to *Spaine*, Anno 1521.

Breerwoods enquiries. QVIVIRA is seated on the most Westerne part of *America*, iust ouer against *Tartary*, from whence being not much distant, it is supposed that the inhabitãts first came into this new world, for the *Americans* generally sauour of the customes, visages, & statures of the *Tartarians*, hauing neither the colour of the *Africans*, the ciuility of *Europe*, or the arts of *China*, and *India*. This *Quiuira* is full of herbage, & enioyeth a temperate ayre: the people are desirous of Glasse more then of Gold, and in some places *Canniballs*. It is diuided into *Cibola*, and *Noua Albion*.

Purchas. *Cibola* lieth on the East side, and taketh its name from the chiefe Citty: the next to which is *Totontoa*, situate on a riuer so called. 3 *Tinguez* burnt by the *Spaniard*, who vnder the conduct of *Francisco Vasquez de Coronado*, made this Prouince subiect to their king Anno 1540.

Archb. Ab. *Noua Albion* lieth on the West side towards *Tartarie*. It was discouered by that Noble Captaine *Sir Francis Drake*, A. 1585 and by him called *Noua Albion*, because the king did willingly submit

ſubmit himſelfe to our Queene. The Countrey is aboundant in fruit, pleaſing both the eye and the pallat; the people are giuen to hoſpitality, but withall to witchcraft, and adoratio ı of diuels. The chiefe Citty is called after the name of the Prouince Here is a Hare reſembling a Want in his feet, and a Cat in his taile; vnder whoſe chinne nature hath faſtned a little bagge, which ſhee hath alſo taught him to vſe as a ſtorehouſe: for in this, hauing filled his belly, he preſerueth the remnant of his prouiſion. The bound betweene this *Quivira* and *Mexicana*, is *Mar Vermiglio*, or *Califormio*. *Purchas.*

NICARAGVA is Southeaſt from *Mexico*, with whom it agreeth in nature both of ſoyle and inhabitants. It is as pleniſull of Parrets as *England* is of Crowes, and hath a lake 300 miles in compaſſe, which hauing no entercourſe with the Ocean doth yet ebbe and flowe continually. The chiefe Citties are *1 New Granado. 2 Leo* a Biſhops See. *Idem.*

IVCVTAN was firſt manifeſted to the *Europeans* by *Franciſco Hernandes di Cordoua*, Ann. 1517. It is ſcituate ouer againſt the Ile *Cuba*, and is divided into 3 parts I *Iucutan* whoſe citties of greateſt worth are *Campechium*, *Sidalancum* and one which for its greatnes and beauty they call *Caire*, II *Guatimala* whoſe inhabitants haue loſt halfe a million of their kinſmen & freinds, by the vnmercifull dealing of the *Spaniards*; the chiefe townes are *Guatimala*, *Caſſuca*, and *Giapa*, III *Acaſamill* an Iland over againſt *Guatimala*, vulgarly called *Santa Cruca*, or *Inſula S. Crucis*. *Idem.*

FLORIDA hath on the eaſt *Mare del Noorte*, on the weſt *Mexico*, on the North *Noua Francia*, & on the South *Virginia*. It was diſcouered by the *Engliſh* vnder the guiding of *Sebaſtian Cabot*, Anno 1497. Afterward poſſeſſed by *Iohn Ponce* a *Spaniard* 1527, who called it *Florida*, becauſe he came firſt to it on Eaſter day, which the poſterity of *Tubal* call *Paſcha Florida*. It fell next into the poſſeſſion of *Iohn Ribaulte* & the *French* Anno 1562. but the *Spaniards* vnwilling to let the *French* be eie witneſſes of their rich bootie, waged warre with them ſo long, that there was not a man left on either ſide to maintaine the quarrell: and *Florida* was againe abaudoned Anno 1567. The principall *Idem.*

Citties

citties are *1 Arx Carolina* built by the *French* and ruind by the enemie: *2 S^t Heiens 3 S^t Mathews* built by the *Spaniard*.

Purchas. VIRGINIA, called by the Natiues *Apalchen*, hath on the east *Mare del Noort*, on the west we yet know not what limit; on the north *Norumbega*, and on the south *Florida*. It is so fruitfull that two acres of of land will satisfie the expectation of the Husbandman with 400 bushells of corne. It is watred with the rivers *Quibequesson*, *Apanawapeske*, The chiefe Townes are *1 Kequoughton*, *2 Iames-Towne*. *3 Daleftguift*. The cheife fortes are on *Cape Henrie* and *Cape Charles*. It was discovered by the *English* at the directious and charges of S^r *Walter Raleigh*, Anno 1584, and in honour of our Virgin Queene was called *Virginia*; The *English* haue diverse times gon thither to inhabit, some not liking the country returned homewards, others abided there still, and at this are in number about 3 or 400 men weomen and children.

Idem. NORVMBEGA hath on the north *Nova Francia*, on the south *Virginia*. The aire is of a good temper; the Soyle fruitfull, and the people indifferently civill, all of them as well men as weomen painting their faces. The chiefe towne is called *Norumbega* and is possessed by the *French*.

Idem. NOVA FRANCIA hath on the North *Terra Corterialis*, on the south *Norumbega*. The earth is barren, the people barbarous. It was discovered by *Iaques Cartier* of *France* Anno 1534, and is inhabited besides the natiues, with some few *Frenchmen*. The chiefe Citties are *Canada*. *2 Sanguinai* seated on riuers so called: and *3 Hochelaga*.

Idem. TERRA CORTERIALIS or *Di. Laborodora* hath on the North *Estotiland*, on the South the riuer *Canada*. This great riuer ariseth out of the hill called *Hombuedo*, his whole course is 900 miles long, 800 miles nauigable: at his *æstuarium* 105 miles in breadth. It is called all also the Riuer of *the three brothers*, & by some the riuer of S. *Laurence*.

Idem. ESTOTILAND hath on the South *Terra Corterialis*, & on the North the Streights called *Fretum Davisii*, from *Iohn Davis* an *Englishman*; who fought out a more commodious and quick passage to *Cathaia* and *China*, than was yet discouered, by the North

North of *America*: which deſigne of his he began luckily, but accompliſhed not with the like proſperous euent. On the other ſide of theſe ſtraights lieth *Groenland*, & not farre diſtant *Freizland*; one of whoſe kings by name *Zichmi*, employed *Nicholas* and *Antonio Zeni* two brothers, to diſcouer the adiacent Countries: this they vndertook with a noble reſolution, & performed with as much care; diſcouering the ſhore of this Countrey, and then returned Ann. 1390. The ſoyle is ſufficiently enriched with natural endowments, as alſo the inhabitants, being indued with a greater readineſſe of wit, and ſoundneſſe of iudgement than the other *Americans*. This Prouince is called by vs *Engliſh*, *New found land*; & was rediſcouered by ſome of our Captaines 1527, who impoſed moſt of the names which are yet retained. The Seas about this Countrey abound with fiſh, inſomuch that in 4 houres, 2 or 300 of them are commonly taken. They are hence conveied into all parts of *Europe*, & vented by the name of *New found land Fiſhe*. The natiues vſe alſo to fiſh, and venture on the great Ocean in little boats made of leather: which when their fiſh is caught they carry home vnder their armes. *Purchas.* *Arch.*

Thus Much of *Mexicana*.

OF PERVANA.

PERVANA containeth the Southerne part of *America*, and is tied to *Mexicana* by the *Iſtmus* or ſtreight of *Darien*, being no more then 17 miles broad. The compaſſe of this part is 17000, of the other 13000 miles. This comprehendeth *1 Caſtella Aurea. 2 Guyana. 3 Peru. 4 Braſile. 5 Chile.* *Maginus.*

CASTELLA AVREA ſo called for the abundance of gold containeth the Northerne part of *Peruana*, and part of the *Iſtmus*. It is admirably ſtoared with Siluer, Spices, Pearles, and medicinall hearbes, and is diuided into 4 Prouinces, viz: *1 Caſtella del Oro. 2 Noua Andaluzia. 3 Nova Granata. 4 Cartagena.* *Purchas.*

Caſtella del Oro ſituate in the very *Iſtmus*, is not very populous by reaſon of the vnhealthfullneſſe of the aire, and noyſome ſauour of the ſtanding pooles. The chiefe Citties are *1 Theonyma*, or *Nombre di dios* on the Eaſt; & *Panama* on the Weſt ſide.

They were both built by *Peter Aria.*

Purchas. *Andaluzia Noua* hath on the North *Castella del Oro*, on the South *Peru.* The best Citties are *Tocoio* now S. *Margarets*, and 2 *Santa Esprit'a.*

Nona Granada is situate on the south side of *Carthagena*: The chiefe Citties are *Tunia* directly vnder the *Æquator.* 2 *Tochaimum*: and 3 *Popaian*, built by one *Sebastian Belalzar*, who first subdued this Countrey.

Cartagena hath a fruitful soyle, in which groweth a tree, which if any one touch hee will hardly scape a poysoning. The chief Citties are *Cartagena* (called by the natiues *Calamur*) which Sr *Francis Drake* surprized 1585; and besides inestimable summes of wealth, tooke with him from hence 240 peeces of Ordinance.

Adrianus. 2 *Abuida.* 3 *S. Martha* on the riuer *d' Abuida* (called also S. *Iohns*, and *Rio di Drande*) 4 *Venezuela.* 5 *New Cales.* These three last regions are called *Terra Firma*, and are the *Basis* of this reuersed *Pyramis.*

Purchas. GVIANA hath on the East and South the riuer *Maragnon*, called also *Amazone* and *Orellana*: on the West the mountaines of *Peru*, and on the North the great riuer *Orenoque*, or *Raliana.* This riuer is nauigable with ships of Burden 1000 miles, but with Boats and Pinnaces almost 2000 miles; and borroweth his latter name from S *Walter Raleigh*, who first of all to any purpose made a plenary survey of this Countrey, her commodities and situation, Anno 1595. The riuer *Maragnon* called *Amazone* from the *Amazons* which are fabled to liue here, and *Orellana* from one so called who first (Anno 1543) sayled in it; is nauigable almost 6000 miles, and broad towards the Sea 200 miles.

This Countrey is directly situate vnder the Æquinoctiall line, and is the fruitfullest part of *Peruana.* The inhabitants in winter time dwell in trees for feare of inundations. The old *Incolæ* were the *Caribes*, the present are the *Samai*, the *Assawi*, and the *Wikeri* nations of *Peru*, which when as *Francisco Pizarro* had subdued that Realme, fled hither, and driuing out the *Caribes*, planted themselues here.

Archb. Ab. When this Countrey was first opened, and the riches of it plainely

plainely manifested, suit was made that some *English* forces might be sent thither, and a Colonie erected. Which applausiue motion on mature consultation was at last concluded to be preiudiciall to the state; becausе of the distance of our bodie of war. 2 Becausе that the *Spanish* Armies and Colonies bordering every way on it, might cast out our smale strength; and make that expedition dishonourable.

The chiefe Townes are, *Morequito* a safe harbour, 2 *Winicapora*, nigh vnto which report telleth vs of a Christal mountaine. 3 *Manao* called also *El Dorodo* the greatest of *America*. 4 Saint *Thome* a town patched vp of sticks & durt, the bane of destruction to that vnfortunate Gentleman S. *Walter Rawleigh*, A. 1617. of whom I will say with M. *Camden* in his Annals; *Vir erat nũquam satis laudato studio & regionis remota detegendi, & naualem Angliæ gloriam promouendi.* And in honour of his learning let me adde this also, which was first spoken of a noble *Roman*: *Nescio an scribendo, vel faciendo fuerit felicior.* *Camdens Annals.*

Peru hath on the East the *Peruvian* mountaines; on the West *Mare Pacificum* or *Del Zur*, on the North *Castella Aurea*, and the riuer *Peru* from which the name is to bee deriued to all the Country; and on the South *Chile*. *Maginus.*

The soyle is inriched with inexhaustible mines of Gold and Siluer, luxuriant in the production of all manner of graine, fortunate in the ciuilitie of her inhabitants, frequencie of Citties, & salubritie of aire Here is also great store of *Tobacco*, which though in some respects being moderately taken may be seruiceable for Physicke; yet besides the consumption of the purse, and imparing of our inward parts; the immoderate vaine and fantasticall abuse of this hellish weed, corrupteth the naturall sweetnesse of the breath, stupefieth the braine, and indeed is so preiudiciall to the generall esteeme of our Countrie men, that one saith of them *Anglorum corpora qui huic plantæ tantopere indulgent, in Barbarorum naturam degene asse videntur.* This vnsauory drugge was first brought hither by the Marriners of S^r *Francis Drake* Anno 1585; It may be as an antidote for the immoderate vse of drinking, which our *Belgian* Souldiers brought with them 3 yeares before, from the *Low countries*. *Archb. Ab.* *Camdens Annals.*

The people hold opinion that men vſe after their buriall to eat, drinke, and wantonize with women; and therefore commonly at the death of any, they kill ſome of his ſeruants (whom they bury with him) to wait on him in the other world.

Bot. of cities The chiefe Citties are *Lima* an Archbiſhops See, & reſidence of the *Peruvian Vice Roy*, 2 *Cuſco* the ſeat of the ancient kings of this nation. Who the more to beautifie this Citty, commanded euery one of his Nobility to build a pallace here for his continuall reſidence. It hath a faire market place, in the midſt of which two waies thwart one another, which are 2000 miles long; ſtraight and leuell. 3 *S. Michaels.* 4 *Gaiachil.* 5 *Portoueio* where *Purchas.* in digging graues, the Sextons happen many times on the teeth of men being three fingers broad. 6 *Tomebamba* glorying in her faire pallaces, and 7 *Caxamalca.*

The chiefe ruers are 1 *Maragnon.* 2 *Guaiachil,* 3 *Rio dila Plate,* being 150 miles broad at the mouth, and 2000 long or there *Archb. Ab.* abouts. Here is in this Countrey a certaine beaſt which hath about his necke a bagge of indifferent greatneſſe, into which ſhee putteth her younglings at the approach of any body, and ſcuddeth away.

Purchas. The *Peruvians* haue thus much notice of the generall deluge, that the Countrey was ouerwhelmed with waters, and all men periſhed except ſeauen: who hid themſelues in a hole which they call *Paticambo*; where hauing liued in ſafety till the fury of the waters were aſſwaged, they came out of their lurking place, & repeopled the Country. The chiefe of theſe ſeauen was *Mangocapa*, whoſe poſterity poſſeſſing in this Coũtrey a plot of ground 20 miles in circuit, gouerned themſelues in an *Ariſtocraticall* ſtate: and at laſt choſe them a king; which mutation of their cõmonwealth, was as by their computation is coniectured Anno 1280.

The Kings of *Peru.*

1	*Ingarcia.*	6	*Guaſcar.* / *Atabaliba.*
2	*Vanguazagnaque.*		
3	*Virococa.*	7	*Mangocapa.*
4	*Pacachuti.*	8	*Amaro.*
5	*Guaimacapa.*		

The

The moſt luckie Prince of theſe 8 was *Guaimacapa*, who extended his Empire to the largeneſſe it now hath. Since his death fortune hath frownd on them all, for his two ſonnes *Guaſcar* & *Atabalipa* immediatly after the ſolemnizing of his funerall ſtriued for the Empire; till *Franciſco Pizarro* a *Spaniſh Captaine* ended the controuerſie, by ceazing on the kingdome to the vſe of his maſter of *Spaine*. *Guaſcar* was ſlaine, and *Atabalipa* ſeeing the whole kingdome lay at ſtake, laid all his riches life, and liberty againſt it: and caſt the dice on a plaine nigh to the Citty *Caximalca*; where the Dice running on the *Spaniards* ſides, gaue them the glory of the day, and hapleſſe *Atabalipa* remained a priſoner after an infinite ſlaughter of his ſubiects. Hee gaue vnto the *Spaniards* as a ranſome for his life and liberty; a houſe piled vp on ſides with refined Gold and ſiluer, being in eſtimation about 10 millions, which when they had receaued they moſt perfidiouſly ſlew him. His two ſucceſſours laboured the reſtoring of their ruinated inheritance, but preuailed nothing. For the wickednes of the *Peruvian* was now full, and God ſent theſe *Spaniards* amongſt them as executioners of his vengeance. Anno 1533.

BRASILE hath on the Eaſt the Ocean, on the Weſt the mountaines of *Peru*, on the North *Guyana*, and on the South *Rio de la Plate* and *Chile*.

The aire here is of a healthfull temper, the earth fat & alwaies flouriſhing: great ſtore of Sugars, wonderfull rich mines, are the ſinewes of this Region: hence commeth our red wood which we vſe in dying of cloathes called *Braſile*; the trees of which are of that bigneſſe, that whole families liue in an arme of one of them, euery tree being as populous as many of our Villages. For which cauſe the Citties here are neither many faire nor populous, they which are, are called 1 *Pernambucum*. 2 S. *Anna Equitum*. 3 *Aſcenſio*. *Archb. Ab.*

The people here are in ſome place endowed with a pretty vnderſtanding, as may ſeeme by him who tartly blamed the couetouſneſſe of the *French*, for comming from the other ende of the world to digge for gold: but in moſt places they are barbarous, men and women goe ſtarke naked; and on high feſtiuall daies hang Iewels in their lips. Theſe feſtiuall daies are, when a com-

pany of agreeing good neighbours to come together to be merry, ouer the roasted bodie of a fat man; whom they cut in collops called *Boucon* and eat with great greedinesse, and as much delectation. They haue two vile qualities: they are mindfull of iniuries and forgetfull of benefits. The men cruell without measure, and the women infinitely lasciuious. They cannot pronounce the letters L, F, R, the reason of which one being demanded, made answere, because they had amongst them neither Law, Faith, nor Rulers. They are rare swimmers as well women as men, and will stay vnder water an houre together.

Maginus. There is in this country a little beast, which cannot goe in less than 15 days, as far as a man could throw a stone; and is therefore called by the *Spaniards* called *Pigritia*. Here is also an herbe called *Sentida* or *Vua*, which if one touch it will shut its leaues, and not open them till the man which did displease it be gonn ont of sight: here are also flying fishes.

Purchas. This Countrey was first discouered by *Peter Alvari Capra-li*, at the expences of *Emanuel* K. of *Portugal*, Anno 1500; more exactly surueyed by *Americus Vesputius*, at the charge of the said *Emanuell*: next by *Iohn di Empoli* a *Florentine* 1503: after-
Archb. Ab. ward by *Iohn Stadius* a *German* Anno 1554. And by the edict of Pope *Alexander* the sixt was appropriated to the *Portugall*, the rest of *America* being allotted to the *Castilian*.

Ionst. Boter. CHILE hath on the East the *Virginian* Ocean, on the West *Mare del zur*, on the North *Peru*, on the South the straights of *Magellanus*. It containeth two Prouinces, viz: *Chica*, and the *Patagones*.

The people are very warlike, and of a gigantine stature; as be-
Stafford, ing 11 foot high. Here is a riuer which runneth in the day time with a most violent force, and in the night hath no water in his empty Channell. The reason is, that this riuer hath no constant spring, but is both begun and continued with snow falling from the mountaines: which in the heat of the day melteth into waters, and are precipitately carried to the Sea; but in the chilly coldnesse of the night are congealed, and cannot minister new liquor to the thirstie Channell.

This Countrey was first discouered by *Almagrus* one of *Pi-*

zarros

zarros co'leagues: and ſubdued by one *Baldiuia*, who being vn- *Purchas.*
fortunatly taken priſoner by the inraged *Chilois*, was choaked with melted gold.

The Chiefe Townes are *1 Arequipoum* much defaced by an Earthquake 1582; 2 *S. Iames* built by the *Spaniards*. *3 Cocimbum*. *4 Villadiues*. *5 Baldiuia*, which for ſpight to its founder, was pulled downe, Anno 1599.

The *Pyris* of this *American Pyramis* is called *Caput Victoriæ* from the ſhips name, wherein ſome of *Magellanus* Souldiers by *Archb. Ab.* this *Cape* did firſt compaſſe the world. This *Ferdinando Magellanus* a *Spaniard*, and expert in nauigation, was earneſtly entreated by *Charles* the fift, to finde (if poſſible it might bee) a ſhorter cut to the *Moluccos*: this requeſt hee willing to performe, addreſſed himſelfe to the voyage Anno 1520, & ſtriking Southward paſſed along by this *Cape*, and ſo through the narrow Seaes (ſince called *Fretum Magellanicum*) and being now arriued at the *Moiuccoes*, was there killed in a battaile againſt the Ilanders; but the ſhip called *Victoria* returned to *Spaine* in ſafetie.

We vſe to ſay that Sr *Francis Drake* was the firſt that put a girdle round about the world, which may be true in a mitigated ſence; viz: that he was the firſt Captaine or man of note that atchieued this enterprize.

Thus much of *Peruana*.

THE AMERICAN ILANDS.

The AMERICAN ILANDS are either { In the *Virginian* Sea, or *Mare del Noorte*. *Maginus.* / In the *Pacifique* Sea, or *Mare del zur*.

THE Ilands in the *Pacifique* Ocean or *Mare del zur* are two in number, viz.

1 INSVLAE SOLOMONIS, many in number, the chiefe *Purchas.* of which are 18, the reſt not worth the looking after; of theſe 18 the three greateſt are *Gaudalcanall*, Sr *Thome* and Sr *Iſabella*. The Ilanders are of a yellowiſh colour, and goe naked. They were diſcouered by *Lope Garcia di Caſtro* Anno 1567, and called *Inſulæ*

ſula Solomonis, becauſe he thought them to be the land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* ſent for his gold.

Archb. Ab. 2 INSVLAE LATRONVM vſually called *Ladrones*, were diſcovered by *Magellanus*, who gaue them the name, becauſe the inhabitants ſtole away his cock boate.

The Ilands of the *Virginian* Ocean (ſo called a *vergendo*) or *Mere del Noorte*, are.

Purchas. 1 MARGARITA and CVBAGNA are ſcituate nigh vnto *Caſtella Aurea*: they abound in Gems, but are deficient in Corne and Graſſ.

3 TRINIDADO is not far diſtant from the former, it was diſcovered by *Columbus* in his laſt voyage Anno ſc: 1497 and is well ſtoared with *Tobacco*.

4 BACALEOS are certaine Iles lying againſt the the influxe. of *Canada*, nigh vnto *Corterialis*; and owe their firſt diſcovery to *Sebaſtian Cabot* Anno 1447.

5 BORIQVEN being in length 50 in breadth 18 miles, is called alſo *Inſula* S^t *Iohan*: The firſt who ſett foot in it was *Iohn Ponce* a *Spaniard* Anno 1527. The principall citties are S^t *Iohns* and 2 *Port Rico*; ruind by *Henrie* Earle of *Comberland* Anno 1597.

6 IAMAICA or *Inſula* S^t *Iacobi*, was once very populous, but now almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants; the *Spaniards* hauing ſlayne in this and the former Iland, more than 60000 living ſoules: in ſomuch that weomen as well here as on the Continent did kill their Children before they had giuen them life, that the iſſue of their bodies might not ſerue ſo cruell a nation. This Iland is in length 280, in bredth 70 miles. It is well watred, hath 2 townes of note; *Oriſtana* and *Sevill*, and acknowledgeth *Columbus* for its firſt diſcoverer.

7 CVBA called alſo *Fernandina* is long 300, and broad 70 miles. It is full of Forreſts, Lakes and mountaines: and was firſt knowne to the *Europeans*, by *Columbus* ſecond navigation. The people here are prohibited the eating of Serpents, as a dainty reſerved for the higher powers: the cheife citties are S^t *Iago* a Biſhops See; and *Hauana* a ſafe rode for ſhipps, and the ſtaple of Marchandiſe.

8 The

8 The LVCAIE aboue 400 in number, glory in the matchlesse beauty of their women; & mourne for the losse of a million of her inhabitants, murdred by the *Spaniards*. *Purchas.*

9 BERMVDAE are called also *Summer Ilands*, because Sr *Thomas Summers* gaue vs a more exact relation of them then before had beene. They received their first name from one *Iohn Bermudaz*, who first gaue vs notice of them: they are in number no lesse then 400: the biggest resembling a halfe moone, hath in it a colonie of *English*; who affirme it to be very fruitfull, and aggreeable to an *English* nature.

10 HISPANIOLA called by the natives *Haitie* now lamenteth the losse of 3 millions of her inhabitants, murdered by her new masters of *Spaine*. It is in compass 1400 miles: enioyeth a temperate aire, a fertile soyle, ritch mines, Ambar, and Sugar. In 16 dayes herbes will ripen, and rootes also, and be fit to bee eaten. The chiefe Townes are St *Domingo* ransackt by St *Francis Drake* Anno 1585, 2 St *Isabella*, 3 St *Thome*, 4 St *Iohn*, 5 *Maragna* 6 *Porto royo*.

Hic statu, hac rerum nunc est fortuna novarum. *Ovid.*
And this is at this present time
The fortune of this new found clime.

Thus much of the *Ilands*.

TEH LONGITVDE AND LATITVDE of the Chiefe *American* Citties.

	Lo.		La.			Lo.		La.	
A					*Canada.*	305	10	50	20
St *Anna Equitũ.*	318	30	27	30A	*Cartagena.*	300		20	10
Ascensio.	363	20	19	A	*Cusco.*	297	20	13	30A
B					*Caxamalca.*	298	30	11	30A
Boriquen	273	20	19	40A	*Cuba.*	296		31	40
C					G				
Chile opp.	299	30	36	A	*Guatimala.*	303		24	20
Coanum.	259	40	31		*Guaiachil.*	294	30	2	30A

	Lo.		La.			Lo.		La.	
H					*Noua Calizia.*	298	15	2	40
Hauana.	292	10	20		*Norumbega.*	315	40	43	40
Hochelaga.	300	50	44	10	*Nombre di Dios.*	294	30	9	20
I					*Navaca.*	300	20	17	10
Iamaica.	298	30	17		P				
S.Iago.	298	10	32	10	*Panama,*	294	10	8	10
Iſabella.		10	32	10	*Papaian.*	297	30	1	50
L					Q				
Lima,	296	40	23	30A	*Quito.*	293	10		10A
Lucaio.	299		27	30	*Quivira.*	233		41	40
M					S				
Maragna.	281	30	19	30	*Sanguinai.*	306	40	55	
Margarita.	314	10	10	50	*S.Spiritus.*	322	30	13	20
Martha.	301	20	10	40	T				
S.*Michael.*	291	40	6	10A	*Totontoan.*	248	20	36	
S.Michael.	327	10	47	20	*S.Thome.*				
Mexico.	283		38	30	*Tombez.*	291	40	4	10A
N					A is the note of Southerne Latitude.				
Noua Albion.	235		50						

THE END OF AMERICA.

OF

THE VNKNOVVNE PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THus much of the knowne parts of the world: the VNKNOWNE PARTS of the world, or rather ſuch of which wee haue but little, and that no certaine relation; are either the NORTHERNE or the SOVTHERNE.

------ *Atqui*

Quo properas mea Cymba? redi: ſatis ardua Ponti
Navimus: Ecce Auſter pluvias iam cogere nubes
Incipit: hic tutum non eſt (mihi crede) morari.
Dum licet, in portum tendamus, nubila clarum
Reddiderint vbi pulſa diem, revocabit ab alto
Nos Triton ſcopulo; atq; iterum tentabimus æquor.

But whither goeth my barke? returne for wee
Haue ſlic'd the capring brine inough: See See
The South winds ginn to gather clouds apace
Tis no ſafe tarrying in ſo feirce a place.
Whil'ſt thou haſt time retire o wearied Barke
Into ſafe harbour: when the clouds which darke
The worlds bright eie ſhall be diſpeld away
And Phœbus ſhining make a lightſome day.
Tritons ſhrill trump ſhall once recall againe
Thee from thy harbour to the foaming mayne
And wee with all our power will ſurely try
What of theſe VNKNOWNE LANDS we may diſcrie.

FINIS.

Μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ δόξα. AMHN.

11626

ERRATA.

PAg.2. for Pera read Peru.3 for Trope r Topicke. 4 for diſtruxit r diſtinxit. for a y ar r halfe a yeare. 7 for quar e r quarters. ib. for ſight r ſcite. 15 for 3608 r 3698. ib. for claricul r claruit. 32 for worthely r worthy. 33 for B dget r Bagdet 50 for be weene ſ biect r betweene ſubiect and ſubiect. 65 l. vlt. for thence r then. 67 for Vcrenegetrix r Vercingetorix. 113 for Cepda'ere r Cephalene. 136 to 100000 adde pounds. 143 f r fiſhers r fiſhes. 168 for 30000 r 300000 crownes 186 for Lmolensk r Smolensko. 207 for Morre r Moone. 263 for in Plinlimmon r nigh Rardnuaure hills. 269 for con paſſe r compoſe. 272 for white ſto e r whetſtone 288 for pupled r purpled. 295 for Ptolomie r Ptolomie. 304 l ne vlt dele for the r. 306 for Aircanus r Hrcanus. ib. lin. 26. for and was borne r Chriſt was borne. 307 for more r about. ib for Luthi r Cutla. 311 for the Ægyptian r the Oguzian. 313 for Selicnus r Selimus. 314 for a d his b other la us r on his brother Iacup. 315 f r vn- countable r uncontrolea le. 317 for breath r breat ed. 320 for the compared the conquered. ib. lin. 35 for variety r ve ti. 327 for Hil acal r Heliacal. 335 for the Gercians r the Grecians. 369 for Quoq, r quodq. 376 for Muley, Shock, r Muley- ſhecke. 381. for ſummo r ſumma. 298 for Mecros r Negroes.

D 621
H 617 m